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Tower Views
by Clearway

Tower Views

Not the Court, but the Idea

Labor's Fight With Leaders

The Kilkenny Cats of Spain

¶ **And suddenly, after years** of harmonious functioning as sea-anchor to the Ship of State, Americans are asked to believe that the Supreme Court has too long a cable; that it constitutes a judicial dictatorship of its own; that it obstructs the democratic processes, and hampers normal progress.

* * *

¶ **We are asked** to believe that men distinguished by mental alertness grow less alert after they reach 70 years of age; that younger, more liberal blood is needed in the judiciary to cause it to function—more justly? No. More legally? No. More in the traditional American way? No; oh, no. What then? Why more in accordance with the present mood of the Administration!

* * *

¶ **Well, Americans** don't like this new doctrine. It savors of egotism and despotism and an attempt at mass mesmerism. Americans look abroad, where just such elements have operated to rob great masses of people of their freedom, and decide to have none of it.

* * *

¶ **Progress? Yes.** Reform? Yes. Social and industrial adjustments? Yes. These things have supplied the backbone of American ideology since the Constitution was adopted. Americans will not desert them. But it's unpleasant to watch personal aggrandizement. Americans refuse to be "shepherded." And they're alert enough to shatter the mists of mesmerism, however attractively they may glimmer.

* * *

¶ **So they welcome** the opposition piling up in the press; over the air; in legislative chambers; on street corners. It's a gratifying sign. It reveals that Americans still cherish their traditions; still know where to look for the entering wedge of autocracy. Whether the federal judiciary consists of 3, 9, 15, or 21 members does not seem too germane to the issue. If it is composed of honest justices, 15 would be as likely to interpret the Constitution wisely as would 9. But implication that additional justices would find in favor of the President's policies carries with it the inference that the intention is to pick such justices not for their legal learning but for their "social" leanings. And that is not pretty. Americans dislike to think that their President might entertain notions of trickery. But they know how to handle such things when they are uncovered.

* * *

¶ **The rift in organized** labor widens as, emboldened by the results of sit-down methods, John L. Lewis of the CIO announces intentions for a unionization drive in other industries—the supposition being that he envisions the great field of labor under the wing of CIO forcing on industry immediate adjustments. The thorn in his side is William Green of the A. F. of L., whose program is less radical.

* * *

¶ **Failing in his** purpose to capture the A. F. of L. at the New Orleans convention, Mr. Lewis has apparently never forgiven Mr. Green. Now the key union in his organization—the United Mine Workers—passes a resolution calling for the dismissal of Mr. Green. The attempt will be opposed, but since the miners' union has long since deserted the A. F. of L., predictions are that opposition will be in vain.

* * *

¶ **For the sake** of labor itself this would seem to be about the worst time imaginable for internecine strife, since the mood of the day is strongly in favor of a better deal for labor generally. Labor, as well as society must learn to cherish democratic prerogatives and insist on controlling its leaders rather than being controlled. These are days where the sheep instinct needs to be fought against everywhere.

* * *

¶ **Saturday night** is discussed as the deadline for international volunteer aid to either side in the Spanish conflict when the "hands off Spain" committee meets to consider recommendations for the insulation of the civil war. Only Portugal dissents to the proposal that each nation concerned is voluntarily to ban aid; that the committee is to plan stoppage of shipments of men and guns to Spain by Feb. 20 and that a supervisory plan shall be put into operation by March 6. The plan embodies two features: namely, the placing of more than 1000 observers along the frontiers; and the placing of a naval cordon around the whole peninsula.

* * *

¶ **Considering the usual trend** of European diplomacy, it is hard to believe that the powers have decided to see Spain emulate the Kilkenny cats and allow each side to devour the other. In the light of differences of opinion as to which side holds the more favorable position, or at least a position in which non-intervention would strengthen hopes for a speedy victory, it can only be assumed that the powers have agreed that warfare is more dangerous than diplomacy, and have decided to stop the former in order better to pursue the latter.

Standard of Living Linked To Auto Strike Settlement; 80,000 Now Back at Work

General Motors and Union Confer on Remaining Problems

Formal collective bargaining between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers of America opened with a two hour conference this morning at Detroit. Meetings will continue twice daily until the settlement, which is not expected to be long delayed.

First point for actual negotiation, it was decided, will be the setting up of national and local machinery for dealing with union requests for adjustments.

At Washington, William Green charged John L. Lewis with "Hitlerism" because of the Lewis move to expel him from the United Mine Workers for "treason."

Approximately 80,000 General Motors workers were back at work. Automobile bodies from Fisher Body Plant No. 2 at Flint, scene of the most widely publicized sit-down strike, will commence arriving at the main Chevrolet assembly line tomorrow, and the first finished cars are expected to roll off the line immediately thereafter.

In New Jersey, A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders banded together to resist Governor Hoffman's threat to halt any sit-down strikes instantly with armed force.

Speed of Production Held Vital Force in Fixing Price Levels

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 16—Prices everybody pays for articles coming out of mass production, from motorcars down to cotton goods, are concerned in negotiations reopening here today between the recently striking Union of Autumobile Workers and General Motors Corporation.

Two theories of the labor end of manufacturing come to a crossroads.

The direction to be taken will have its influence upon the general standard of living.

One of the two viewpoints is the doctrine made familiar by the automobile industry of continually reducing costs of production while multiplying volume of output. The outcome is cheaper prices to the public.

This philosophy is challenged by a still older one calling for the employment of more men and the slowing down of speed of production per man. Such a policy would lead to higher labor costs, higher costs of production, and unless profits were reduced, to higher costs to the consumer.

It is an old labor practice finding

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Railroads Quit Competition To Aid Flood Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Unselfishness, and co-operation, with rivalries forgotten, figure largely in the story of how the railroads performed during the Ohio river flood emergency, and still are performing, for that matter.

It is a story in two chapters—how they carried on their service, and how they helped the refugees.

"There is no talk about competition during such an emergency as the food," said one railroad official. "The roads stick together."

They did, too. Railroads that could not operate through the flood district were permitted to send their passengers over other roads, on the best route available. No extra fare was charged the passengers, though they had longer rides. The roads did not stop to quibble over "who gets paid for what."

They figuratively rolled up their sleeves and pitched in together in the fight to best the flood and get people and freight to their destinations. "After the emergency," said a spokesman for one road, "our accounting departments will get together and scrap it out."

In cases where whole trans were detoured over a "foreign" railroad, the owner of the track simply sent a pilot with the visiting train, to help the crew and point out where signals were located.

Refugees Moved

Roads entering the flood zone placed practically an embargo on all kinds of merchandise, except those needed for relief work. Red Cross supplies, food, bedding, clothing, and drinking water were hauled free of charge. At Cincinnati, a railroad placed its entire equipment at the disposal of state and federal officials.

Many are the tales of what the railroads did to help refugees.

When flood waters spread over Jeffersonville, Ind., most of the available aid had its hands full at Louisville, Ky., across the river. There was no Red Cross, National Guard, or relief agencies in the little Indiana city. But the Pennsylvania Railroad filled the breach. Some freight cars loaded with supplies consigned to the Mayor of Louisville were marooned on flooded railroad tracks. No one at Jeffersonville had dared open the cars and take out the badly needed contents. The Pennsylvania stepped in, telephoned to Chicago, and quickly obtained permission to confiscate a car of outboard motors, two cars of surf boats, and other relief essentials.

Then it evacuated patients from the hospital in Jeffersonville, prisoners from the flood beleaguered jail, and moved thousands of other refugees to places of comfort and safety.

From Chicago, Atlantic City, Mackinac Island, and other points, the Pennsylvania rushed hundreds of U. S. coast guardsmen, volunteer seamen, and life boats, down to the rampaging Ohio.

Other railroads did their part.

Boats Launched from Cars

A Big Four train took a number of boats to Harrisburg, Ill., where there was a crying need to get people out of the district. How to launch the boats when they got there seemed a problem. But the flood waters were found swirling over the railroad tracks. An engine simply switched the boats on flat cars out into the deep water. The boats slid off.

The Illinois Central moved some 5000 people out of Paducah, Ky., and 4000 from Cairo, Ill. It ran all sorts of equipment and special trains, in order to get refugees out of the path of the overflowing river.

In southern Illinois and Kentucky, that railroad brought in over 250 box cars, equipped with stoves, for refugees to live in. As the flood crest moves on down the Mississippi the Illinois Central is providing the same help in states farther south.

Parliament Pushes Reform Bill For British Factories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—The Government's long-awaited factories bill has received its second reading unopposed, all parties agreeing with its object, which is to reduce unduly long working hours and otherwise to improve the general conditions of labor throughout the entire industrial population of Great Britain.

These differences have resolved themselves mainly into the question of the extent to which it is possible to enforce standards that shall not unduly interfere with the give-and-take essential to accord with the varying circumstances of trade. The Government has endeavored to meet this by prescribing for general adoption conditions which enlightened employers have found it possible to adopt in the interests of their workers, at the same time providing machinery for a more-or-less limited measure of exemption where exceptional circumstances exist.

Labor's Charges

The Cabinet has thus laid itself open to charges which were strongly pressed in the debate by Labor opposition. These charges emphasized that there have been left loopholes whereby unscrupulous employers, whose factory arrangements and hours of working are especially in need of reform, may be able to evade the provisions intended to be enforced. This applies particularly to the reduction which the measure provides in the working hours for women and young children.

It was pointed out by Government speakers, however, that it may be in the interests not only of the em-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

New Way Paved To Compromise Court Demands

Senate Subcommittee to Favor Voluntary Retirement Bill

May Be Solution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—With the earlier edges of excitement worn off the Supreme Court question, the capital has more or less settled down today to a serious debate of President Roosevelt's plan.

Talk of compromise is in the air again, stirred by the action of a Senate Judiciary sub-committee in voting this noon to report favorably the voluntary retirement bill for Supreme Court justices. The bill is expected to go to the full Judiciary Committee next Monday, with possible action by the Senate itself later in the week.

This measure, the Sumners bill, permits justices to retire at full pay, without income tax, and still at the call of the Chief Justice for special judicial work. It is hoped by this means to make possible the retirement of one or two present members of the Supreme Bench.

Administration strategy, according to best reports, is to enact this measure, and then to wait for a month or more. If a justice or two should take the opportunity to retire, probably the Roosevelt proposal for enlarging the court would be quietly sidetracked. The President would be able to make one or two appointments to the bench with no more ado.

Senators Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico all voted for favorable report of the Sumners bill. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho voted against it, not because he objects to the bill's purpose, but because he prefers 75 to 70 as the retirement age.

Deliberation is the keynote. From the White House the word has gone out that the plan should not be rushed. President Roosevelt's prime message to his senatorial visitors, and others, is paraphrased: "Think the thing over. If you can devise a better plan for reaching the objectives the American people wish to attain, then by all means suggest it."

In particular, the President has asked his visitors if they seriously believe that a constitutional amendment widening the powers of Congress even to the position taken by the Supreme Court minority could be ratified. He has pointed out, and his visitors are said to be unable to gainsay him, that partisan opposition—even unthinking and purely for political strategy—can always block ratification of a constitutional amendment.

President Improves Position

While discussion of the broad issues still seethes, the President's calm attitude has done much to improve his position in Congress. Particularly, the apparent willingness to invite the fullest possible debate and discussion has been reassuring.

One sign of the measured tempo came when the House Judiciary Committee delayed action "for at least a week" on the Roosevelt bill.

"The Judiciary Committee will take no action on the President's

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Government Sets Up Agency To Make Loans in Flood Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A loan corporation has been set up within the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to flood refugees.

The corporation will make small loans to borrowers who cannot obtain credit through other channels. Its establishment was recommended to President Roosevelt by the special survey committee he sent into the flood regions to plan rehabilitation. Congress rushed a bill through authorizing the RFC to use $20,000,000 for the purpose.

Terms and conditions of loans made by the new corporation will be fixed as nearly as possible to meet the requirements of the applicant who will be expected to repay within a reasonable time. The interest rate on such loans will be 3 per cent with a waiver of interest for the first four months.

In announcing the rules and regulations governing disaster loans, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, made it clear that no money will be lent "to borrowers who are able to get money through normal channels, or who are able to give the kind of security upon which the RFC lends through its industrial loan division of the RFC mortgage company."

Most of the applicants are expected to be families without bank reserves who need to replenish home furnishings, store stock, or farm equipment.

Two members of the RFC's board of directors, C. B. Henderson and Emil Schram, will go to the flood areas to set up local advisory committees to assist in making loans.

"The disaster loan corporation," Mr. Jones said, "will have no hard and fast rules as to terms of security. Where the applicant is not able to give security, but has a good reputation for paying his debts, his application will be given favorable consideration if the amount applied for and the purpose of the loan appear appropriate."

Congress has also passed and sent to the President an extension of the National Housing Act to enable homeowners in the flood area to get government insured loans for rebuilding and repair work. The new law provides for a government guarantee to banks and other lending institutions up to 20 per cent of the total amount of loans, providing the total liability assumed does not exceed $100,000,000.

British Royalty's Moving Day

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP) — King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and their two little Princesses yesterday moved into their new home—Buckingham Palace. Only a few spectators were on hand to see England's rulers leave their former home at 145 Piccadilly.

For the Queen the move brought a multitude of new responsibilities. She became mistress of the largest house in the land, staffed by 150 servants in addition to ladies-in-waiting, court officials and secretaries. The royal establishment at 145 Piccadilly had only 10 servants, including two nurses and a gardener.

American Rector to Aid In British Coronation

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—An American Episcopal rector—the Rev. James Dwolf Perry Jr., of Norfolk, Va.—will serve as a chaplain at King George's coronation as a "gesture of friendliness" between Great Britain and the United States.

The Archbishop of York confirmed today the report that he had invited the Rev. Mr. Perry to act as one of two chaplains at the coronation in May. "This was arranged as a gesture of friendliness between the two churches and the two countries," the Archbishop said at Bishopthorpe Palace, his official residence.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1937

Aviation Comment 2
The Home Forum 8
Bridling the Tongue
[With French Translation]
Boston and New England News ... 9-10-11
Weather 9
Boston Events 9
Radio Timetable 10
Arts and Theater Reviews 10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers 11
Sports Page 12
Financial Pages 13-14-15
News of Art, Music and the Theater 16
Education Page 17
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

President Urges Congress To Buy and Improve Farms For Easy Sale to Tenants

Transmits Report of Special Committee in Message—Would Form Federal Corporation to Finance Farm Betterment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today recommendations for checking the accelerated growth of farm tenancy, "a grave problem of great magnitude and complexity."

For too many Americans the agricultural ladder on which the energetic young man might ascend from hired man to tenant to independent owner has become a "treadmill," the President declared. He called for the co-operative effort of local, state and federal agencies of government, of landlords and of tenants to begin a long-time program to meet the problem.

Chief among the recommendations made to the President by his Committee on Farm Tenancy and passed along by him to Congress was the establishment of a national farm security corporation, with power to purchase and improve farms to be sold to worthy farmers on lenient terms.

Purchasers would be given 40 years to pay for their farms, but might pay off in 20 years if they desire. During this period, the farmer would be insured against the vagaries of his crops by being allowed to make variable annual payments depending on his income. "Traditional fixed annual payments," the tenancy committee said, "have done much to nullify efforts of farmers to achieve permanent ownership."

In addition to opening the doors of ownership to tenants who need liberal credit, the President made other proposals grouped as follows:

Other Pertinent Proposals

(1) Modest loans, with necessary guidance and education to prevent small owners from slipping into tenancy, and to help the masses of tenants and farm laborers to begin the upward climb toward land ownership.

(2) Retirement each year by public agencies of from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres of land proved to be unsuited for farming and assistance to the families living thereon in finding homes on good land.

(3) Co-operation with state and local agencies of government to improve the general leasing system whereby both farm owners and tenants are being driven down the agricultural ladder into positions of insecurity and poverty.

The President called special attention to the need of curbing speculation, described by his ad-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Douglas Endorses Trade Agreement Policies of Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade agreements which have been criticized severely for the past week by a succession of Republicans and trade protectionists before the Senate Finance Committee, received unusual endorsement from an unexpected and influential source in the person of Lewis W. Douglas here yesterday.

Emerging from what might almost be termed a period of self-imposed political exile the former budget director, who was one of the first members of the original Roosevelt New Deal group to break with the President on questions of high policy, threw his unqualified support behind the Hull proposal to extend for another three years his power to negotiate such agreements.

He declared it "one of the few frontal attacks" being made on depressed economic conditions throughout the world. He termed it the only path toward escape from complete regulation of the nation's economic life which he said was the inevitable result of a narrow, trade barter policy. He held that this effort to free trade from stagnating restrictions was the most constructive way to head off war. It might now be too late to prevent war, he suggested, but "it is not too late to try."

Threat to Peace of Europe

"One of the sources of the present threat to the peace of Europe," Mr. Douglas said, "is the prevalence of economic nationalism, barriers to trade, encouraged as a matter of national policy." This policy of "synthetic economic self-sufficiency" demands "a government of unrestrained power, for to be economically self sufficient food must be rationed, and only a government of unrestrained power can do this.

Even food would have to be rationed under such a system of self-sufficiency, he contended, suggesting that adoption of the isolationist type of tariff policy in the United States would ultimately lead to just so extensive government interference with normal daily life in this country as well.

Stressing the impetus which trade restrictions give to war, Mr Douglas said that "prevention is the only security," adding:

"To avoid war there must first be economic peace. The Secretary of State is endeavoring to travel in that direction. It may perhaps be too late to be effective. It is not too late to try."

On the question of whether American trade policy should continue to be predicated on most-favored-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Volunteer Ban Set by Powers In Spanish War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—The process of locking the door into Spain, now that the country is full of "volunteers" and pseudo-volunteers and all the most modern implements of destruction, has at last reached the stage when the date when the key shall be turned has been fixed.

Today the International Non-Intervention Committee adopted its subcommittee's proposals by which "volunteers" are to be banned as from midnight Saturday, Feb. 20. A fortnight later, March 6, "subject (as last night's official communiqué says) to the final adjustment of outstanding questions," the control plan will begin to operate. That phrase, "outstanding questions," covers the important fact that Portugal still refuses to accept foreign control within her territory, although she is prepared to ban recruitment, transit and departure of non-Spaniards to serve in the war.

Salazar's Hesitancy

The reason for Portuguese hesitations on the control issue is believed to be partly due to the circumstances in which the Salazar regime came to power, namely the resentment aroused in the country when the League wanted the Portuguese Government to accept international control of its public finance, in order to save the state from bankruptcy. Premier Oliviera Salazar has always taken credit for re-establishing the nation's finances without international control, and he now finds it difficult to accept such control, although the circumstances are entirely different.

It is generally felt, however, that apart from Portugal's attitude, the control plan is a cumbrous, expen-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Rival policies in Spanish rift; Madrid central defense command claims gains: Page 6.

Hiss to Hiss Away Fogs!

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The possibility that natural science can develop a hissing sound tremendous enough to shake the fog out of airports was presented to the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers here yesterday.

The fog idea is a development of the whistle made to clean smoke out of chimneys, which was announced by the United States Bureau of Mines at Washington last Saturday night.

"The same thing," said Dr. R. S. Dean, of the Bureau of Mines, "would work in fog over an airport, provided anyone knew how to produce sufficient intensity of sound.

"At present no such intensity can be made by any means we know of, but I would not say it will be impossible to do this in the future."

The noise, he explained, would not be unpleasant. It would be so high pitched that probably most persons could not hear it at all. Its effect would be to shake the fog into droplets of rain.

Inside a chimney the whistle works well, because the sound is intensified sufficiently there by the echoes, or more strictly, the resonances. The new chimney device was explained to the engineers by H. W. St. Clair of the Bureau of Mines.

It was developed for smelters, to recover gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead and arsenic going up the chimney as smoke. It should work, Mr. St. Clair said, in any chimney, and probably would be inexpensive.

The equipment is an electric whistle and a reflector, to bounce the sound waves back and forth the length of the chimney. The reflector is set so that sound waves superimpose. The agitation of the air at the points where the waves pile up throws smoke, dust and all other kinds of particles into the spaces between the noise knots, or nodes.

In the quiet areas the particles stick together, and the resulting balls fall of their own weight. Technically, in these areas the Brownian movement of the air is slowed, and that is why the small particles get together.

Nine Boy Scouts Win Awards For Heroic Rescues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 — The bravery of nine Boy Scouts was recognized yesterday with the announcement by the Boy Scouts of America that it had awarded two gold medals and seven certificates of heroism to youths who saved other persons from danger at their own peril. Two of the boys were brothers.

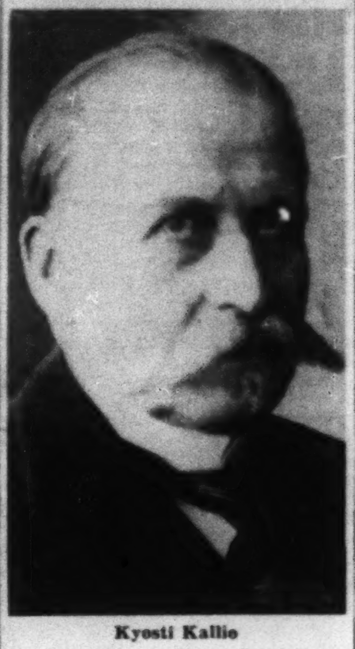
The gold medals went to John C. Whiteman of Sedalia, Mo., and Jesse A. Van Nice Jr., of Humboldt, Kan.

Certificates were awarded to William and Richard Christy of Granite, Okla.; Frederick Pitkin of Buffalo; Frederick J. Wheeler of Woodbury, N. J.; Alfred Desautel of North Providence, R. I.; William Walton of Stonehurst Hills, Penna., and Walter E. Foreman of Waterloo, Iowa.

John C. Whiteman, winner of the gold medal, received recognition for rescuing another boy from electrocution.

Jesse Van Nice was credited with having saved his sister and two other women from drowning. Both acts of heroism were performed last summer, the announcement said.

Wins in Finland



Kyosti Kallio

Present Premier Elected President

Finnish-Russian Tension Eased By Kallio's Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Feb. 16—Evidence of the gradually changing attitude of Finland toward the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is seen in the election of the new Finnish President, Kyosti Kallio.

The outgoing President, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, is symbolic of the strained relations which have existed between the two countries for years, for he has always been friendly to Germany.

His successor, who is a member of the Agrarian Party, was responsible as Prime Minister for sending Foreign Minister Rudolf Holsti on his recent visit to Moscow. The result of this visit has been a notable easing of tension at the frontier and tentative proposals for development of Finnish-Soviet trade.

Socialists Backed Kallio

On the first ballot for the presidency Mr. Svinhufvud failed by a single vote to get an absolute majority of the 300 electors who were chosen by a special poll last month to choose a new head of the state. On the second ballot, however, the Socialists dropped their own candidate who had no hope of election, and voted for the Kallio ticket. Thus the final figures showed Mr. Kallio with 177 votes and Mr. Svinhufvud with 104.

The disappearance of Mr. Svinhufvud removes from the Finnish political scene one of its most colorful personalities. Always a bitter opponent of Russia, he was exiled to Siberia by the Tsar in 1914.

Established Independence

In 1917 he was able to return and in due course signed as Prime Minister a declaration establishing Finland as an independent republic.

Later he became monarchist and after the red rebellion he was appointed Regent, pending the arrival of a German prince to fill the vacant Finnish throne.

When the collapse of Germany forced Finland to revise its policy Mr. Svinhufvud went into retirement, only to be "called from the plow" 10 years later, like the Roman Cincinnatus, to become Prime Minister once again.

During his term of office as President which began in 1931 he has been responsible for the passage of a good deal of anti-communist legislation.

Hitler Orders Free Vote By Evangelicals

Election of General Synod to Draft Constitution Decreed in Reich

Truce in Dispute

Action Shows National Socialist Efforts to Pacify Factions Ineffective

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 16—An important turning point in the troublous relations between the state and the Evangelical Church is seen in a special decree issued by Reichsführer Hitler.

This decree empowers Dr. Hanns Kerrl, Reichsminister for Ecclesiastical affairs, to make arrangements for a new and "completely free" election in the German Evangelical Church to decide on a future constitution and new regulations for that institution.

This step, whatever its outcome, marks the admission by the National Socialists that they have failed in the case of German Protestantism to obtain that conformity to their point of view which has been accomplished with political parties and trade unions.

Wording of Decree

The "Reich's Church Committee," according to Herr Hitler's decree, "having failed to establish unity among the church groups, the German Evangelical Church shall now, in complete freedom, according to the will of the church members themselves, create a new constitution and new regulations."

The Reich's Church Committee had been formed of the Protestant leaders who had unanimously promised co-operation with Minister Kerrl to discover ways for establishing harmony in the state and church relations. But only last week this committee resigned because of differences with Dr. Kerrl regarding the contents of the proposed national proclamation—according to reliable information—and so a new way out had to be found.

Local Elections

New elections, it is reported, will now be conducted through each local congregation or parish, which is in itself an important concession by the state, since for a long time there was a movement to destroy this ancient basis of Protestant church government and to substitute for it some other kind of organization more in keeping with National Socialist ideas.

Responsibility for future church development, it is said also here, will depend upon members of the Evangelical Church. They must agree among themselves and hammer out the form of internal government which they desire. At the same time it is made clear that National Socialist leaders hope the church will understand that this is the last chance which the state will give it to settle its own affairs.

"Last Chance"

This reference to the "last chance" which the state gives the Evangelical Church to set its own house in order brings the suggestion from certain circles here that failure now to effect the kind of internal church settlement which the National Socialists desire will lead to separation of church and state. But it is too early to consider such eventualities. More must be known about the preparations which Dr. Kerrl will make for the new election and also the result of that election itself.

German press comments on this new decree, after emphasizing that the world should see in it not only the magnanimity of the National Socialist state but also evidence of its great strength, go to some length to explain also that it is the best answer to agitation in the foreign press—especially in the Anglo-Saxon press, which has long harped on the suppression of conscience and lack of religious freedom in the Third Reich. Undoubtedly the good influence which the new measure is expected to have on Anglo-Saxon thought regarding present-day Germany has not been ignored.

St. John's Gospel revised in Germany: Page 5.

Australian Jurist Takes Law Degree After 34 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—It is 34 years since the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, Sir John Latham, passed his degree of Master of Laws. Yet it was only at the last graduation ceremony of Melbourne University that he took out his degree, with 200 other graduates, as plain "John Greig Latham."

"This is an historic occasion," said the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Prof. K. H. Bailey, when Sir John was presented. "It probably has never happened before or will ever happen again that a candidate has been admitted to a degree qualified for as a student, when he is actually on the High Court bench."

Land Planes for Sea Flights, Dutch Plan for Atlantic Line

News of Aviation

The Dutch, regarded as an extremely hard-headed and practical race, still cling to the idea of operating land planes in trans-oceanic service as attested by a five-engined plane to carry 36 passengers in 16 hours from Amsterdam to New York. It has been planned by Anthony H. G. Fokker, well-known aeronautical designer, for K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines).

A. Plesman, managing director of the Royal Dutch Airlines, sticks to his conviction that long distance flying across the seas should be done by ordinary land planes. Seaplanes and flying boats offer no special advantages, he believes, because it is impossible to build flying boats strong enough to land safely, in case of emergency, on the ocean.

Mr. Fokker's trans-Atlantic design has attracted attention in the United States as well as abroad and negotiations for sale of one plane in the United States is said to be well under way. The speed of the larger machine is around 185 miles an hour, about the same as the present large land Fokker transports.

The design of the Fokker trans-oceanic plane has concentrated on the achievement of the highest economy with long range. Crews will consist of five men and for night flights the ship will accommodate 18 passengers in berths. Flight is planned directly from Amsterdam to New York, without landing for refueling. By thus concentrating on a single route and operating with smaller and, it is hoped, loaded planes the line is expected to be a paying proposition without resorting to excessive rates.

* * *

The announced intention of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam to fly around the earth starting sometime in March on a course approximating the equator starts us off on a favorite subject of how few "flights around the earth" have actually covered the earth's circumference of 24,000 miles or over.

Mrs. Putnam's course of 27,000 miles will start at Oakland, Calif., proceed out over the Pacific to Hawaii, Howland Island, (now being considered as a stopping place on a projected route between the United States and Australia) to New Guinea and Port Darwin, Australia.

From Port Darwin Mrs. Putnam will follow the Imperial Airways route generally from Port Darwin to Karachi, India. Her course then leaps the Arabian Sea from Karachi to Aden and across Africa at the widest part of the "ham" to Dakar, Senegal. At Dakar she will follow the route used by the German and French across the South Atlantic to Natal, Brazil.

From Natal, Mrs. Putnam will follow Pan American's route to Miami. From there the course will take her to Lafayette, Ind., home of Purdue University, which owns the "flying laboratory" Lockheed plane that she is going to use in her flight. From Lafayette the flight will proceed to and end at Oakland. Mrs. Putnam's largest deviation from the ideal equatorial course will be the section from Brazil to Lafayette, Ind.

Surveying the history of "world" flights which must "cross the equator twice" to qualify for that distinction, it was found that the "Round the World" Army flight of 1924 came closest to the ideal "world" flight. The Graf Zeppelin and Wiley Post world flights went around the top of the globe.

The Putnam flight is unsponsored and will treat the flight as routine in order to emphasize its routine aspect. As crew will be Capt. Harry Manning of the United States Lines, who will be navigator, and R. B. McKneely, mechanic.

Such an obvious thing that it is a wonder it has not been thought of previously is a garage for air passengers which has just been established at the Detroit City Airport by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines. Airports are usually not within walking distance of their respective cities and it is often more convenient to drive directly to the field in one's car than to use the connecting limousine. The Detroit airport garage offers servicing so that passengers can leave their car keys, their orders for service and pick up the car when they return.

Bermuda air service from New York is not very far away as reports come that Imperial Airways flying boat, Cavalier, is ready for test flights next week. Pan American, which is jointly concerned in the Bermuda service, has but to withdraw one of its flying boats in South American service to the Bermuda route in order to set up its side of the operation.

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G. A. R. Post to Disband

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (AP) — bers of the Dushane Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, last of its kind in Maryland, have decided upon surrender of their charter, it was announced here yesterday. The post was organized in 1868 and once had 1500 members, but only 10 names are on the rolls at present, all of men past 90 years of age. So few members have been attending weekly meetings that the post decided to disband.

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Effort for Peace By Pan-American Society Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The Pan-American Society, of which Secretary of State Cordell Hull is honorary president, today enters its twenty-sixth year of work for "good neighbor" relations between the United States and Latin America, having celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday at its home in India House, Hanover Square, here yesterday.

A message was read from Mr. Hull congratulating the society on its efforts to improve inter-American relations and in which he declared that these relations were today "on a friendlier basis than ever before."

"It is encouraging to see responsible individuals such as those forming the Pan-American Society taking an active interest in the peoples of the Americas," he said.

James A. Farrell, honorary president of the society and formerly president of the United States Steel Corporation, cut a birthday cake upon which there were 25 candles, each representing a year of his association with the society, and a portrait of John L. Merrill, president of All-American Cables, painted by Enrique Dorda, Spanish artist, was unveiled.

Mr. Merrill was elected chairman of the society's executive committee. Other members named were Herman G. Brock, F. B. Nichol, James S. Carson, Charles V. Drew, Berent Friele, F. E. Hasler, Robert H. Patchin, R. W. Hebard and Judge Otto Schoemrich.

Mr. Carson and Mr. Patchin were formerly widely known newspaper men, the former having been long with the Associated Press, from which he resigned while manager of their Mexico City office, and Mr. Patchin with Gordon Bennett's New York Herald, as chief of the Washington bureau.

'Loan Shark' Probe Urged in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—An investigation by a joint legislative committee of "loan sharks" and unchartered finance companies alleged to charge exorbitant rates of interest is asked of the Legislature here in a concurrent resolution by Assemblyman Phelps (D) of New York. The committee would consist of three senators and four assemblymen and would have $25,000 at its disposal.

The commission would be empowered to make a complete investigation of the practices of these concerns and to make a report to the Legislature for its use and guidance in enacting such laws to safeguard the public and place the companies under proper supervision.

The resolution would give the committee power to sit within or without the State and to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books and papers and to perform all the functions of a committee of this character. The report must be available for the Legislature on or before Feb. 1, 1938.

'Girls CCC Camps' Practically Double

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Despite winter weather, the number of unemployed girls camps has practically doubled during the last month, the National Youth Administration reported yesterday.

At the end of December there were 11 camps in operation in nine states with a total enrollment of approximately 650 girls and young women. By Feb. 1, the number of camps had increased to 18, located in 15 states with an enrollment of 1200.

"Feminine CCC camps" are now located at Pine Bluff and Thornburg, Ark.; Colorado Springs, Col.; North Haverhill, N. H.; Asbury Park, N. J.; Chepachet, R. I.; Columbia, Tenn.; Tampa and St. Augustine, Fla.; Zarah, Kans.; Capitan, N. M.; Mexico, Mo.; Weiser, Idaho; St. Paul, Minn.; Kingstree and Orangeburg, S. C.; Wolf Lake, Ill., and Stillwater, Okla.

Miss Dorothea de Schweinitz, program director, reports that interest in the program continues to mount, with inquiries coming daily from individuals and organizations seeking information.

Montreal Expects Rush In 1937 Corn Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—This port will be busy handling an influx of imported corn as soon as navigation is resumed. Most of the corn is destined for the United States lake ports, with Buffalo getting the majority of it. A famine in South Africa last year and a short crop in the United States have made it necessary to import a large quantity.

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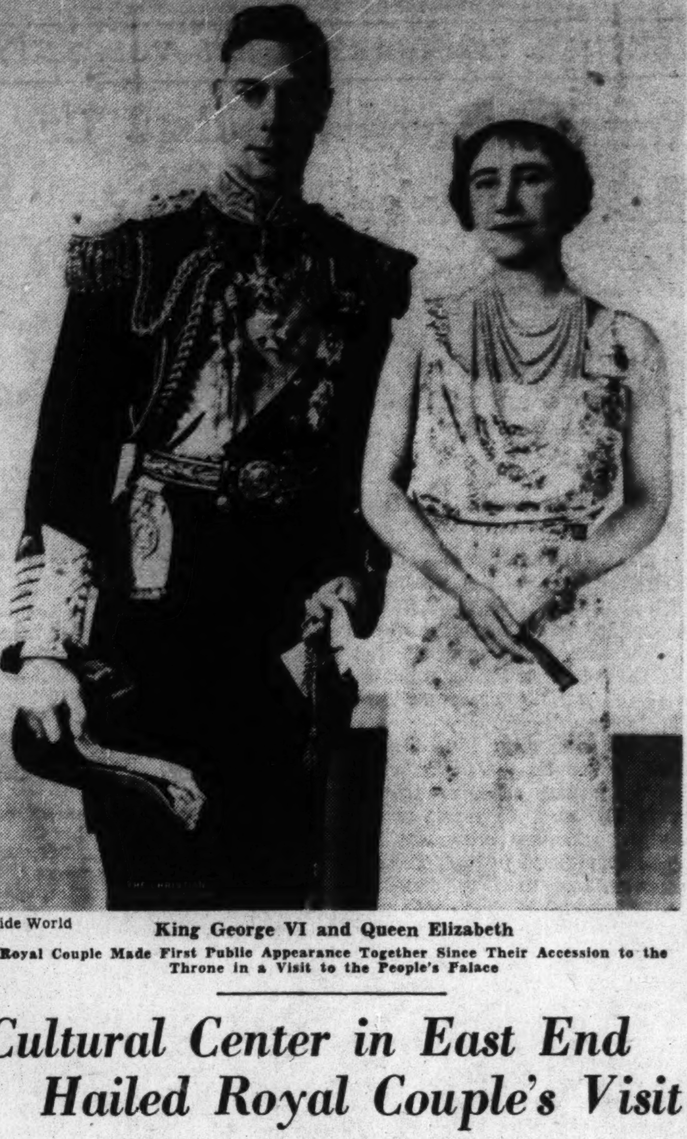

Wide World

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth

Royal Couple Made First Public Appearance Together Since Their Accession to the Throne in a Visit to the People's Palace

Cultural Center in East End Hailed Royal Couple's Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth have entrenched themselves securely in the affections of the poorer people of London by choosing the East End for their first public appearance together since the King's accession. An enthusiastic welcome awaited them when they visited the People's Palace in Mile End Road on Saturday.

The King and Queen showed great interest in the activities of this institution to which for 50 years the "East Ender" has turned for his entertainment and enlightenment. After busy days in the furniture factories of Hackney and Shoreditch, the tailors' shops of Stepney, the docks of West Ham, the jam factories of Poplar, the small shops and market stalls of Bethnal Green, the worker cheerfully takes his place in the queue outside the palace.

Ballet, opera, plays—all are welcomed with the unrestrained enthusiasm of East End audiences. Their most hearty reception so far has been to the Carl Rosa Opera Company which gave a fortnight's season. Operas and plays cost the man with the muffler a little more than the films, but he always considers the performance good value for the pence which clink through the box office window.

Dedicated Without Ceremony

It was to see this modern People's Palace that the Mile Enders welcomed the King and Queen on their recent visit. The building was to have been officially inaugurated by King Edward VIII on Dec. 12, 1936, but owing to his abdication was then opened to the public without ceremony.

Mile End recalls with pride the occasions when British sovereigns have appeared "in person" at their "palace." King Edward VII, the present King's grandfather, when Prince of Wales, laid the foundation stone of the original People's Palace in 1886. The scheme was due to the vision of Sir Walter Besant who, in his novel "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," foretold what a difference such a place could make in the lives of workers in the East End.

As a result of this publication £60,000 was subscribed. Queen Victoria performed the opening ceremony of the original building in her Silver Jubilee year, 1887. Queen Elizabeth, on her recent visit, was presented with a bouquet by a girl whose ancestor made the presentation to Queen Victoria in 1887.

The original People's Palace was mostly destroyed by fire in February, 1931. For nearly 50 years it had stood on its site on the old Roman road from London to the coast, a symbol of social enlightenment and good fellowship, and it was greatly missed. There was great rejoicing among Mile Enders, therefore, when in March, 1936, the foundation stone of the new structure was laid by the Lord Mayor of London.

The large hall in which King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were presented to the governors and officials of the palace, on their visit, holds 1600 persons and another small hall has accommodation for 500.

The large hall has a stage 45 feet by 35 feet, with modern lighting equipment and organ, and the whole building is marked by a simplicity and quiet dignity in great contrast to the ornate decorativeness of its Victorian predecessor.

A performance by the Choral and Orchestral Society and the Musical Festival on the occasion of the royal visit showed what the institution is doing for the encouragement of music in the district.

The society, which has nearly 200 members drawn almost entirely from workers in East London, holds weekly rehearsals and gives three or four concerts each winter season. The competitors in the Musical Festival, founded in 1908, number about 5000 annually.

Provisions For Youth Center

King George's interest in schemes for the welfare of young persons is well known. He was therefore particularly interested to hear of the proposed extension of the palace scheme to include provision for the needs of youth.

This is to take the form of a modern Youth Center for clubs and other organizations for young persons when they have left school. An appeal for £60,000 has been launched to build the center on a vacant lot at the back of the People's Palace.

The new building is to include special handicraft rooms, rooms for debates and music, a dark-room for photography, gymnasium, roof tennis courts and other facilities. The scheme has no political or sectarian bias and aims to produce from less fortunate youngsters, men and women who will take their place as good citizens and efficient workers.

This center, in addition to having its own members, will also serve to co-ordinate all youth organizations in the district. Often, owing to cramped conditions, these have no adequate premises and they are to be allowed to make use of the accommodation and facilities of the Youth Center.

Women Mark Suffrage Leader's Birth By Laying Wreaths at Capitol Statue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Representatives of 25 women's organizations yesterday laid wreaths at the statue of Susan B. Anthony in the crypt of the Capitol to commemorate the 117th anniversary of the suffrage leader's birth.

The colorful ceremony was presided over by Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell, national chairman of the National Woman's Party, who paid tribute to the early feminist for "fixing a goal for equality of women that was all inclusive and recognized no obstacles."

The Woman's Party chairman said she believed that "when women have the same place in the councils of the nation as men there will be no more wars."

Principal speakers at the celebration were Mrs. Nan Wood Honeyman (D), Representative from Oregon, who urged the women to work not only for women's rights but for all oppressed and handicapped, and Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, who also pointed out that the goal for which Susan B. Anthony fought has not been entirely won yet.

Special guests were seven-year-old Louis Anthony, great-great-great-grandson of the noted suffragist, and William Edward Ryan, whose mother was a schoolgirl chum of hers.

The monument at which the flowers were laid is the work of Mrs. Adelaide Johnson of Washington, who hewed heads of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott out of a single huge block of marble.

Among the organizations taking in the ceremonies were the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the National Association of Women Lawyers, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, League of American Penwomen, the Y. W. C. A., the American Association of University Women, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

At the request of the National Woman's Party, the governors of a number of states named the day as Susan B. Anthony Day, and issued statements in praise of her character and work.

Special Licenses Urged For Drivers of Big Trucks

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—The New York motor vehicle department yesterday studied a proposal requiring special licenses for operators of trucks of more than two tons and buses carrying more than seven passengers.

If approved, said Motor Vehicle Commissioner Charles A. Harnett, the measure, designed to promote safety, would affect all applicants for original licenses after June 1. Applicants would be submitted to special tests with the type of cars they seek licenses to operate. The measure was urged by Governor Lehman.

British Factory Bill Unopposed; Cuts Work Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

ployers but also of the workers to move cautiously in such matters at first. This is in order not to interfere with enterprises the cessation of which might seriously increase unemployment.

The difficulty of passing a long and necessarily contentious measure of the kind through its remaining stages in Parliament is also expected to be so considerable as to suggest the desirability of easing the task as far as possible.

Lengthy Matter

Even as it is, the measure is expected to make a demand so heavy upon parliamentary time as to render it a matter of much difficulty to get it passed. It contains no less than 152 clauses, many of them containing numerous subclauses, all of which may be disputed. It is pointed out, therefore, that to aim at anything more than the universalization of the existing practices of to better-run factories and workshops, might be indefinitely to postpone the very real improvements for which the measure provides. As these improvements affect for the better the working conditions of 5,500,000 workers this consideration is regarded as highly important.

The bill makes a number of very real reforms. It substitutes a 48-hour week in the cases of women and young persons under 18, who may now be employed in some cases for 60 hours and in others for 55½ hours. There is permissive overtime, but this is strictly limited. The maximum overtime is generally to be six hours in any one week, while the number of weeks in the year in which overtime may be worked is not to be more than 30. Permission to exceed these limits is to require express Government authority. In seasonal trades where the limit of overtime for women may be raised to a maximum of 150 hours in the year, such extension is to be limited to cases similarly approved by the permanent officials.

Government's Visa

Another valuable change effected by the measure is to require young persons under 16 years of age who enter a factory to be certified by a government inspector as physically fit for the work they are to do.

A feature of the measure is that it removes existing anomalies under which at present a workshop, a ship or a building under construction may be liable to escape regulation, although this would not be the case if the same operations were being carried on in a place classed as a factory. Lighting arrangements for workers are also to come under supervision, it having been found that existing artificial illumination is often defective. Numerous provisions in the laws already in force, including ones for ensuring cleanliness, suitable temperature in workshops and factories, ventilation, sanitation, and safety appliances for machinery, are also strengthened and made more uniform.

The measure thus covers a wide field, and one that offers immense opportunity for dispute. The Government is understood to be prepared, however, to accept modifications wherever agreement can be reached as to the best means for remedying recognized defects in the present laws. It is confidently hoped in government circles, therefore, that the long delay which has occurred in the tackling of this complicated question will not be further protracted beyond the present session.

Douglas

(Continued from Page 1)

nation treatment or follow the isolationist nations to a policy of bilateral agreements as advocated by such persons as George Peek, former AAA administrator, Mr. Douglas said:

Many who agree that our tariffs should be reduced believe that it shouuld be done through bi-lateral quota treaties confined to specific articles. This is government regimentation of foreign trade of the most vicious sort, necessarily accompanied by government regimentation of our domestic economy.

For Government regulation of the amount of a given article to be exported to a given country in return for a certain amount of a given article to be imported requires allotments among domestic producers on the one hand and government distribution among domestic consumers on the other.

Moreover, a commercial policy which imposes restrictions on the amounts which are to be exported ultimately leads either to its discontinuance or to restrictions on domestic production. Finally, an exclusive bi-lateral reciprocal treaty as a means of reducing trade barriers wholly ignores the fact that exchanges and foreign trade are not bi-lateral but multilateral, and that if it is to be reduced to a two-party basis it descends almost to the level of straight barter. This is the simplest form of exchange and the most restricted in nature. Even it requires much regimentation by the government.

Thus the most-favored-nation policy is the only policy by which substantial reductions in trade barriers everywhere can be obtained.

The paternalism of our postwar policy, expressed, up to 1932, principally in the form of special tariff privileges, is one of the important causes of our present difficulties and of the difficulties which impend. Freedom of trade everywhere has been accompanied by freedom of institutions. Thus those who believe in the freedom of institutions—business, education, religion, speech—should applaud and support the efforts of the Secretary of State. They go to the very source of our present troubles. They should be continued.

World Armament Race Taxes Resources of Many Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—How the world's 1936 expenditure of nearly $11,000,000,000 for the tools of war is cutting into the economy of many countries, producing grave internal as well as external tensions, is shown by the national breakdown of arms figures, published by the Foreign Policy Association.

The seven great powers, plus most if not all of the smaller powers, are racing toward unprecedented peacetime heights. It is in the authoritarian countries that the greatest share of national income is going for armaments—as might be expected—and it is also in these countries that the most serious internal stresses are indicated. Under the spell of warlike, patriotic and racial appeals, nations are contributing up to and above 50 per cent of their national budgets for war purposes—in peacetime.

Germany

The most striking rearmament picture in the world, however, is Germany's. The Reich's drive, says the report, "is without precedent in modern times." By the end of 1936, only 21 months after its denunciation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, Germany "had risen again to a commanding position of military power." The German army now includes 12 army corps, numerically between 800,000 and 850,000 men. Its cost is variously estimated from $4,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000.

Yet the German army is not at its maximum efficiency, according to the report. Its officer personnel is inadequate, lack of raw materials is acute, the campaign for substitutes is tremendously costly and ineffective.

The German navy, supposedly limited to 35 per cent of Britain's total tonnage, included at the end of 1936 a total of 108 ships built or building, among them one 35,000-ton capital ship, two aircraft carriers, three 10,000-ton "pocket battleships," and a large number of destroyers and submarines. The Foreign Policy Association says that "while such a fleet will not challenge the supremacy of Britain or France in the North Sea, it will constitute a formidable threat to the Soviet Union in the Baltic.

Extensive progress in motorizing the army and enlarging the air corps is indicated, though precise details are scant. Moreover, the industrial machine of Germany is now harnessed to armament. Says the report: "Almost every economic measure adopted by the Nazi regime is related directly or indirectly to mobilization of industrial resources for war. The industrial program which is expected to reach peak production in 1937 has actually advanced more rapidly than the training of military personnel."

The air force is estimated at between 1500 and 2800 airplanes, but emphasis is based on potential production of manufacturing plants, rather than keeping large stocks on hand to grow obsolescent.

Great Britain

Following Germany's withdrawal from the disarmament conference, Britain initiated a comprehensive five-year plan for rebuilding the royal air force. A new cabinet office supervises the rearmament program, and the "shadow-scheme" for building new government-financed factories by private firms is under way. Air-force increases are scheduled to produce more planes in the next three years than in all 17 years since the war. Half the cavalry and more than a fourth of the infantry is to be mechanized divisions. Grave recruiting difficulties are met, leading to the suggestion that conscription may be necessary. Naval building keeps pace, with an appropriation of $350,000,000 being by far the largest annual sum ever received by the British navy in peacetime. Two 35,000-ton capital ships and 37 new auxiliaries are being laid down in 1936-37. Work on naval bases progresses or is scheduled from Gibraltar to Malta, Egypt, Iraq and Singapore.

France

The 1937 French budget is also ascending to the clouds; 33 per cent over 1936, 60 per cent over 1935, with still further increases implied by the Chamber's approval on Feb. 2, 1937, of the Government's plan to spend an additional 19,000,000,000 francs in the next four years.

Armaments factories are being rapidly nationalized, the famous Maginot line of fortifications—completed in 1935—is to be augmented by new defenses on the Belgian frontier from Briey to Dunkirk, and possible plugging of the Belfort-Basel gap in the Visges. The army has returned to two-year conscription, but the major effort is on increased motorization. Over 10,000,000,000 francs are allocated to the ministry of war alone in 1937.

The navy is also augmented, especially in the air arm. The air force, on a three-year program, is to go to a base of 1500 first-line planes, making 4000 aircraft available in all.

Italy

Strengthened by the Ethiopian campaign, Italy's armed forces are now based on conscription of all able-bodied males from 21 to 55. The theoretical maximum force has thus the staggering total of 8,000,000. The army has the lion's share of the budget, and Italy was able to maintain 23 divisions—300,000 to 350,000 men—in Ethiopia without weakening home defenses.

War materials are produced by Italy's 1200 armaments factories, working a 60-hour week while other industries are restricted to 40 hours. The air corps can muster well over 2000 planes on short notice, it is believed. Actual spending runs to about 50 per cent of the national budget, provided mainly by continued borrowing. The report says: "The continual pressure of patriotic appeals, the repeated assertions that universal, permanent peace is impossible and undesirable, and the intoxicating effects of the Ethiopian victory have created a state of mind in which no sacrifice seems too great in the cause of national defense."

Japan

In 1932, when Japan took control of Manchuria, General Araki promised that the huge increases for military expenses would be temporary. Each year since, costs have gone up. In 1933, the cost was about $280,000,000, which was nearly twice the amount voted in 1931. In 1935, it had risen to about $[illegible],000,000, or 50.5 per cent of the total national budget, and in 1936 military and naval authorities warned the people they must expect increases annually for at least 12 more years. Preliminary estimates for 1937-38 raised the total to almost $500,000,000—a total, the army explains in a series of pamphlets, necessary so that "bitter experiences of the past 30 years will not be repeated."

The naval program is also extensive. When existing treaties expired on Jan. 1, 1937, the ratio of the Japanese navy to the United States, in categories, was: capital ships, 5.1 to 10; aircraft carriers, 6.5 to 10; heavy cruisers, 6.3 to 10; light cruisers, 8.4 to 10; destroyers, 4.6 to 10; submarines, 8.4 to 10. Total, 5.9 to 10. The treaty ratio was 6 to 10.

Soviet Union

Building to defend two frontiers 6000 miles apart, the U. S. S. R. has carried forward "with frenzied speed" increase of the Red army to 1,300,000 in January, 1936; a defense budget swollen from 1.5 billion rubles in 1933 to 14.8 billion rubles in 1936, and 20 billion rubles estimated for 1937—more than a fifth of the total budget, which in the Soviet Union includes all industry and commerce.

The Soviet air force is numerically superior to any European power, although some of its 5000 planes are obsolescent. Capacity of Soviet airplane factories was authoritatively estimated in 1936 at 5000 machines a year. In 1936, a force of 1200 men with 150 machine guns and 18 light field guns in 80 planes was carried 100 miles by airplane and dropped behind the "enemy" lines. Efforts to modernize the Soviet navy, spurred by Germany's increases, are under way.

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Guarding the Swiss Frontier: Preservation of Neutrality Aim of Government's Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Swiss nation, and not the Swiss only by any means, have recently been deeply concerned at the military preparations which are said to be going on along the German-Swiss frontier. In the absence of exact information, rumor has naturally been busy and may have exaggerated the extent of the German activity. But there seems to be no doubt that from Lake Constance to Basle, road and rail communications have been much improved for obviously strategic purposes, and that special platforms and sidings have been built for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops.

In these circumstances, it is natural that fears should have been expressed of a possible attack on France by Germany through Swiss territory.

Switzerland has no desire at all to be allotted the role of Belgium in the last war. Consequently, she, in turn, has been looking to her defenses, particularly in the neighborhood of Basle, which is a key point for any attempt by Germany to turn the famous "Maginot Line"—that great chain of fortifications built by France from the Swiss to the Belgian frontier.

Plans Kept Secret

What the Swiss plans are is, of course, a military secret, but they apparently include the construction of a number of strong points which an invader would have to reduce one by one. It is also proposed to form a number of special frontier defense companies. Meanwhile, technical reorganization and rearmament of the Swiss forces is being speeded up with the help of a federal defense loan.

Switzerland has a long tradition of independence and neutrality behind her, and it can be taken for granted that any attempt to use her territory as a corridor for an attack either by Germany on France or in the opposite direction would meet with most strenuous resistance.

In Switzerland, as everywhere, there has for some time past been a regrettable tendency to talk as though war is inevitable. Today, however, there are signs that the fallacy of this point of view is beginning to be recognized.

Apart from the criminal folly—which every responsible statesman must feel it to be—of plunging Europe into chaos, every normal individual has a natural desire to live at peace with his neighbors. Moreover, there are certain military factors which tend to make even the most warlike think twice before embarking on a campaign of which neither he nor anybody else can see the end. For instance, in spite of what has been happening in Spain even the experts do not quite know what would be the effect, much less the ultimate result, of large scale aerial warfare. They know nothing, happily, about the effect of gas. They do not even know how far the menace of the incendiary bomb can be met, although it is obvious that the danger from this source, so far as Madrid is concerned, has not been so great as generally anticipated.

As to Morale

Nor do they know how the morale of the civil population will stand exposure to a prolonged period of bombing from the air, although here again, Madrid has shown that the idea which at one time was prevalent in military circles of ending a war in a few days by raining down bombs on an enemy's capital is completely erroneous.

Such considerations not only affect the plans of the general staffs but also serve to bring vividly home to politicians and statesmen the stupidity of using war as an instrument of national policy.

Spain has once more proved that in war there are no victors but only losers.

But so far as Switzerland is concerned, there are certain tactical and strategical facts peculiar to herself which while not insuring her complete immunity tend to make it unlikely that her territory would be violated if Europe should once again be plunged into war. It is true that Basel is an important bridge-head because it is situated just where the Rhine, after flowing from east to west between Germany and Switzerland, turns and flows mainly south to north along the Franco-German frontier. But in order to hold Basel securely, the invader would have to push forward to the line Aarau-Olten-Solothurn-Biel on the north bank of the river Aar. This would necessitate using very strong forces because there is a range of hills over 3000 feet in height which if resolutely held might prove almost impregnable and which if not taken would provide a screen for a counter-attack that would endanger the safety of any troops advancing westward from Basel into France.

No Military Objective

Another factor which helps to protect Switzerland from invasion is the absence of any important military objective in France which would make an attack through Basel desirable. An advance in a northwesterly direction would bring an invader to the garrison town of Mulhouse. But immediately afterward he would find himself in the difficult region of the Vosges Mountains. If he went due west he would have some 80 miles to go before he reached Besançon, and he would have to secure his southern flank by occupying the Lomont and northern spurs of the Jura Mountains—a sufficiently formidable undertaking to make him think twice before choosing this route. Even at Besançon he would still be a long way from the vital parts of France.

Still, in these days of international tension, there is no doubt that Switzerland does well to be on her guard. Nobody could ever suspect the Swiss of aggressive intentions against any of the three great powers by which her territory is surrounded. Consequently, by showing plainly that she does not intend to be used as a channel for aggression by any one of the three against either of the other two, Switzerland is making a real contribution to the cause of European peace.

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Hoover Farm Board Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Government authorities disclosed on Feb. 13 that almost all of the commodities acquired through operations of the Hoover Administration's farm board have been liquidated. Likewise, commitments still on the books of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation were shown to be relatively small.

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'Who'll Buy My Carrots?'

Nesmith

Segment of New York's East Side Pushcart Market

Letters Avowed Taken Out Ahead Of Motors Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—The files of General Motors officials, from Alfred P. Sloan down, were stripped of letters, inter-office reports and documents dealing with labor espionage prior to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee investigation, officials today acknowledged.

In the face of a Senate subpoena, nothing but colorless bills and invoices were secured by the committee, it was revealed today, in connection with a widespread surveilance service practiced over employees, for which General Motors spent $800,000 in 2½ years.

Henry W. Anderson, G. M. C. labor relations director, calmly told the committee today that when the resolution passed the United States Senate for the current investigation, he had "stripped his files," and without waiting for authority, performed the same service for William S. Knudsen, high vice-president of the big automobile empire. Henry M. Hogan, G. M. counsel, testified that a secretary had similarly gone through the files of Mr. Sloan and eliminated papers dealing with industrial espionage.

The action was taken before the serving of the Senate subpoena. The result has left the Senate committee with a minimum of data for its investigation into surveillance over workers, and seriously embarrassed.

Previous evidence of Pinkerton officials who were employed by General Motors for industrial espionage work shows that written reports were substituted for oral reports with the start of the committee investigations. Pinkerton officials, however, did not destroy all their records, and have refused to give a batch of 50 or so up to a Senate subpoena, raising the prospect of a citation for contempt. General Motors officials declare they "stripped the files" prior to receiving the subpoena, but have given the committee anything that remained.

The hearing today began quietly, as Merle C. Hale, former director of labor relations for General Motors, told the committee that he had first employed the Pinkerton Detective Agency in 1934, to find out "what the workers wanted" and how outside organizers were "selling the union."

Hamilton College to Get $200,000 by Root Will

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Elihu Root international lawyer and statesman, bequeathed $200,000 to the endowment fund of Hamtilton College at Clinton, N. Y., it was announced here. His will made special provision that legacies be paid in any securities owned by his estate "at fair market value," thus preventing his heirs from losing any of their rightful share through security price fluctuations.

The will gave no indication of the value of the estate, the bulk of which was left to his three children: Edith Root Grant, wife of Col. Ulysses S. Grant 3d; Edward Wales Root and Elihu Root Jr.. Specific bequests exceeded $400,000, and included the Roosevelt Memorial Association, the State Charities Aid Association, New York Association for the Blind, American Federation of Arts, American Judicature Society and the New York Law Institute.

National Guard Leaves; Workers Return to Job

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 15 (AP)—Demobilization of the 3300 National Guardsmen on strike duty here started Feb. 13 when two regiments left by train and motor lorry for their homes.

Meanwhile, about 1000 General Motors employees returned to work in Fisher Body plant No. 1, which was held by sit-down strikers from Dec. 30 to Feb. 11. Most of them were employees in the shops.

New York's Push-cart Market May Be Pushed From Its Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What would New York be without its pushcart markets?

A little cleaner, perhaps, and a little less colorful, too. Lacking those vignettes of wit and good humor and cleverness which make a tapestry of action, sound and sight.

A well-intentioned effort has been on foot for some time, to get city authorization and funds to enclose market places in New York, so there would no longer be any need for overloaded pushcarts to crowd up to curbs, for their owners to bawl, and pull at the sleeves of passersby, and, among other disadvantages, take trade away from shopkeepers who pay rent for their locations.

Good, no doubt, will be accomplished if the effort succeeds. At least from the point of view of the city. It is hard to say what good it will do the pushcart men. None, probably. Or at least none for some time. Their natural sphere is the curb, and it would be hard for them to adjust themselves to setting up shop in a covered market. The experiment has been tried in other cities and it has never really been notably successful. The people who were the regular patrons of the pushcarts liked buying from pushcarts, and showed a tendency not to buy if they had to go indoors to do it.

It isn't all milk and honey for the pushcart man, even though he has a certain flair for the way he does business. He has to work painfully hard for what he gets. He has to be constantly on the alert, to protect the meager rights he has managed to snatch—if you can call them rights. He has the everlasting expression of a beaver—a very anxious and slightly pessimistic beaver—as he comes hurrying over Brooklyn Bridge or into the Bronx long before it is daylight on winter mornings.

If it isn't snowing or raining, the heavy dampness of the hour will still make the black oilcloth which covers his cart glisten like satin—slightly cracked, worn satin. He will be wondering whether anyone has got in ahead of him, at the place where he has estiblished his little "trade"; where the women—black-eyed, shrewd, shawled women who never imagined New York, when they played as children in the Sicilian hills have learned to look for him.

Now and again he can see, while he is still some distance away, that, when he gets to "his" place he is going to have to fight for it with some one who has slid in ahead of him. Such incidents are short and to the point. A few shrill words, a few increasingly determined and highly racial gestures, a few screams straight from the heart, and the incident is over; settled one way or another, victor and vanquished a little tired, before the day has fairly begun.

Yet, ask a pushcart man if he would like a job in a warehouse, or in an office—to be a while-collar man (which phrase will cause him to bend on you the gentle, pitying look reserved for innocent children and the very ancient, who have no longer any need to be sensible) and he will shrug his shoulders, murmur a few words in his own language if he has no English, or say calmly "Why should I be something else? This is my business."

If you suggest that the city seems to be trying to find a way to change the conditions of that business—what is really something else than what it has always been, or dispose of it altogether—he will continue to look at you, his bony, worn fingers pawing about among his stock in trade, in the eternally mysterious art of pushcart display—and he will not need to say what he thinks—namely, that such things only happen when they happen and that, in the meanwhile, one does one's work, which is hard enough anyway, without bothering one's head about the future!

The pushcart man—especially in the congested centers where he is very numerous — conducting his highly articulate business in the best high pressure tradition—the lower East Side, the Bronx, the streets over on the East Side near the river, on Saturday nights, sells strange, phantasmagorial things, and he resorts to strange, and often dramatic measures to do so.

It is accepted that if he can get a customer away from his neighbor—well, those are the fortunes of war on the pushcart market. The pushcart man is one who could take high honors in a course in knowledge of human nature. He knows precisely the second to cajole, to threaten, to become totally uninterested or to be gentle, and polite, and ingratiating. He knows just where to begin, on price, and he knows just where he will wind up. You may say then that a lot of what goes on in between is needless, and that he would do better to save wear and tear on himself.

But that is not to understand the pushcart merchants: In his way he is an artist. He also has a sense of the theater. He realizes the value of climax. A customer who buys something too easily is not so apt to return as the person who leaves convinced somehow that he or she has won a contest. The genius of the pushcart merchant is that he is the one who really knows who the winner was. And it is the postscript of his genius that it is not likely to be the purchaser.

Still, one cannot say of the pushcart merchant that, characteristically, he does not give fair value. His prices are low, and you can apply to his stocks the slimmest kind of knowledge of the value of raw materials and the cost of labor, and see that his prices are not really unreasonable. If you are merely a visitor, and you walk around, merely listening, you will get the impression from what your ears convey to you, that the pushcart market is really a congress of thieves.

On the contrary, that is simply the art of bargaining, going at full tilt. It is part of the life. As well leave cinnamon or nutmeg out of apple pie as leave the bedlam, the shouts and cries, out of the pushcart market.

Mobile Laboratory Part of Wichita's Police Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—No longer do police officers here dash out to the scene of a crime to frighten away the guilty persons. When they go now they take a completely equipped mobile laboratory.

The laboratory is carried in a regular police car and includes a fingerprint kit, casting materials, tear gas and smoke grenades, a Thompson submachine gun, a decelerometer, bullet-proof shields, cameras and lighting equipment, a two-way radio transmitter and accessory paraphernalia.

The car is kept on the streets 24 hours a day. It is driven by three special investigators, who work in eight-hour shifts.

These officers, dispatched by radio from headquarters, are required to investigate every crime scene where there is any likelihood of physical violence being found.

The officers are carefully selected and trained in criminal investigation. Their work is to determine facts, not from people, but from things.

FISH MUST HAVE
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Roosevelt Lauds Farley at Dinner Of Party Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—In words of praise which almost had a past-tense sound—perhaps intimating that Postmaster General James A. Farley may at last be contemplating resignation from some of his several posts—President Roosevelt last night lauded his political generalissimo before some 1700 Democratic leaders form all parts of the country.

The President's tribute to his campaign manager as couched in warm language, and was echoed by the company at an enormous testimonial dinner. With most of what the Chief Executive said, political writers who have seen party chairmen come and go, are prone to agree. The President emphasized Mr. Farley's loyalty, his unfailing good temper, his sense of humor and "sense of forgiveness." Mr. Roosevelt said:

"In all my years of association with Jim Farley I have never once heard him utter one mean syllable about any human being. I have never heard him suggest reprisal—except once—when after a particularly vicious and mean attack on him he said to me: 'That fellow's mother ought to spank him.'"

The usually smiling Postmaster General sat with downcast head upon which the words of laudation poured, his face held in serious lines, as if teacher were scolding him. Once, at least, his embarrassment ran over, and that was when the prim and angular Miss Mary Dewson, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, seized him firmly by the shoulders and kissed him on the cheek. The assembled party chieftains roared at both principals, for Miss Dewson is a reserved person, and Mr. Farley turned beet-red, shading into purple behind the ears.

The banquet hall was sprinkled with President aspirants for 1940. First, the whole Cabinet was introduced; then many Democratic governors; and finally mayors. Most of them had traveled to Washington for definite political purposes.

Two outstanding diners were Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, each with distinct political futures. Governor Murphy, introduced with strong words of praise from Vice-President Garner for his work in conciliating the auto strike, gave a two or three-sentence tribute from the Midwest.

Governor Earle, introduced as having brought Pennsylvania "back to righteousness," announced that the Democrats in the State Legislature had caucused, and would shortly send to Washington, strong support of the President's "judiciary reform" plan.

Interjection of this highly controversial subject—which has already sent a temporary rift up and down the Democratic Party structure—brought forth some applause but a general uneasy stirring in the otherwise highly jubilant and merry party.

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Orders Taken at Trade Fairs In Chicago Prove Business Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—Although Middle West wholesalers have experienced a slight recession in business in general, due to strikes and floods, recent trade expositions here booked far more orders than at this time last year, it is reported by the Interstate Merchants Council, an affiliate of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Twelve trade shows with displays by more than 3000 Chicago business houses as well as 800 out-of-town companies have received a volume of business in the neighborhood of $9,000,000, it is estimated by the association, while a year ago this conclave of trade conventions aggregated around $6,500,000 worth of orders.

Country merchants, coming in from 28 states, bought heavily in dresses, hats, lingerie, hosiery, fabrics, handkerchiefs, dress ornaments and so on, it is reported. Many orders were placed for delivery as far ahead as June and July. Some factories are scheduled to operate overtime for the next six or eight weeks.

Many indications pointed toward a shift from a buyer to a seller market. Advancing prices were prevalent in almost every line of merchandise, and even the variety goods for stores which handle articles under a dollar in price are creeping up the price scale, it is found.

At the Chicago Gift Show, one of the flock of trade shows held here early in February, many new ideas in gifts and articles for home decoration were displayed which give some indication of what is going on in the American homes today.

In table decorations, for instance, a new candle is offered. It doesn't look like a candle at all. It looks more like a square block of colored wax a little larger than an inkwell. As the wick burns down a hollow is formed in the top of the square, leaving walls of transparent colored wax, pretty to look at.

A word about pottery dishes. Did you ever eat a meal served up on a blue plate with a clay-colored cup on a green saucer placed next to a yellow bread and butter plate? It's the latest trend in service for informal suppers. This idea of mixing the colors in dinnerware has several angles.

Sometimes each person at the table has dishes in the same color yet different from all the rest.

For the luncheon table, aluminum foil doilies are becoming popular, it was observed, while service cloths made of bobonet with painted pattern, and cellophane as well as cellulose were shown. Linen table cloths are leaning more and more to color. Peasant cloths in blues, reds, and shades of orange and brown were displayed for informal suppers and small tables.

Informal suppers are still holding their own, it is learned, although people really are entertaining a little more lavishly and going out oftener to hotels and restaurants for meals. For these informal "snacks" some manufacturers are bending their efforts to bring out new and more convenient dishes and trays. One company showed an aluminum baking dish in which spaghetti is not only cooked but served. Fastened to one side is a bowl for sauce, and, on the other, a huge salt cellar device containing grated cheese.

To keep sandwiches moist, a new covered tray is made which makes it possible to prepare sandwiches earlier in the day, place them in this container, and by serving time they are still fresh and moist. The inside of the lid of the sandwich tray has a clay absorbent which, when dampened with water, does the trick.

Artificial flowers are keeping pace with the horticulturists. These posies, made of paper, which have become so professional looking in the last few years, are now reaching into almost every possible variety of flower. As many as 200 varieties are now being made by artificial flower companies.

Push-cart men selling spring posies down in the lower East Side of New York furnished the idea for the new flower boxes full of assorted blossoms. The complete bouquet set in a glorified box imitates the custom of the flower venders of selling their spring flowers in strawberry boxes.

A new style has been set for the way you treat your guest. It is in the form of a paper guest towel. It seems that many a guest always shies when she sees such "nice linen" in the bathroom and hesitates to use these elegant towels. As a result a manufacturer has just put on the market a paper guest towel with colored border and very absorbent material.

Paper plates for the picnic now come in painted decorations, and, with them, a washable paper mat to make the picnic more de luxe.

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BOSTON AND MAINE

Sit-Down Strike in France; Intervention by Government Enforced Demands of Labor

By Mallory Browne

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Now on a Visit to the United States

"Why did the sit-down strikes in the American motor industry prove so much less effective than the recent sit-down strikes in France, where the workers won almost complete capitulation to their demands?"

To one arriving in the United States after having followed the French strikes closely last year, this question is frequently addressed.

The essential answer is: Government intervention. It is not too much to say that the Popular Front Government of M. Léon Blum won the sit-down strikes for the French workers. Without this belligerent backing from the state, the outcome of the stay-in experiment in France would very probably have been just about what it turned out to be in America: partial success, but also partial failure.

Striking Similarities

There are some striking similarities between the two situations. The American outbreak occurred barely two months after the Roosevelt landslide which was in a degree a labor victory. The French strikes began a few weeks after the Blum landslide in the elections in France. In this latter case at least, the workers were encouraged to act because they felt they could count on the support of the Administration.

To observers in America it doubtless seemed that Government intervention went fairly far—both on the part of the national and state administrations. Viewed from France, however, and by comparison with the French Government's role in the labor struggle there, official action seems to have been relatively reluctant, restrained and confined almost exclusively to conciliation and to persuasive attempts to encourage negotiations between the C. I. O. and General Motors.

In France, on the other hand, the Government acted swiftly and decisively. Calling the representatives of industry and of labor together, Premier Blum outlined the settlement which, he made quite clear, he expected the employers to accept. This settlement consisted, in fact, of virtually the complete list of the strikers' demands. In form, there was a brief effort at conciliation and negotiation, with the Government as arbiter. In fact, there was direct imposition on the employers of the strikers' demands by the state.

A summary of the outcome of the strike in the American motor industry states: "In short, the sitdown, despite its power, exhibits itself here as ineffective in an untenable cause when the defense is resolute." By "untenable cause" was meant the demand of the union to represent all employees in plants where the union was in a minority.

Reversal of Opinion

Were the demands of the French sit-down strikers equally "untenable" or were they justified? A full comparison on this point would require a longer discussion than is possible here. But it is possible to affirm that certain important concessions which the French unions demanded, and obtained, would have been considered clearly illegitimate by a public opinion which felt it could not support the C. I. O.'s claims.

In France, public opinion on the whole favored the strikers' cause at the time; but when it was discovered that what the Government had obliged industry to concede to the workers was not merely "collective bargaining rigths" in the American sense of the term, but "collective contracts" giving French labor unions, in effect, a managerial role in labor questions within the plants, there was marked reversal of general opinion.

Thus a comparison between the French and American "sit-downs" reveals this essential difference: In France, the Government took swift and far-reaching legislative action which to all intents and purposes imposed the strikers' demands on the employers, despite the recognized illegality of the stay-in strike and despite the fact that the concessions to the workers really went farther than public opinion approved.

In the United States, the Government intervened only with reluctance and then confined its intervention to persuasion, conciliation and arbitration, and encouraged a settlement which followed the verdict of public sentiment as a whole that the more extreme demands of the strikers were not entirely justified.

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Farm Home Leader To Record Her Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Jane S. McKimmon, who began by teaching a handful of North Carolina's rural girls how to can tomatoes, 25 years ago, and developed a home demonstration system that now enlists the active co-operation of 55,000 farm women, has retired from active service and will be succeeded by Miss Ruth Current, one of her assistants.

The retiring chief will continue her work in an advisory way, making herself available to those who wish to consult her. In the meantime, she will write a history of her work, so that it may be available, in printed form, as inspiration for those who carry on the work.

Miss Current, a native of Rowan county, North Carolina, graduated from Teachers' College at Harrisonburg, Va. She was reared on a farm and began her work as a home demonstration agent in 1927.

Dr. McKimmon recently was honored in Houston, Texas, where, while attending a national convention, she was presented with a distinguished service jewel, the highest honor awarded by the Grand Council of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity.

In addition to a corps of trained specialists among white people, there are 12 negro agents who have been taught by Dr. McKimmon.

Flowers and Green Grass Mark Mild N. C. Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—W. H. Woodard, farmer, who lives 10 miles from Raleigh, sold each day during the week of Jan. 25 some 200 dozen bright, yellow jonquils, that were raised outdoors on his place. Twenty-nine dozen, all told, constituted the largest number he has sold during any previous January, he said. It is usually February when these flowers begin blooming outdoors at his place, and then only when the weather is mild.

There has been no severe weather in this section thus far this winter. In historic Christ Church yard, across from the capitol square, shrubs that usually do not blossom until March are in full bloom. The grass is green and has to be mowed every week.

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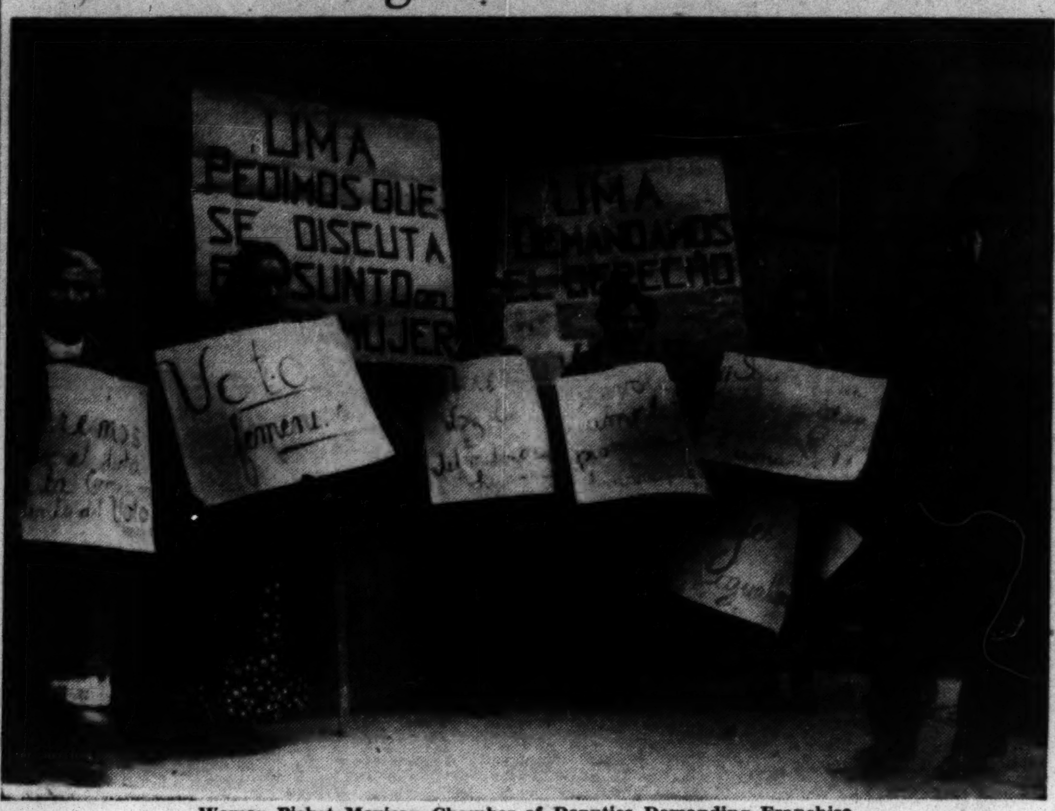
Mexican Suffragettes Emulate British Sisters



Women Picket Mexican Chamber of Deputies Demanding Franchise

Auto Accord and Living Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

new voice among the automobile workers.

Speed of Production

These opposing conceptions collide in the union's demand for an equal share in regulating the speed of production in General Motors.

Control of speed of production, with its increased expense, would be compensated, according to the union, by a cut in company profits. Otherwise, it is granted, costs of cars would rise to the public.

But the union does not want prices to go up, and believes that the public would refuse to pay, and by its pressure require manufacturing to cut its earnings perhaps in half. The amount would depend on how hard the union pressed its control.

Whether one company or one industry would so sharply slash its profits is problemstical. Economists point out rather that the trend would be to pass the extra labor costs on to the public in higher prices.

Objection to Demands

Objection to the union proposals is heard within the automobile industry of these grounds:

1. Mutual agreement on speed of production, as asked by the union, would mean joint management and divided responsibility.

2. Efficiency would be ruined. Industry would stagnate.

3. Costs would go up, prices would follow up, and if the policy became general through manufacturing, the standard of living would fall.

The point of view of the automobile industry on this issue may be thus outlined:

"The less output per man employed, the lower the standard of living.

"The workman of today turns out more goods than his forefathers—that is why we are better off today.

"We have increased our output immensely by the use of machinery and capital. Every job in industry consists of a man with about $10,000 worth of invested capital.

"As the worker produces more goods, the price of goods falls because of the enlarged volume.

"Every dollar of the worker's wage will buy more than in previous years.

Purchasing Power

"The hours of labor of the American workman will buy at least 10 times as much automobile product as 20 years ago.

"Price has gone down, quality has gone up, and the industry is paying out more in wages.

"The philosophy of the automobile industry is to produce more every year so that each man will have more goods.

"That is raising the standard of living.

"It is only possible by reducing the costs per unit, but increasing the number of units per hour through machinery.

"Wages don't come out of employers; they come out of consumers.

"No employee in the automobile industry works as hard today as 25 years ago.

"All kinds of labor-saving devices have been brought in to lighten strains.

"The first thing that ought to be done by the union to make its case for regulation of speed is to establish that the whole industry is going too fast.

Employment Gains

"The automobile industry is employing more men than ever. It takes just as much labor today to make a car as it did 10 years ago.

"Operations have become simpler, but cars are better and so many features have been added as to balance the effects of labor-saving machinery.

"A conflict of two philosophies is taking place. The idea of slowing down production and employing more men is the theory of the Middle Ages of dividing up the wealth. In opposition, the automobile industry believes in producing more wealth to be divided.

"Shall we divide up what we've got or shall we multiply it?

"The industry disbelieves in deliberately slowing down production to make jobs for other people.

"A great social question arises in this problem.

"As industry makes progress, who is entitled to the rewards—those who happen to be employed in the particular companies in that industry, or society as a whole?

"The policy of reducing costs is better for all the people.

"It is not equitable that the workers of any industry should get all its benefits, either by causing the employment of superfluous men or by excessively raising wages.

The Stockholders' Place

"Where do the stockholders come in?

"What incentive would they have for hiring smart men to run their companies? If their profits were largely taken away to finance the employment of more men than were needed to run the business, stockholders would have a diminished interest in the care with which their business was operated.

"If under the guidance of the union, all of the automobile industry adopted the policy of low instead of high production per man, the increased labor costs would result in a higher priced automobile.

"Then the public would buy less cars.

"Then there would be less employment.

"Then there would also be less earnings.

"Then how would the industry finance its part in paying the bill for social security and other increasing social expenses?

"All these new charges on manufacturing can be financed only by a very high rate of industrial activity."

The union position is founded very largely on the claim that excessive speed of production so strains men that at the end of a day's work they come out exhausted and that the continued pressure tosses workers out of the industry while still young, but unable to keep the pace, and so abandons them to the industrial scrap-heap.

Thus it is said by union officials:

"We believe in a man doing a fair day's work, but not in having to drive as they do. The bosses are always asking them to step it up so as to handle another body, another car, etc.

"We want to set a number of cars to produce and if the company does any more, they will have to put on more men.

"This policy would no doubt increase to some extent the labor costs in some departments, in others it wouldn't.

Cut in Profits

"The increase would cut down the net profits.

"The company would then try to transfer the extra cost of production to the public in higher prices.

"We don't think the public would take it. They would not pay the extra charge, when they knew that this should rightly be financed out of the company's profits, and the price of cars not raised."

The union is also working toward its goal by asking a cut in hours.

General Motors is now on a 40-hour week, of five days and eight hours each day with time and a half for over eight hours a day or over 40 hours a week.

This is the standard for Government contracts of $10,000 set by the Federal Government in the Walsh-Healey bill passed last spring.

All General Motors cars are being manufactured on that basis, as well as Fridigaries, diesel engines, etc. It is a company-wide policy. It was adopted last November.

Prior to that the company had varying standards in its many plants. Some paid time and a half after nine hours a day, some after 48 hours a week.

General Motors is the only automobile company to go on the basis of the Walsh-Healey bill, it is reported in the industry.

Opposition to the act in the steel industry has led to the holding up of construction of nine battleships because of lack of bids from steel companies, which to bid would have had to produce their steel on the Walsh-Healey specifications.

General Motors is the largest corporation in the country to conform, it is said here. Its decision was voluntary, as there is no compulsion in the law.

The amount of business that General Motors could get from the Government would not of itself have justified its adherence.

Rather, it is said in the industry, the Government had indicated a policy as to maximum hours for industry, and the corporation, regarding this as the only evidence there was of a national standard, decided to go along with the Government.

Another factor in the speed-up situation is the stoppage for production for six or eight weeks or more every summer, when machinery for new models is being prepared.

The core of the question brought to public notice by the union demand for a share in controlling production says observers, is whether the speed of automobile making is actually damaging to human welfare.

If it is, then the theory of mass production has been pushed too far, and the workers are paying part of the cost of cheaper cars by taking it out of themselves. That cannot be justified, the extra men and machinery needed to level out production to a proper speed should be put on, and the price of automobiles should be allowed to rise to a humane standard.

On the other hand, if the industry is now operating at a pace of legitimate efficiency, its speed is simply that of progress. And slowing down to permit men to work at a rate of unwarranted leisure or simply for the purpose of employing more people would be uneconomic, retrogressive and unfair to the mass of the public forced to pay higher prices, as the system would undoubtedly work out.

General Motors points to the fact that its health record is about 40 per cent better than that for all manufacturing employees, and it employs approximately 70,000 workers over 40 years of age.

Whenever a worker in General Motors thinks that the production line is going too fast, he can take his grievance up with his superiors, it is noted. Study will be made and the job re-timed to slow it down if required by average standards.

Mexican Women Defy Tradition In Fight for Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The march of feminism in Mexico has within the past month received a serious defeat and a decided impetus. The defeat was accorded women who picketed the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate in a futile attempt to gain a decision upon votes for women before the closing of the Congress. The impetus came from the Government itself in two recent moves for the emancipation of the Mexican woman.

The picketing of the two houses of the Congress demanded great courage from the feminists, who adopted the tactics of the American and British suffragettes for the first time in the history of Mexico. Such a demonstration in a Latin nation, where woman's accepted place is still in the home, was precedent breaking; yet the feminists were greeted largely with indifference from the representatives whom they were attempting to influence.

The banners which the women carried proclaimed in red letters, "We Demand the Right to Vote," "The Promise of the Revolution Was Equal Rights and Votes for Women," "We Want to Know the Decision of the Chamber of Deputies on Women's Rights" and other similar slogans. The immediate objective of the women was to force a vote upon their demands before the Congress adjourned.

This, they did not succeed in doing, despite the defiant finals to their fight, which has continued since early September. Nevertheless, by actually staging the demonstration, they made one more step forward in their fight for emancipation.

The beginning of the women's fight was marked by a series of polite petitions signed by various organized groups. The petitions asked for the reform of Article 37 of the Electoral Law, urging that it be changed to definie citizenship as the right of both men and women, instead of as merely the right of men, as now written.

The first vigorous note in the campaign came from Ana Zapata, daughter of the Revolutionary leader, Emiliano Zapata. She changed the tone of entreaty into one of forthright speech with the single phrase, "We demand—." Yet, despite a courteous reception granted to the petitioners, the men members of the two chambers took no action upon the problem of women's suffrage.

When the women were finally driven to more active measures and instituted their picket line during the closing days of the Congress, they confessed that their first reaction was that of terror and embarrassment. Some blushed, some turned pale, according to Señora Margarita Robles de Mendoza, president of the Union, but all firmly stood their ground.

During a long cold day they picketed, with relief groups coming every three hours and bringing hot coffee to the women who had been in the line. The majority of the deputies ignored them, reported Señora Robles de Mendoza, but a few men who were of the older Revolutionary group, stopped to congratulate them upon their courage and to wish them success in the battle.

Despite the women's last-minute demonstration the Congress adjourned without taking action upon the question of women's rights, but that the movement for the liberation of women is gaining force is indicated by two recent moves among the farm groups.

The first of these was taken during the recent convention of the Agrarian Syndicate at which a program for the assimilation of women into the farm unions was adopted. The second, which will be even more far reaching, is the policy just announced by President Cardenas for educating the farm women to take a responsible part in their local self-government.

Political Rumor Slates Murphy For High Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan was seen here today as having been projected into the national political arena through his successful efforts to bring peace to the automotive industry by keeping representatives of General Motors Corporation and the American Automobile Workers of America together until the General Motors strike was ended. As a result, a parallel was seen between Calvin Coolidge's ending of the Boston police strike in 1919 and the adjustment of the trouble between General Motors and its workers.

Political gossip here today has Governor Murphy slated for at least a Cabinet post—that of Secretary of Labor—but since his term of office as Governor of Michigan does not terminate until the end of 1938, it was not believed he would resign the governorship to accept this portfolio. In some quarters much higher political service was envisaged for him.

Farley Attends Dinner

Credence was lent to this by the presence of James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, and Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democratic boss of Pennsylvania, at a dinner by the American Irish Historical Society at the Astor Hotel here Saturday night, at which Governor Murphy was the guest of honor, having been selected as the 1937 recipient of the society's medal. This award was based on his record for "eminent public service as Mayor of Detroit and Governor General of the Philippines"—not because of his success as a mediator between General Motos and its sit-down strikers. Indeed, the medal had been awarded to him several weeks before the strike was settled.

Governor Murphy disclaimed all credit for the peace settlement, but praised the attitude of General Motors representatives, saying that they "ought to be given every credit for being earnest in their desire to settle the strike," and of John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which led the strike, as "splendid in conference."

Both sides worked together and were "very tolerant," he said.

Seeks New Formula

Governor Murphy voiced a strong plea for "some formula to keep industrial society from being plagued by this economic paralysis without "the right to strike and the right to private property."

"We have got to devise better and more practical means of mediation without compulson," he declared. "The solution will come when the vast public appreciates that the public interest is supreme and that it overshadows the interests of either party.

"Democratic institutions must not be surrendered, and we must not destroy fundamental rights."

When Governor Murphy was asked if he thought his "political star" was in the ascendant, he smiled.

"I have no political star," he said.

State Labor Board Proposed In New Jersey Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16—With Gov. Harold G. Hoffman the central figure in a battle of words over his declaration that New Jersey will not tolerate sit-down strikes, the Legislature today had before it a proposal for the authorization of a labor relations commission.

Although it was denied that it was linked in any way with the Governor's declaration, the new agency would be set up within the State Department of Labor and have power to decide, after investigation, which faction in a labor dispute should be recognized in collective bargaining with an employer.

The bill, sponsored by Senator James Bowers, Somerset County Democrat, would create a three-man commission for administration of the act, with salaries of $5000 each annually.

The labor issue flared while both Senate and House were engaged largely in political maneuvering.

Some relief for municipalities, hard pressed to meet requirements of the new municipal budget act, was volunteered last night in the Republican Senate with the passage of a bill to extend the budget adoption date one month, but in the Democratic House action was deferred.

Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Gloucester Republican, moved the bill through the Senate and sent it immediately to the House for action, where it was sent to the majority-controlled judiciary committee. House Democratic leaders said they had had no opportunity to examine the measure and would take it up in caucus when the Legislature reconvenes a week from tomorrow.

There were indications the Hendrickson measure was in the nature of an overture to the Democratic house leaders to co-operate later in passing the bills to suspend for another year mandatory municipal salary scales. Neither house would sponsor the bills this year, contending the other should take responsibility. Meanwhile municipal officials have been protesting their tax rates would skyrocket if they were compelled to meet the scales suspended during the depression.

G. O. P. Revolt Ended

Andrew J. Duch was confirmed as Mercer County prosecutor by the Senate, while the one-man revolt of Senator Winant Van Winkle, Bergen Republican, in conflict with Governor Hoffman over patronage, quietly evaporated. Senator Van Winkle's week-end threats to enlist Democratic legislative support in his controversy with the Governor to embarrass the slim Republican majority of one failed to materialize last night after he held a conference with Governor Hoffman. He and the Governor were reticent over their discussion, but there were indications they paved the way for future compromise.

The Democratic majority in the Assembly shelved a resolution by which a Republican member sought to congratulate United States Senator A. Harry Moore, Democrat, on his "courageous stand in opposition to the attempt to tamper with the personnel of the Supreme Court."

Assemblyman Herbert J. Pascoe, of Union, minority leader, introduced the resolution. He said the question of increasing membership in the Supreme Court had "agitated the nation as it has not been agitated since the World War."

The Democrats sent the resolution to the judiciary committee, 40 to 15.

Governor Hoffman yesterday warned he would use every resource at the state's command to prevent destruction of New Jersey company property by strikers.

Methods used by the Committee for Industrial Organization in Indiana and Michigan will not be tolerated in New Jersey, he declared, observing that he had heard the committee was planning to unionize some industries in the northern section of the State.

"A labor union has no more right to take possession of a factory than a band of gangsters has to take possession of a bank," he continued, "and when, to such unlawful taking possession there is added the theft and destruction of property and the use or threat of violence and armed resistance to governmental authority, there is no difference between the two either in principle or in degree.

Warning Is Issued

"The avoidance of the possibility of bloodshed is, of course, desirable, but not at the expense of surrender to, or compromise with, or toleration of, those guilty of such criminal acts, if there were the controlling factor, any large band of robbers and thugs could work with immunity. Those who provoke bloodshed are entitled to no maudlin sympathy over the injuries they may sustain.

"In order that the organizations to which I have referred may not be misled into attempting here the same conduct by which they claim to have achieved some success, and for which they have obtained immunity in Michigan, let them be warned in advance that such conduct will not be tolerated or permitted by the people of this state, nor by the government which they have set up for their protection and administration of their affairs.

"To the citizens of New Jersey I promise—and to the lawless organizations I give warning—that if necessary the entire resources of the State will be called into action to preserve the rights, liberties and property of its citizens, and to foil and punish any such attempts to subvert and condemn the law and the governmental authority which these citizens have ordained."

Industrial Union Favored

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16 (AP)—Support of research experts of the University of Pittsburgh was given today to industrial organization of the 500,000 steel workers in the nation.

"The logic of the industry's operation is such that vertical rather than craft organization is called for," declared Dr. Ralph James Watkins, director of the university's bureau of business research.

Such organization — enrollment of all steel men in one big union—is the aim of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization, opposed by the American Federation of Labor which advocates craft unions.

Dr. Watkins emphasized in his report to the Falk Foundation last night, that "it is not the function of this discussion to outline ways and means of organizing steel workers."

He added:

"Integrated operations extending from blast furnace to the finished rolled steel product constitute the economic unit and a form of organization that would encourage jurisdictional disputes would be socially inefficient.

Vertical Union Urged

"Furthermore, since management is organized on a vertical basis, any approach to equality of bargaining power would require a similar vertical organization of the workers."

Dr. Watkins, in reporting his conclusions reached during a three-year study financed by the foundation and Brookings Institute, stated that:

"Steel workers should be organized. . . .

"Collective bargaining should be on a national basis and not on a plant basis. . . .

"Organization of steel workers should be in accord with the principles of industrial democracy under which the workers are accorded the unrestricted exercise of the liberties of self-expression and participation in measures affecting their welfare."

Need for Action

He expressed the opinion that "it is unlikely that the steel industry will accord to its workers the right of self-organization, unless it is forced to do so by virtue of the workers' own power."

"It seems to be characteristic of those who wield great power," he continued, "that that power is not shared voluntarily.

"It is likely, then, in view of the forces set in motion under the National Recovery Act, and under the various federal labor relations measures, that we shall see bitter struggles for labor organization in the iron and steel industry."

North Carolina Marks Free School Centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—This year, as the 100th anniversary of the establishment of free schools in North Carolina, is being observed throughout the State. One of the most colorful centennial celebrations will be that in the Duke University stadium, at Durham, April 23, under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Education Association. The association also is conducting contests in city and county schools throughout the State.

Local winners will be entered in a state-wide contest, to be held in Durham, coincident with the annual meeting of the education association. At the same time a pageant will be presented at Duke Stadium.

A full historical outline of the progress of free education in North Carolina has been compiled by Dr. J. Henry Highsmith of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Outside Agitators Blamed for Strife By Anderson Mayor

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 16 (AP)—Determined to drive "outside organizers" from this military-ruled industrial city of 42,000 residents, Mayor Harry R. Baldwin declared today, "If these agitators remain and martial law is lifted, we will be right back where we were before."

The Mayor said, "If the union is sincere in its expressed desire to see order maintained, it will send Victor Reuther (an organizer) and his assistants away. It is for their good as well as the good of the general community."

When told of the Mayor's statement, Mr. Reuther, a Detroit, Mich., resident, asserted: "I will stay in Anderson as long as my work is satisfactory to the international organization and to the union in Anderson."

Col. Albert H. Whitcomb, commanding national guardsmen here, said his officers were investigating activities of the organizers. He indicated the organizers "or anyone else" will be sent from the city, if the investigation shows such action necessary.

"I don't want to make a martyr of anyone," the Colonel emphasized.

Meanwhile, a two-way investigation of the shooting affray which immediately preceded the establishment of martial law rapidly neared completion. The military authorities and the Madison county grand jury studied the activities of 13 men who remained under arrest in connection with the disorder.

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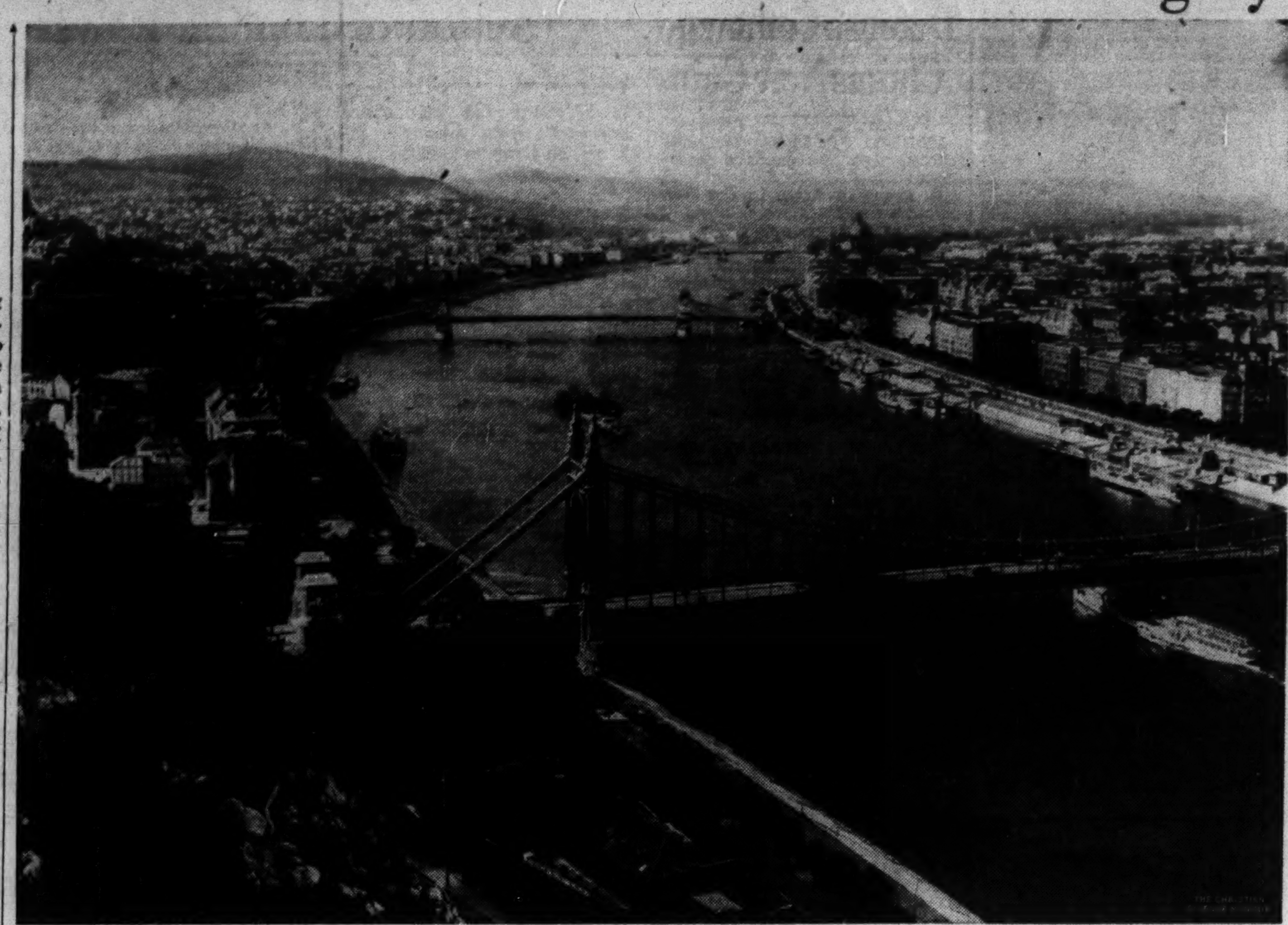
Treaty Revision and Minorities Vital Problems to Hungary

"Rome bloc" works well, from Budapest viewpoint, but recent shifts in central Europe cause worry in Hungarian capital, long important European center



Hungarian Tourist Bureau

"Queen City of the Danube"

Budapest, Capital of Hungary, Has a Splendid Location, Fine Buildings, Imposing Bridges and a Gay Atmosphere That Has Always Made It One of the Bright Spots of Central Europe. Since the War, However, Much of Its Gaiety Has Given Place to a More Serious Atmosphere, Largely Due to Increase of Its Political and Economic Problems

European Correspondence

BUDAPEST—Three problems of foreign policy are receiving the attention not only of Hungary but also of the Little Entente and of the Quai d'Orsay in Paris. It is certain that they are rapidly becoming acute, and it is even suggested by Count Stefan Bethlen—who for many critical years was Prime Minister of Hungary and still plays a most important role—that Hungary contemplates the abandonment of the League of Nations unless steps are taken in the near future to satisfy its legitimate aspirations.

The three problems are:

1. The existence of a totally disarmed country in the midst of heavily armed neighbors;
2. The continued ill-treatment of Magyar minorities in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—but particularly in Roumania;
3. The opposition between the promise of revision in the Covenant and the anti-revisionist pronouncements of France and the Little Entente.

Antonescu's Visit

From a competent authority I learn that the semi-official statements of the Temps on the occasion of the visit of Victor Antonescu to Paris have caused wide interest. It goes without saying that the Foreign Minister of Roumania is disinclined to make concessions to Hungary, but it is surprising that, despite the somewhat weakened relations between France and the Little Entente, the French remain such implacable opponents of revision. After all, revision is inscribed in the Covenant, and is one of the "principles" of the League.

As seen through Hungarian eyes, the Rome bloc—Italy, Austria and Hungary—is working well, and the rapprochement of Italy and Germany has eased the situation for those countries of Central Europe which had divided allegiance. The shifting of the Roumanian and Yugoslavian inclination from France and Russia to Germany and Italy likewise is of good augury. But although the pressure on Hungary is thus lessened, it is felt to be intolerable that, in a troubled Europe, Hungary, almost alone, must remain absolutely defenseless.

Forbidden to Arm

Forbidden by the Treaty of Trianon to arm, Hungary has seen its neighbors, in defiance of the pledges of the Covenant, rearming. If ever war broke out, Hungary would be helpless—or so it now seems. But it may be argued that it could take refuge in neutrality, like Switzerland and Holland. Unhappily, it is not certain that even such traditionally neutral countries as Switzerland and Holland will be respected; while around Hungary there are too many appetites whetted to make the policy of neutrality effective. It can be taken that immediately on the outbreak of war Hungary would be occupied.

Germany, and indeed Austria, have ignored the military clause of the 1919 treaties, and nothing has happened to them. It is, however, impossible, even were it desirable, for Hungary to imitate their example, because the Little Entente, whose "raison d'être" is the supervision of Hungary, would almost certainly take drastic action.

"Minorities Obligations"

The mildest action that may be expected would be the denunciation of the "minorities obligations" subscribed by the members of the Little Entente. The hypothesis has been put forward in responsible circles, and has been envisaged complaisantly in France. This means that, on the first pretext, all those duties which were accepted in 1919 as the counterpart of the transfer of Magyar populations to the Succession States, would be legally—or illegally—abolished.

The League has hitherto been unable to insist on the fulfillment of the minority obligations, partly because most of the breaches have been committed by those countries which are regarded as the chief champions of the League. Two years ago Poland publicly repudiated the Minorities Treaty from the tribune of the Assembly, and nothing whatever happened. It is unlikely, therefore, that the League, which has suffered from its impotence in respect of "minorities," would seriously move to save the purely nominal existence of unfulfilled obligations.

Extermination Feared

It is especially in Transylvania that the minorities are badly treated. Recently indeed it was declared that the best way of settling the problem would be "a new Massacre of St. Bartholomew"—that is to say, the extermination of minorities. As it is, confiscations, expropriations, persecutions of every sort, the closing of schools, the withdrawal of civil rights, the suspension of newspapers, the prohibition of the minority's language and of cultural practices and studies, perpetually stir Hungary to indignation, and do more than the professional propagandists to foment a revisionist campaign.

It should nevertheless be noted that reasonable Hungarian statesmen realize that Hungary cannot hope in present circumstances for a substantial revision of the Treaty of Trianon. It has no intention of provoking a general upheaval in order to recover its lost territories. It means to state its case quietly, to point to Article XIX of the Covenant, which cannot be ignored forever.

Treaty Being Revised

The point is being made that in fact the anti-revisionists are revising the Trianon Treaty in their own favor. Their disrespect of minority rights, for example, is revision; and in accordance with the saying that "what's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," if there can be a revision in fact against Hungary, there can be a revision in law for Hungary.

Here are the conclusions of Count Bethlen on these three problems of arms, minorities and revision:

First, every effort should be made to negotiate directly with Hungary's neighbors. Notably the question of minorities should be taken up with Roumania. If diplomacy can improve the position without publicity, so much the better. Hungary does not seek to exploit international opinion; it prefers to obtain relative justice without calling on the whole world to witness its wrongs.

Second, it should endeavor to interest some at least of the Great Powers in its cause. It is possible that they would bring their influence to bear on the countries which Hungary considers its oppressors, and that better conditions may result.

Third, Hungary should turn to the League of Nations, if private negotiations fail. In this it must be assured of the support of members of the Council, for it would be foolish to send petitions which would merely be thrown into the wastepaper basket. Hungary must be given permission to arm, if others arm, and not be forced to remain under a humiliating and dangerous disability.

Hungarians in territory which was taken from Hungary must be assured of decent treatment. And finally, though perhaps not immediately, Article XIX must be invoked for the reconsideration of an onerous treaty which the Little Entente itself, by its violation of its clauses, has acknowledged to be inapplicable.

Might Quit League

Fourth—and this opens grave perspectives—if no satisfaction can be obtained by an appeal to the "principles" which it is the function of the League to apply, then Hungary must leave the League. Hungary is now a comparatively small nation, but its defection from Geneva, accompanied by a clear statement of its reasons—its inability to obtain the beginning of justice—might have a serious effect on the future of the Geneva institution.

The consequences of this decision—which it is hoped to avoid—are plainly envisaged. Hungary does not think it can count on the League to protect it from aggression—and there are many other European countries which, after the abandonment of Ethiopia, think likewise.

If, then, it is neither allowed to arm, to defend itself, nor to reckon on League aid against an invader, nor obtain the protection of its minorities in the Succession States, nor refer to Article XIX, what can it expect from League membership? True, it was accorded a loan under League auspices, but it cannot consent to remain quiescent forever in gratitude for such financial help, and its patience is, perhaps under a sense of Italo-German protection, drawing to an end.

Yet it trusts that some heed will be paid in time to its quiet presentation of what is undoubtedly a sound case. **Sisley Huddleston.**

Reich Violations of Concordat Charged by Munich Archbishop

MUNICH, Feb. 16 (AP)—Cardinal Faulhaber, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Munich, charged repeated violations of the Concordat between the Reich and the Vatican in a plea made in St. Michael's Church at Munich.

(The Concordat between the Vatican and Germany was initialed July 8, 1933. Among its most important points were agreement by the Roman Catholic Church to keep its priests and religious associations out of politics and agreement by the state to the continuance of Roman Catholic religious associations, provided they be confined to religious activities.)

Nearly the whole of the Cardinal's Munich address was taken up with the Concordat which he said was concluded under Reichsführer Hitler's proved initiative but nevertheless had been violated on many occasions.

He enumerated many alleged instances of processions being forbidden and interference with the correspondence between the Vatican and church authorities in Germany, between the latter and their flocks, and with pastoral letters and church ordinances.

"All of these violations," Cardinal Faulhaber declared, "have been committed repeatedly and only recently here in Munich in connection with the schools question." He complained further of press attacks upon the clergy and said:

"Whoever violates the Concordat is not a good follower of the Führer.

"We Catholics desire to maintain the Concordat because we wish to co-operate with the state."

He expressed the hope that Reichsführer Hitler's congratulations to Pope Pius last Friday on the anniversary of the latter's coronation could be interpreted as a good sign for continuance of the Concordat.

Flood Danger Over, Attention Focuses On Aiding Refugees

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 16 (AP)—Assurances from army engineers that the Mississippi river will pass its flood crest safely to the gulf shifted attention today to the care of refugees from thousands of lowland acres.

Maj. Raymond G. Moses of the Mississippi River Commisison told lower Mississippi valley dwellers the battle to get the Ohio's flood waters down the big Mississippi before possible rises of its other tributaries had been won.

Nearly 3000 refugees were quartered here and additional high-water victims were expected as the crest approached, pushing backwaters of the Yazoo river over new areas.

"We came here expecting to see a major disaster," said Clarence Dawson, Red Cross director for the Vicksburg area, "but we have not found it. All refugees from the Yazoo river backwater are being cared for, and we have organized to throw the full weight of relief work behind any point that may require it within 24 hours."

Steel Workers' Group Asks Wage Increase

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16 (AP)—The employee representation plan of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, already under fire in Washington before the National Labor Board, faced a new crisis at home.

It revolved about disposition by the management of a series of demands, including one calling for a general wage boost of 10 cents an hour, passed by the recently organized district general council of employees and management representatives.

Cohorts of the John L. Lewis drive for an industrial union, authors of the complaint before the labor board, fanned the arguments which broke out in the workers' ranks about the significance of the council's action.

"If the company refuses now to accept our demands, after we have convinced its own delegates of the justness, then I say the representation plan is through for good," declared William Garrity, of suburban Braddock, chairman of the employees' wage committee on the council.

Two Tire Firms Announce Pay Rises in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 (AP)—Wage increases were announced yesterday by two tire and rubber companies, Goodyear and Firestone. Goodyear announced "wage increases for all factory employees in its rubber and textile mills amounting to approximately $300,000 increase in earnings for 1937."

Increased wages for all employees, totaling $200,000 a year and benefiting about 1500 persons were announced by Firestone.

CCC Whittler Rewarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16—The recreation which Harry McComas found in whittling wood while enrolled as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps was turned to more serious ends yesterday with his enrollment as a student of commercial design at the Maryland Institute here. So impressed was a Baltimore man with the skill shown by Mr. McComas in carving odd designs in wood and painting in oils that he arranged for him to spend all his time in study.

St. John's Gospel First of Reich's Bible Revisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The first book of the new translation of the Bible which is intended to suit modern German ideas, especially those of the "German Christians," was recently published. This is the "German Gospel of St. John."

An examination suggests that its specific aim is to remove the prejudices of any anti-Semites. Hence it is not surprising to find that references to Moses, the law-giver, are omitted and the Hebrew prophets are hardly ever mentioned by name.

Since, according to the "German Christians," Galilee was not a purely Jewish country, care has been taken in this translation to distinguish between Galilee and Judea. The latter is termed "Jewland."

Jesus and the Jews

A distinction is also drawn between Jesus and his disciples, on the one hand, and the Jews, on the other, as in Chapter I, Philip of Bethsaida is termed "Galilean Philip" and Nathanael the "Jew Nathanael." Jesus' description of Nathanael, which in the English Authorized Version and in Luther's German translation (John 1:47) is given as "an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile," is rendered "a sincere man of God in this people."

The wording is occasionally modernized by the substitution of philosophical language for the homely words of Jesus. In John 5:19, instead of "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do," there now appears: "anyone who is so substantially identified with God that he may call himself God's son can do nothing by his own being and will."

A peculiar twist has been given to John 18:32. It reads in the Authorized Version: "that the saying of Jesus might be fulfilled, which he spake, signifying what death he should die." In the new translation, it is: "So Jesus' word was to be fulfilled that the Jews would have his death sentence executed by the worldly authority."

Such modifications as these are understandable to those who remember that, according to the "German Christian" interpretation of Jesus' life, it was a fight of ever-increasing intensity against the Jews, that is not against his fellow-countrymen or "Volksgenossen," but a fight of Jesus, as a Galilean, against the Jewish race.

Certain Teutonic customs appear to have been allowed to find their way into the new translation, as may be seen by a comparison of the old and new renderings of John 3:5, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God," is now altered to include "the fire," "who is born of the water and the fire of the Spirit." This may be influenced by remembrance of the ancient Teutonic custom of fire worship.

The mysticism of National Socialism reveals itself in the new translation's reference in John 1:13, where "which were born, not of blood," becomes "not of the mystery of blood."

A number of Hebrew words, including "rabbi," are omitted altogether. There are large excisions, including the whole of Chapter 21 of the Gospel of John which describes how Jesus appeared to his disciples at the Sea of Tiberias, when he told them to cast their nets on "the right side." This chapter also includes the "morning meal" which he shared with them after his resurrection. In this chapter is given Jesus' query of Simon Peter, "Lovest thou me?" and his insistent demand that the apostle should feed his sheep.

Many verses have been run together in long paragraphs so that they have lost their identity.

Texas House Is Neutral On Supreme Court Plan

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Texas House of Representatives adopted a resolution yesterday, 88 to 44, placing it on record as neither favoring nor opposing President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the Supreme Court.

Teaching for Job Called Sole Way To Prison Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Well directed educational activities and a wholesome attitude on the part of prison personnel are praised as effective in reducing the criminal population of the United States in a report handed to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman by the Commission for the Study of the Educational Problems of Penal Institutions for Youth.

Headed by Prof. N. L. Engelhardt of Teachers College, Columbia University, the commission has carried on study of prison reforms and prisoner education since its appointment by Governor Lehman in December, 1933.

The report stresses the need of correlation between parole boards and educational directors of prisons, recommending that training be given prisoners to fit them for useful occupations after discharge. Civilian teachers are to be preferred to inmate teachers, the commission holds. The report says:

Teachers of Character

"Well-trained men and women with forceful, wholesome personalities exert much more influence in modifying the personality of the inmates than any other factor. More funds should be provided for a high type of personnel. The human element should be given precedence over buildings."

Vocational education to enable inmates to become self-supporting is a chief objective in the program of reforms suggested. Among other recommended changes are training in wholesome use of leisure time and in living co-operatively with other people. To quote again:

"The $52,000,000 spent on correctional institutions each year should return larger dividends to society in remade men than they do at present. Prisons are more sanitary than formerly, the housing and physical facilities are somewhat improved, but these physical improvements, although commendable, cannot solve the prison problem. A new program, a new spirit, and a revivified personnel are necessary if prisons and reformatories are to be more than half-way houses to more crime and more imprisonment."

For a Vocation

Men cannot be made better, according to the report, through "brutality, routine, regimentation and deadening monotony." As for the essential difference between the prison of 1830 and 1930 it is "just 100 years," and stands expressed in terms of time solely. More to quote:

"It is recognized that many men without criminal records have difficulty in securing employment under present conditions. It is, therefore, more important than ever before that the released prisoner be trained to the extent that he has a very definite service to offer society in exchange for food, shelter and security.

"The alternative is crime rampant or continued incarceration. Either of the latter outcomes will prove more costly to the taxpayer than an adequate program of vocational education within the prisons."

Constructive Peace Belief Seen Gaining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—Realization that war can never end war and that the hope of peace lies in constructive measures, is now shared by thinking people all over the world, according to Chester M. Tobin, who has lately arrived from Shanghai to assist in the work of the Emergency Peace Campaign headquarters here.

A native of Portland, Maine, and a veteran of the World War, Mr. Tobin has devoted his career since then to the diversion of competitive instincts into the healthy channels of athletics.

For four years he worked in Constantinople and in 1924 was in charge of the Turkish athletes at the Paris Olympics. He did much to develop organized athletics in Turkey, especially soccer, basketball, track and field events and volley ball. For the past eight years he has been carrying on similar work in China, with headquarters in Shanghai, where he is a member of the Rotary Club and the American Legion.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Tobin was attending McAlester College in St. Paul, Minn. He was too young for the draft, but he enlisted in the infantry and served for five months, being promoted to the rank of second lieutenant.

"My disillusionment as a youthful volunteer in the war was complete," he said. "I enthusiastically enlisted to contribute my part in 'making the world safe for democracy' and in 'ending all war.' But like millions of others I learned that war can never be the instrument with which to obtain those highly desirable objectives."

New York's 3,564,652 Tops Security Listing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Social Security Board, announcing that it has on file 23,647,461 employee applications for participation in the old-age benefits program, reported yesterday the largest number—3,564,652—came from New York.

Estimates by the Post Office Department, which handles all applications in its 1072 temporary typing centers before they are submitted to the board, showed New York City had the largest number of applicants—1,941,800—among 75 of the nation's largest post offices.

Chicago was second in the list of cities with 1,327,866 applications but Pennsylvania, with 2,285,086, had the second largest state total.

An individual Social Security account has been set up for all but 517,170 of the total of applications. Listing of the remainder is progressing rapidly, the board said. Not every employee eligible has applied for an account. Employer returns have shown a total of 26,252,799 eligible.

Security for Farm Tenancy Main Goal of Dublin Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Anglo-Irish dispute, which has cut off Free State farmers from their English markets, has very considerably increased the burden which the De Valera Government has had to bear in helping agriculture over the economic depression period.

For a time it looked as if the enthusiasm for building up Irish Free State industries, to make the country self-sufficient was going to be entirely at the expense of the farmers.

Lately, however, there has been wider acknowledgment that this country's chief industry must always be farming. It is believed that the Government will shortly seek a settlement with England, and that once this has been accomplished all the measures taken for helping the farmers will at once begin to bear fruit as trade flows freely again over the Irish Sea.

The history of Irish agriculture is stormy, like other aspects of this nation's history, and the State has had to play a major part in it.

Formation of Land League

The agricultural interests of Ireland first received formal recognition when, in 1731, the Dublin Society, now known as the Royal Dublin Society, was founded for the purpose of "fostering husbandry." Its success in that direction was, however, limited in that the land was in the possession of owners who had little interest in agriculture in the sense of its being an industry.

Among farmers, also, there was difficulty for the simple reason that nearly all of them held their land as tenants and there was little encouragement to make their farms profitable because prosperity prompted the landlords to raise the rents.

In the nineteenth century, this situation gradually became intolerable and, although the British Government made many efforts to meet it, the influence of the Ascendency party was too strong and the land question grew until, finally, it led to the founding of the famous Land League. This organization had for its purpose the assurance to the tenant-farmer of a fixity of tenure at a reasonable rent. It met with uncompromising opposition from the landlords.

The history of the land question during the "eighties" is one long chapter of coercion and wholesale suffering among those evicted from their holdings.

Outright Purchase Granted

But by the Wyndham Land Act of 1903 the erstwhile tenants, aided by loans from the Government, were enabled to purchase outright and to become the owners of their holdings.

This change encouraged the farmers to go in for farming seriously and, in their efforts, they were assisted, first, by the Irish Agricultural Development Association founded by Horace (afterward Sir Horace) Plunkett, who was also largely responsible for the establishment of the government Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

There followed a period of experiment and instruction which proved invaluable when the World War broke out in 1914. The close of that struggle found the Irish farmers in a condition of great prosperity, but, unfortunately, domestic troubles of a political character, and, finally, the civil war, following the signing of the Anglo-Irish treaty in 1921, interfered calamitously with agriculture and the coming of peace found the farmers in a bad way again.

To meet this situation, the Cosgrave administration, through the Ministry for Agriculture, proceeded to find remedies. Under the late Patrick Hogan, Minister of Agriculture, various Land Acts were passed and these made good any defects which the Wyndham Act had failed to eliminate.

Definite rules and regulations were also established to govern and control the selection for shipment to foreign markets of such products as eggs, poultry, cream and butter. These rules had the immediate effect of raising the quality and standard so that Irish dairy products regained their old place in the British market and commanded high prices.

Cattle Standards Raised

The Government then enforced regulations to improve the standard of cattle raising. But this staple branch of Irish agriculture had its disadvantages. The majority of farmers, seeing in it an easy and profitable source of gain, turned their lands into huge ranches and neglected tillage. This neglect caused the problem of fodder and made necessary huge annual importations of oats and other food commodities for horses and other animals.

Farmers, approached on the matter, objected to putting their lands into tillage because of the low prices which their products would command. Here was where the Department of Agriculture again found a field and, again by process of organization, it was able to arrange things so that a minimum price was secured to the growers.

The Agricultural Credit Trust was also founded under Government auspices and this advanced money, at low terms of interest and favorable repayment, to approved borrowers whose land was not regarded as good security by the regular banks.

Incidentally, the banks had already advanced a vast amount of money on land security, but postwar conditions had given little hope of speedy repayment and many borrowers had fallen behind in keeping up the payment of interest. The Agricultural Credit Trust came to their assistance.

Sugar Factories Established

Mr. Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, as the author of the Shannon electrification scheme, had, in conceiving that project, also in view the farmers to whom the availability of electricity at a cheap rate would be of great assistance by facilitating the use of machinery. Further, he advocated the establishment of beet sugar factories, and the factory at Carlow came into being.

Sugar beet growers were guaranteed a minimum price. Since the advent of the Fianna Fail Party to power three more sugar factories have been established in other parts of the country—Mallow, Thurles and Tuam.

The so-called "economic war" with England dealt a severe blow to agriculture as the tariffs imposed by the British Government on all products imported into Britain from the Irish Free State made it impossible for the producers to ship.

At first, Mr. De Valera's government regarded the situation with equanimity and endeavored to console the farmers by promising to find other and equally good markets for their produce.

Meanwhile, however, in order to ease the situation, the Government provided bounties and bonuses on all shipments to England. The purpose of these gratuities was to enable the exporters to pay the British duties so that, as far as they were concerned, the losses, which would otherwise have fallen on the producer, were transferrred to the general taxpayer.

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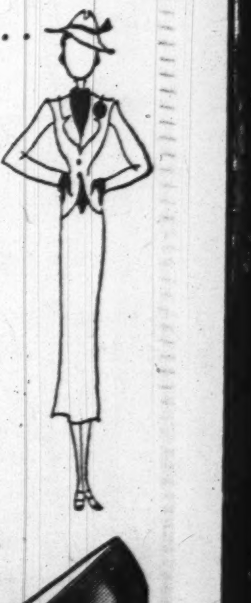

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President Tempers Demand On Supreme Court Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal this week," Representative Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the committee, said after an executive session. "There will be no formal discussion, although there may be some informal mention of the proposal by the committee."

Meantime, there is evidence that public sentiment, at first so visibly aroused by the President's proposal, is now being marked by the slower tide of favoring opinions, generally from humbler people. In a defense of the plan given nationally over the radio last night, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana quoted such a letter, which he said was from an Indiana farmer, representing views often unheard:

"It might be advisable to have some men on the court who are old and rich in wisdom and experience to give it balance and restraint, but it is certainly not in the public interest to have such a large majority so old that they do not seem to be able to adjust themselves to the needs of the present time and are therefore able to block any progress made to meet those needs. We cannot remedy conditions by ignoring them."

Aids President's Cause

Senator Minton's speech struck observers at the great nation-wide debate now going on as the most effective presentation of the President's plan yet made.

The Indiana Senator did not lay himself open to the scathing criticisms meeting the Attorney General's speech on the previous night, which had repeated many of President Roosevelt's arguments about court congestion. The most acidulous comment was from Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who said:

"The country is in infinitely greater need of an Attorney General than of additional judges on the Supreme Court." He called the Attorney General's speech "evasive," and in respect to remarks about Thomas Jefferson, "literally untrue."

Senator Minton built his case on the need for forward legislation to remedy American conditions of life, saying:

"When legislation is proposed by Congress in an effort to meet some of the problems of poverty, bankruptcy on the farm, capital and labor, and the redistribution of wealth, we find it cannot be done. Men and women who ask only the right to live by their work in comfort, and enjoy some luxuries, find themselves frustrated and their government powerless to help them."

The Power of Five Men

He added:

"We find a Congress and President freshly returned from an election in which the people expressed approval with what had been done and gave their mandate to go ahead. The President and Congress are willing to go ahead, but they are unable to do so. Why? Because the Supreme Court, by decisions more often than not by a divided court, says Congress has not the power to do the things it believes necessary to do.

"Under our system of government, as it now operates, five men on the Supreme Court have an absolute veto power over the legislative policy of the people's elected representatives. Five men on that court exercise more power than 435 congressmen, 96 senators and the President, and that in a field where they have no restraint except that imposed by their own conscience.

"If you were given an opportunity to do so, would you vote to put all the power of government in the hands of five men? Would you do it where you had nothing to do with the selection of any of the men? Would you do it where you have no power to remove them? However, that is exactly what has happened in this country under our constitutional development.

"This tremendous power lies in the hands of five men, who constitute a majority of the Supreme Court. This awful power should not rest in the hands of any five men. I go further and say that no five men should want it."

No Check on Court

Senator Minton reverted to the fundamentals of American government, pointing out that under the system of checks and balances, Congress and the President check each other and are checked by the people every two and four years, adding:

"But who checks the Supreme Court? . . . Today the veto power of the Supreme Court is absolute. If our Government were set up on a system of three co-ordinate branches—executive, legislative and judiciary—and it was, then we are woefully out of balance on the side of the court."

The Indiana leader then listed the number of times the court's membership had been altered in the past, the appointment by Abraham Lincoln of Chief Justice Chase, with Lincoln's words:

"We wish for a chief justice who will sustain what has been done in regard to emancipation, and the legal tenders."

He discussed the Grant appointments, saying,

"Does anyone today condemn Grant?"

Of the present proposal, he said:

"It is said that this is an attempt to pack the court. How do we find the court today? It is packed now by appointees of administrations gone and repudiated. Do you think these administrations are more entitled to pack the court than President Roosevelt?

President's Motive

"The truth of the matter is that the President has only joined hands with Congress in its fight to prevent the Supreme Court, under the guise of interpreting the Constitution, from dictating the legislative policy of the Government. If you think the Supreme Court hasn't done so, you read the dissenting opinions of the justices of the Supreme Court for the last 50 years.

"Three times in the history of this country, excluding the recent history seen without the perspective of time, the Supreme Court has collided with the avowed purpose of Congress, and three times the verdict of history has been against the court. I refer to the Dred Scott decision, reversed by a bloody civil war; the Legal Tender Decision, reversed within a year by the court itself after its complexion had been changed; and the income tax case, reversed by an amendment after years of effort.

"The greatest Presidents in the nation's history, developed in the stress of great emergencies, have been at grips with the power of the court, as they sought to serve the masses of the common people and found their purpose thwarted by the opinions of the court.

"Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt have been confronted by the issue and have never faltered. President Roosevelt today meets with constitutional power the same challenge, in a courageous effort not to destroy your Government, but to make it work for the masses of the people."

New York Adopts 8-Point Program Of Social Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16—Full social security provision today is written into the New York State statute book as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman signed the bill making it law a year to the day since the federal public assistance act was put into operation.

Two sessions of the legislature were necessary to win enactment of the entire eight-point program here because of Republican opposition which permitted only the old age pension section to emerge from the first skirmish. The other seven points now are in effect by heavy majorities in both houses, and include welfare services in the counties, child welfare and the aid for crippled children.

"The improved services are due to the financial participation of the federal government and to the assumption by the state of certain financial obligations previously met by local governments," Governor Lehman said. "We will receive from the federal government, when the provisions of the bill are in full operation, upward of $20,000,000. At that time the aggregate increased cost to the state will be about $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

"In spite of the greatly increased benefits gained by our under-privileged and handicapped, the enactment of the program will impose no additional cost on the people of the state, since the increased cost to the state will be balanced by the corresponding direct and indirect savings to its localities.

"It marks a truly humane and progressive step forward by the state and its municipalities in the care of our handicapped and under-privileged citizens."

Chums in Scandinavia

Wide World

Sweden's Youngest Princess Parades New Dog

Her Best-Liked Holiday Gift

Princess Margaretha, daughter of Princess Sibylla and Prince Gustaf Adolf, eldest son of the Swedish Crown Prince, spent the holidays with her grandfather, King Gustaf V, at his winter castle at Drottningholm, near Stockholm. Her Skye terrier followed her on all her walks. The Princess rules with a smile.

Text of Farm Message

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress accompanying the report of his Committee on Farm Tenancy follows:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the special committee on farm tenancy.

The facts presented in this report reveal a grave problem of great magnitude and complexity.

The American dream of the family-size farm, owned by the family which operates it, has become more and more remote. The agricultural ladder, on which an energetic young man might ascend from hired man to tenant to independent owner, is no longer serving its purpose.

Half a century ago one of every four farmers was a tenant. Today, two of every five are tenants, and on some of our best farm lands seven of every 10 farmers are tenants.

All told, they operate land and buildings valued at $11,000,000,000.

For the past 10 years, the number of new tenants every year has been about 40,000. Many tenants change farms every two or three years, and apparently one out of three changes farms every year. The agricultural ladder, for these Americans, has become a treadmill.

Farm Equities Shrink

At the same time, owners of family-size farms have been slipping down. Thousands of farmers commonly considered owners are as insecure as tenants. The farm-owner-operator's equity in his property is, on the average, 42 per cent, and in some of our best farming sections is as little as one fifth.

When fully half the total farm population of the United States no longer can feel secure, when millions of our people have lost their roots in the soil, action to provide security is imperative, and will be generally approved.

A problem of such magnitude is not solved overnight, nor by any one limited approach, nor by the Federal Government alone. While aggravated by the depression, the tenancy problem is the accumulated result of generations of unthinking exploitation of our agricultural resources, both land and people.

We can no longer postpone action. We must begin at once with such resources of man power, money, and experience as are available and with such methods as will call forth the co-operative effort of local, state, and federal agencies of government, and of landlords quite as much as tenants.

Have Invaluable Data

In dealing with the problem of relief among rural people during the depression, we have already accumulated information and experience which will be of great value in the long-time program. It will be wise to start the permanent program on a scale commensurate with our resources and experience, with the purpose of later expanding the program to a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the problem as rapidly as our experience and resources will permit.

The special committee on farm tenancy emphasizes the necessity for action of at least four types: First, action to open the doors of ownership to tenants who now have the requisite ability and experience, but who can become owners only with the assistance of liberal credit, on long terms, and technical advice; second, modest loans, with the necessary guidance and education to prevent small owners from slipping into tenancy, and to help the masses of tenants, croppers and farm laborers at the very bottom of the agricultural ladder increase their standards of living, achieve greater security, and begin the upward climb toward land ownership; third, the retirement by public agencies of land proved to be unsuited for farming, and assistance to the families living thereon in finding homes on good land; fourth, cooperation with state and local agencies of government to improve the general leasing system.

Other Points Emphasized

The committee has very properly emphasized the importance of health and education in any long time program for correcting the evils from which this large section of our population suffers.

Attention is also called to the part which land speculation has played in bringing insecurity into the lives of rural families, and to the necessity for eliminating sharp fluctuations in land value due to speculative activity in farm lands.

The attack on the problem of farm tenancy and farm security is a logical continuation of the agricultural program this Administration has been developing since March 4, 1933. Necessarily, whatever program the Congress devises will have to be closely integrated with existing activities for maintaining farm income and for conserving and improving our agricultural resources.

Obviously action by the states alone and independently cannot cure the widespread ill. A nationwide program under federal leadership and with the assistance of states, counties, communities and individuals is the only solution. Most Americans believe that our form of government does not prohibit action on behalf of those who need help.

President Submits Farm Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

visers as "one of the most potent forces retarding the ownership of land by farmers." To curb this abuse, the committee recommends the amendment of the federal income tax law to include a specific tax on capital gains from sales of land made within three years from the date of purchase.

"A capital gains tax, taking a large percentage of the unearned net increment, would materially discourage buying land merely for the purpose of early resale and would tend to keep land values on a level where farmers could better afford ownership," the committee's report said.

In view of charges by Southern sharecroppers of physical violence used against them by landowners, the committee inserted in its report a section on "civil liberties," recommending that states "guarantee to these groups and enforce the rights of peaceful assembly and of organization to achieve their legitimate objectives. Mindful that in many cases, however, landlords as well as tenants have grievances, the committee advocated that committees of arbitration be set up to settle disputes and promote better relationships between tenants and landowners.

Basis for Legislation

The recommendations made in the Farm Tenancy Committee's report are expected to serve as the basis for congressional legislation.

For some time, groups both in the Senate and House have been advocating the creation of some sort of federal agency to lend a helping hand to tenant farmers, but all proposals were laid aside temporarily after the appointment of the President's committee, headed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Those who oppose the lending of money to farm tenants have objected that a large percentage of them are shiftless and would be unable to manage their land wisely. To make sure that the Government will not run too great a risk with such people, the President's committee proposes that prospective purchasers undergo a trial lease period not to exceed five years, during which the farmer would be required to demonstrate his integrity, industry and capacity as a potential owner.

After the trial period, the purchaser would be required to sign a contract with the Government agreeing to maintain the farm in good condition and to carry on a type of farming that will maintain the fertility of the soil.

No recommendation was made by the committee as to the interest rate to be charged. A preliminary draft of the report had suggested 2½ per cent—the same rate of interest the Government pays on long-term bonds, with an additional quarter of a per cent to go into a reserve fund for insurance and taxes. This was omitted in the final report.

The corporation would also enter long leases with landowners willing to agree to reasonable terms of rental and to compensate the corporation at the termination of the lease for improvements made on the property.

A large portion of the committee's report was devoted to a description of the rise in farm tenancy and absentee ownership in the United States that prompted the President's appointment of a special committee to look for a solution. Tenancy, the committee found, increased from 25 per cent of all farmers in 1880 to 42 per cent in 1935. Because of debt the actual equity of operating owners is far less than these figures indicate, it was pointed out. In some states, it was estimated that the equity of operating farmers in their lands is little more than one-fifth with nearly four-fifths in the hands of landlords and mortgage holders.

Supplemental reports were sent to the President by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Prof. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University, and Henry C. Taylor, director of the Farm Federation, all members of the committee. A minority report disagreeing with certain findings and recommendations was filed by W. L. Blackstone, representing the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

Colgate Men Study Politics at Capital

HAMILTON, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—Ten Colgate University students are back on the campus after a five-months laboratory course in political science to make them "better citizens." Dr. Paul S. Jacobsen of the department of politics, who was in charge of the group in Washington, said the students studied government, worked in many of the Cabinet offices, and became acquainted to a large extent with the "inside workings" of government.

"The greatest danger in taking a group of students to Washington," Dr. Jacobsen said, "is that they may not withhold judgment until they have had enough experience to make logical conclusions possible."

"Most of the students," Dr. Jacobsen said, "did not have in mind a political career when they went to Washington, but after five months in the capital they expressed themselves as being more interested in public service. It all adds up to the fact that these students should now be better citizens."

Curtis Heirs to Push Plans for Auditorium

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16—Mem- The plan of Cyrus H. K. Curtis, publisher, for the erection of a great auditorium as a gift to the people of Philadelphia is about to be carried out with the aid of his heirs.

With the auditorium in mind, Mr. Curtis purchased a large plot of ground on the parkway for $2,100,000. Mayor S. Davis Wilson announced today that the Curtis Foundation would donate the site to the city and that Judge Curtis Bok, grandson of Mr. Curtis, has agreed to raise a substantial sum by public subscription. The Mayor said the city would contribute to the cost and that a grant would be asked from the Public Works Administration. The entire cost would be about $5,000,000.

The auditorium would be used for opera, the Philadelphia Orchestra, and cultural gatherings.

Madrid's Central Defense Command Claims New Gains

MADRID, Feb. 16 (AP)—The newly centralized defense command claimed fresh advances today in the struggle with insurgent forces in the Guadarrama mountain sector about 45 miles north of the capital.

Cannonading echoed through the passes of the mountain barrier as government forces shelled insurgent concentrations at Villavieja and Somosierra.

Government troops also were reported by the official bulletin to have repulsed a fascist attack in the San Benito and El Escorial sectors inside the fringe of mountains to the northwest.

The counter-attacks at San Benito and near El Escorial permitted Madrid's defenders to extend their outlying barricades nearly two miles, said the report.

Sweeping advances were claimed in other sectors about the city where militiamen fought against slow encircling maneuvers of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's troops.

Relative tranquility settled over the city's battlefronts as the Government claimed a general insurgent offensive had been nipped.

Under a new defense set-up by the Valencia High Command, Gen. José Miaja held full control of defense forces on all Madrid fronts while Gen. Sebastian Pozas was ordered into full command in the Guadalajara territory, northeast of the capital, in the Guadarrama mountains and in Extremadura, south of the Tagus river.

A member of the Defense Junta declared "the two armies defending the central front," under Generals Miaja and Pozas, "surely will give the government forces fresh strength and determination."

Paris Ready to Impose Ban Against Volunteers

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Squads of prospective warriors, confronted by a Saturday midnight deadline for international volunteer aid on either side of the Spanish civil war, trooped toward the Spanish frontier today.

Others scurried about in preparation for departure in time to beat the deadline. Dispatches from the frontier said about 1400 volunteers already had crossed the boundary this month.

Six hundred and fifty men left Perpignan for Barcelona, 450 passed Cerbere and 300 crossed at Perthus.

Premier Léon Blum's Government, already armed with decree powers, was ready to put a quick halt to train, automobile and bus caravans bound for the battlefields.

The Government was authorized last month to decree a six-months ban on enlistments.

Foreign Office sources said that France would permit supervision of its Pyrenees frontier by an international commission, regardless of whether Portugal accepted control of its Spanish border.

The French Government was said also to have agreed to establishment of a naval patrol of Spanish waters by zones, renouncing its demands for operation of a single international fleet.

The London agreement to halt volunteer aid for either side of the war was hailed as a victory for "firm" French diplomacy.

French Ultimatum Forces Action of London Powers

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP)—European powers called the international "hands-off" Spain committee into full session today to pledge an immediate halt of aid to both factions in the Spanish conflict.

The chancelleries of Europe breathed easier as Germany and Italy fell into line at a surprise subcommittee meeting last night. They joined England, Russia and France in stamping approval on a determined plan for isolation, after French Ambassador Charles Corbin warned that his Government no longer would tolerate interference in Spain.

The sub-committee, with only Spain's peninsula neighbor, Portugal, dissenting, made three recommendations for ending the threat of the civil conflict's spread across the Pyrenees to the rest of Europe.

1. Midnight of Feb. 20 to be the deadline for each country to ban its "voluntary aid" to either Spanish faction.

2. The same date to mark completion of the committee's plan to stop shipment of both men and guns to Spain.

3. An agreement to put the supervisory plan into effect by March 6.

French Ultimatum

The decisions were reached after France delivered a virtual ultimatum to her fellow committee members to end their bickering and warned Italy that she would not stand for "open invasion of Spain." The decisions mean that 26 powers were ready at last to lace a tight cordon around Spain.

The five major powers of Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Italy ignored Portugal's opposition to establishment of frontier guards on her territory and determined to police Portuguese entrances to Spain by a naval blockade.

Ultimate participation of Portugal, faced with a "fait accompli" by the committee, was hoped for, and Great Britain was understood to be planning continued pressure to gain her consent to observers in her territory.

The naval patrol program resulted from refusal by both the Valencia Government and the insurgent administration to permit stationing of neutral observers in their territory.

Main Points of Plan

As now worked out, in the face of Portuguese refusal to participate, the plan embodies two main points:

1. Establishment of more than 1000 observers along the Franco-Spanish and Gibraltar-Spanish frontiers to report to the committee violations which then would be made the subject of strong representations to the offending governments. The approximate $2,000,000 cost would be apportioned among the committee members.

2. A tight naval blockade of the entire peninsula, including both Portuguese and Spanish ports, maintained by the warships of the great European powers.

Just as in the case of the land observers, these naval patrols would not have authority to halt and search suspected violators, but would report ship movements to the committee for action by the nation concerned.

All ships bound for Spain would be required to put into control ports where an observer of the committee would be taken aboard to travel with the vessel to Spain, ensuring the cargo to be bare of war materials.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

sive way of preventing help from reaching either side in Spain. It involves the appointment of about 1000 "observers" not one of whom would be required if the governments concerned could trust one another to carry out their voluntarily accepted obligations.

Permits for Cargoes

Ships going to Spain will be obliged to call at certain named ports outside of Spain in order to obtain permits. A naval patrol either inside or outside Spanish ports will require a permit to be produced before allowing cargoes to be unloaded. In order to prevent chicanery, every naval vessel concerned will have a control officer of another nationality on board to check its permits—a sad commentary on the atmosphere of suspicion and doubt surrounding the whole business.

The whole plan, besides costing millions, is liable to leak badly unless applied with real good faith. But there is reason to believe that it was only adopted by the subcommittee yesterday because France showed definite signs of restiveness.

Reluctant Fascists Agree

Rather than have the French Government openly aiding the Spanish Government, the fascist countries reluctantly agreed that the volunteer ban should come into force forthwith, before the control plan is finally settled.

While the fascists have been the more active recently sending "volunteers" to help Gen. Francisco Franco and his insurgents, there is strong evidence that the other side has not been idle. For example, the "Frente Popular" (Spanish Popular Front) maintains a recruiting office in Paris (which will now have to be closed), and reliable witnesses who have visited the Quai d'Orsay (the station, not the Foreign Office) toward 11 p. m. have stated that there are special carriages attached to the regular expresses in which ocular evidence that this recruiting has not been in vain can be seen almost every evening.

Rival Policies in Spanish Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Direct replies from the opposing regimes in Spain's civil war to questions regarding the country's future disclose plans for a fascist state if the rebels win, and for modified capitalism if the loyalists retain power.

The answer from the Loyalist Government, now at Valencia, was published yesterday by the New York World-Telegram, which posed the questions some two weeks ago. The answer from the Rebel Junta of Gen. Francisco Franco was published on Feb. 2. When placed side by side, the answers to corresponding questions show how deep are the economic, social, political, and religious cleavages between the warring factions.

As to Spain's future government, the Loyalists deny that their victory would mean the establishment of a Communistic or totalitarian state.

For Democratic State

Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo, who signed the reply for the Valencia Government, declares that the independence of Spain necessitates the formula of a "democratic, parliamentary Spain whereto all the anti-fascist elements in the country could give their help."

Rebel intentions toward Spain's future government were brought out in reply to the following question, put to General Franco:

"Are you personally a proponent of Fascism? And, in the event of your victory, will Spain become a fascist or totalitarian state?"

General Franco answered:

"I am an admirer of the way in which Fascism has stemmed the advance of Communism in many countries, and there can be no doubt that in evolving a corporate state, increasing the efficiency of administration and exacting from citizens the fulfillment of their duties toward the nation as a whole, Fascism has contributed to modern political science theories capable of practical development and therefore of the highest value with reference to Spain.

Will Be Totalitarian

"And when the victory, in which I have absolute confidence, crowns the efforts of our troops, the new Spain will progress on the lines of a totalitarian state, in accordance, at the same time, with the traditions of her history and with modern theories adaptable to her vigorous national characteristics."

In contrast with General Franco's emphasis upon the Communist menace, Señor del Vayo insists that Spain is not Communistic. He admits a swing to the Left since the war began, and says that the Communists are the most ardent defenders of the republic, but blames the rebels for driving Spain farther Left.

On basic economic issues, General Franco opposes Communism, but promises to work for better conditions for labor and the underprivileged.

The Madrid Government, on the contrary, foresees a "modified capitalism." The Spanish form of capitalism is called "barbarous," with feudal survivals crying out for abolition.

Religious Tolerance

The religious issue would be resolved by General Franco with a Concordat whereby Roman Catholicism would be protected. He also promises tolerance of other religions.

Madrid's reply is that there is no anti-religious movement in Spain, but only opposition to abuses of the old church regime.

On the vital issue of foreign intervention, General Franco says that foreign troops are active only in the Foreign Legion. He accuses the Loyalists of having many Frenchmen and Russians under their colors.

The Loyalists state categorically that they have "not a single Russian soldier" on their fronts. Some 10,000 foreign troops are estimated under Loyalist flags.

General Franco declines to estimate the numbers of foreign troops fighting on his side.

Union Votes to Extend Strike in Hosiery Mill

READING, Penna., Feb. 16 (AP)—Promise of a general walk-out affecting 12,000 workers and 20 mills hung over the Berkshire county hosiery center unless a 4½-month-old strike at the Berkshire Knitting Mills, Wyomissing, is settled before March 1.

Members of Branch 10 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers voted last night to call the county-wide sympathy strike.

Rioting and disorders accompanying the Berkshire strike resulted in one fatality and many injuries.

Luther D. Adams, president of the Reading branch union, said last night's general strike decision would be reconsidered at a later meeting "if other manufacturers bring pressure to bear to settle the Berkshire strike and also sign agreements to recognize the union and continue the present wage standard."

Ask Postal Bank Changes

PITTSBURGH—A resolution asking Congress to amend the Postal Savings Act "to bring the administration of the system again within the purpose governing its establishment, namely, to furnish supplementary and non-competitive savings facilities," has been adopted by the administrative committee of the American Bankers' association as a result of a survey by its committee on banking studies of the postal savings system.

LaGuardia Sets New York Budget At $278,394,140

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment today has before it for action Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's capital outlay budget, totaling $278,394,140, of which $246,272,140 calls for new spending.

Of this latter amount, the Mayor asks $117,315,000 for development of new water supply sources from the Delaware River, $31,996,000 for extension of the Independent Subway system, $31,430,340 for new school and college buildings and $14,438,500 for hospitals and hospital equipment.

Efforts to reconcile the interests of the taxpayers with the needs of the city were stressed by the Mayor in his message to the board accompanying his budget. The sum represented therein constituted the minimum that could properly be undertaken this year, he declared.

The Mayor's program calls for the expenditure of $1,000,000 a year on the Independent Subway line in Brooklyn, the ultimate cost of which he estimated at $56,600,000. He also urged the recapture and the construction of a connecting link to the Culver line, at a total prospective cost of $18,600,000, of which $1,000,000 would be spent each year; and the purchase of 250 new subway cars at a cost of $10,900,000. He characterized these expenditures as "absolutely necessary."

The school building program must be continued and extended, he said, adding that the expenditures recommended in this outlay would provide 21 elementary and seven secondary schools. Through renewals of authorizations already made, while new projects included 13 elementary schools, 11 additions to existing elementary schools, three new vocational high schools, one new academic high school, three additions to existing academic high schools, and sites for five new academic high schools.

The new elementary schools would provide room for 35,430 pupils, and the secondary high schools for 12,500.

The city faced an imperative need to replace the Hunter College building destroyed by fire a year ago. For this he recommended an appropriation of $4,100,000.

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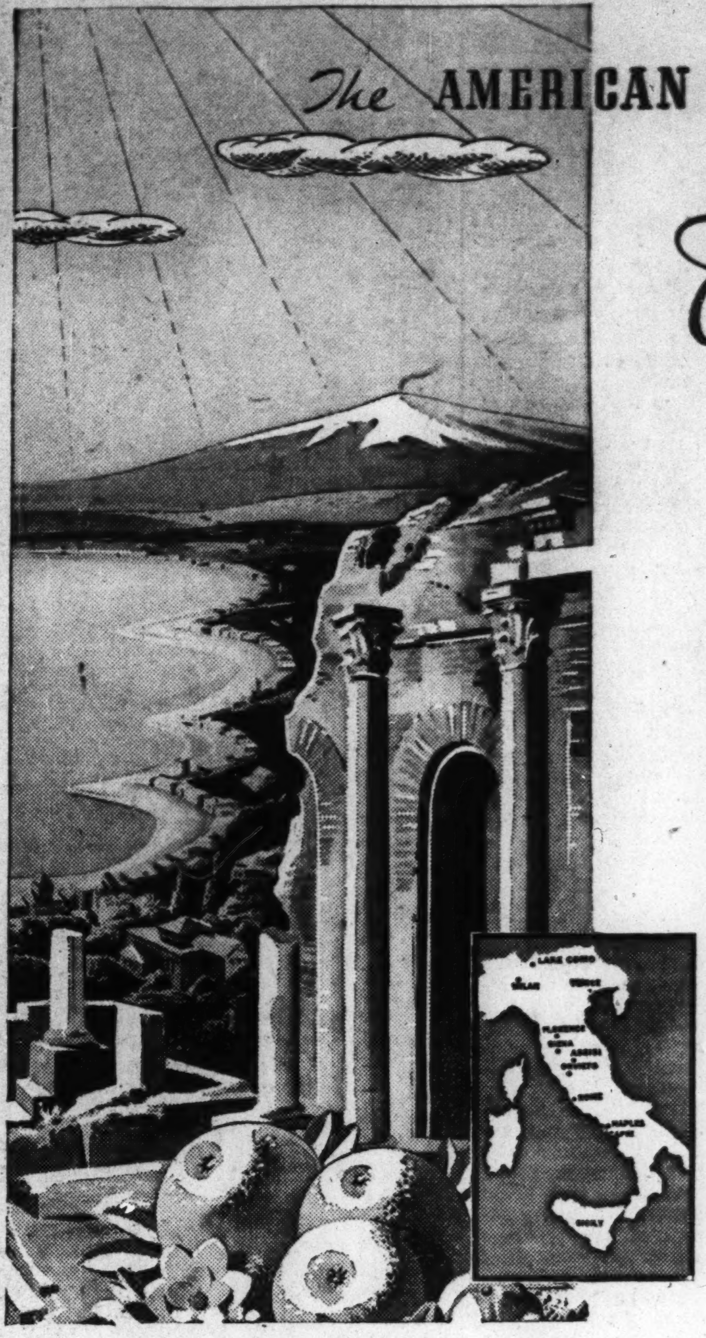

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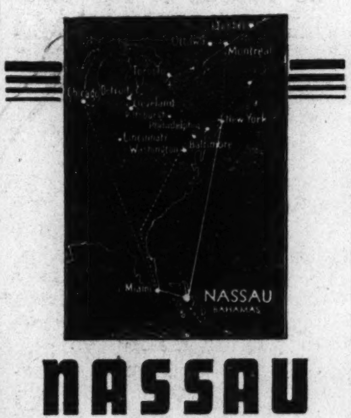

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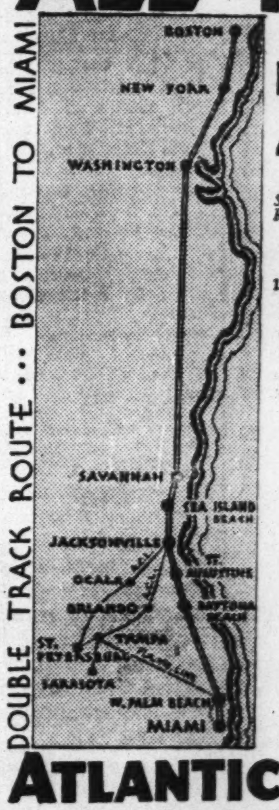

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The Home Forum

A Garden in the Sky

OUR garden was skyscaped rather than landscaped, for what happened in the sky or was silhouetted against it constituted its principal charm. In summer, when Manhattan air became oppressive, one had only to look up to see the Judson Memorial tower with its beautiful golden cross, quivering against the blue; or, turning his gaze in the opposite direction, see his neighbor's gorgeous yellow and green parrot regarding him from the rampart of the highest tier of flower-boxes. When, on one occasion, this bird uttered a sudden squawk, there was consternation on our porch that almost culminated in tragedy. But I am getting ahead of my story.

* * *

OUR GARDEN WAS in the rear of one of the old studio buildings on the south side of Washington Square. The house had been a mansion, something like seventy-five years before, as its handsomely-carved newel posts, its doors with their paneling of double-crusader crosses and its fireplaces of pure Greek design, attested. But it had fallen on decadent days during the Civil War; for a woman called one afternoon and asked to see what had been in her time the back parlor. A spreading wisteria vine covered the back of the house then and from the windows, she told us, she had been able to look out on the tangled reminder of what had once been a well-kept garden. It was in this back parlor that her baby had been born, while her husband was fighting in the South. And she spoke reminiscently of trundling the infant in its perambulator up and down the paths of Washington Square.

From its boarding-house period, the house had descended still further in the social scale, or perhaps one should say ascended; for in the studio which had been added twenty-five years before, John La Farge, the controlling spirit of the New York Decorative Stained Glass Works, had created many of his superb windows of mosaic glass. He had left behind two iron ladders or scaffold supports and a wall of glass that rose a sheer thirty feet from the floor. Naturally the studio was the sculptor's delight, for here she could erect a heroic figure as in the *plein air*.

* * *

FROM THE STUDIO a door opened on our little roof porch and, during the summer months, we had all our meals out there. We were four, the sculptor, myself, a white rabbit and a yellow cat. We dined *en famille*, the bunny munching a carrot and the cat drinking milk from a blue saucer at our feet. Incidentally, I might mention that the bunny was called Theopholus and the cat Seriphetus, these names being their own choice; for we always allowed our pets to select their own names, trying one name after another until the right combination of syllables brought an alert response.

These animals contributed as much color and light to our garden as the marigolds and daisies in the border of boxes, and were far more hardy than the blossoms which had a precarious existence on account of a paradise tree which overhung the tiny spot. This tree, so grossly misnamed, as everybody knows, grows profusely in Manhattan backyards and ruins all the soil in its neighborhood. But nothing can be lovelier than its spreading fronds. When the architect, who occupied the ground floor of the building, threatened to have the tree cut down and pointed ruefully to her rosebushes, we suggested that their enfeebled condition might be due to another cause,—the earth being literally sown with tiny particles of colored glass. These bits, which bore testimony to the occupancy of the *Stained Glass Works*, sparkled between the loose boards of our garden walks and even from the cracks of the floors in the interior of the building. One was forever digging out a jewel from some crevice or other. According to tradition, we pointed out, under the architect's plot of ground were archives in which were stored vast quantities of colored glass. It was rumored, indeed, that formerly, when a workman had been sent down there with a candle, he had invariably remained half a day before returning to the light with the required specimen. This story I never investigated. I do know, however, in the basement of the building, beyond the mound of coal, was a padlocked door which led presumedly to this cavern of treasure.

* * *

OUR GARDEN, IN addition to the charm of lively animals, possessed more formal beauty in the shape of sculpture. A broken plaque of a goddess, playing a lyre, occupied the walled end; and opposite this a plaster Narcissus, on a low pedestal, pensively regarded his image in a pool surrounded with ferns and potted plants. It mattered little that, when it rained, he had to be carried indoors or that the pool was merely a tin pan painted a light bluey-green. His beauty was all the more precious in that it called for protection, and the pan had acquired a lovely pearly *patine* from the weather. When, one day, I put two goldfish in the pool, the effect was delightful.

Our animals preferred the porch to the studio; for the hours spent in the studio were mainly devoted to posing. Theopholus, when he first came to us, was in his infancy and regarded the model throne as marking the limits of his universe. But he soon learned better, and many were the races which he and Seriphetus had about the studio to the delight of the sculptor who frequently followed them with her tiny model of clay. To be made self-conscious in a moment of high sport—well, that makes play work. Yes, both the bunny and the cat preferred the porch. And that brings me to the near-tragedy to which I referred.

It happened on an afternoon when both Seriphetus and I had retired to the open for relaxation. I had just dropped into a steamer-chair and Seriphetus, at an extreme corner of the porch, was casually and delicately playing with a leaf, when a sudden raucous screech rent the air. Outlined against the sky, and oscillating angrily from one foot to the other, was Miss White's parrot. She had two, a feather-eater and a non-feather-eater. It was the non-feather-eater, clad in dazzling color,—it was this brilliant shrieking outrage that caused Seriphetus to lose his footing. From kittenhood he had been slightly awkward and now he lost his balance. Clawing at a water pipe as he descended, he landed in the next back yard. So abrupt was his disappearance that I was dazed. One moment my drowsy vision had compassed a yellow cat, the next moment there was no cat in sight; and in the windows of neighboring tenements heads appeared. Roused by the cry of "Kitty! Poor Kitty!" I leaped to my feet and followed the direction of pointing fingers.

* * *

THERE WAS SERIPHETUS on the unfamiliar ground, crawling experimentally and curiously among tomato cans and rubbish. One word and the sculptor joined me. Seriphetus was picked up and carried tenderly indoors. Our neighbor was a painter and, at her request, we climbed up to her studio to look at a still-life. While we were thus engaged, the belligerent non-feather-eater who had quitted his post as sentinel and swung himself to the top of an easel, uttered another screech. That was enough. Seriphetus shot out of my arms, down the stairs and out at the front door. Up the street he went, a streak of gold, with my sister, myself, Miss White and a policeman in hot pursuit. It was the flight of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, reversed. Instead of small animals following the Piper, we were following a little frightened animal. He was finally captured in the basement of a vacant house and carried home, a wiser and more cautious cat. For he did not forget the incident and never afterward went out on the porch without first interrogating the sky.

But mainly our tiny garden was restful and, as I look back on it now, I see it aglow with color and near a swaying garland of red peppers read a bit from Sappho in the original Greek, which my sister had chalked up on the wall. Translated, the fragment read:

"Ah, when the hyacinth
Wakens in the spring
And buds the laurel,
Doubt not some morning
When all earth revives
Hearing Pan's flute call."

M. M.

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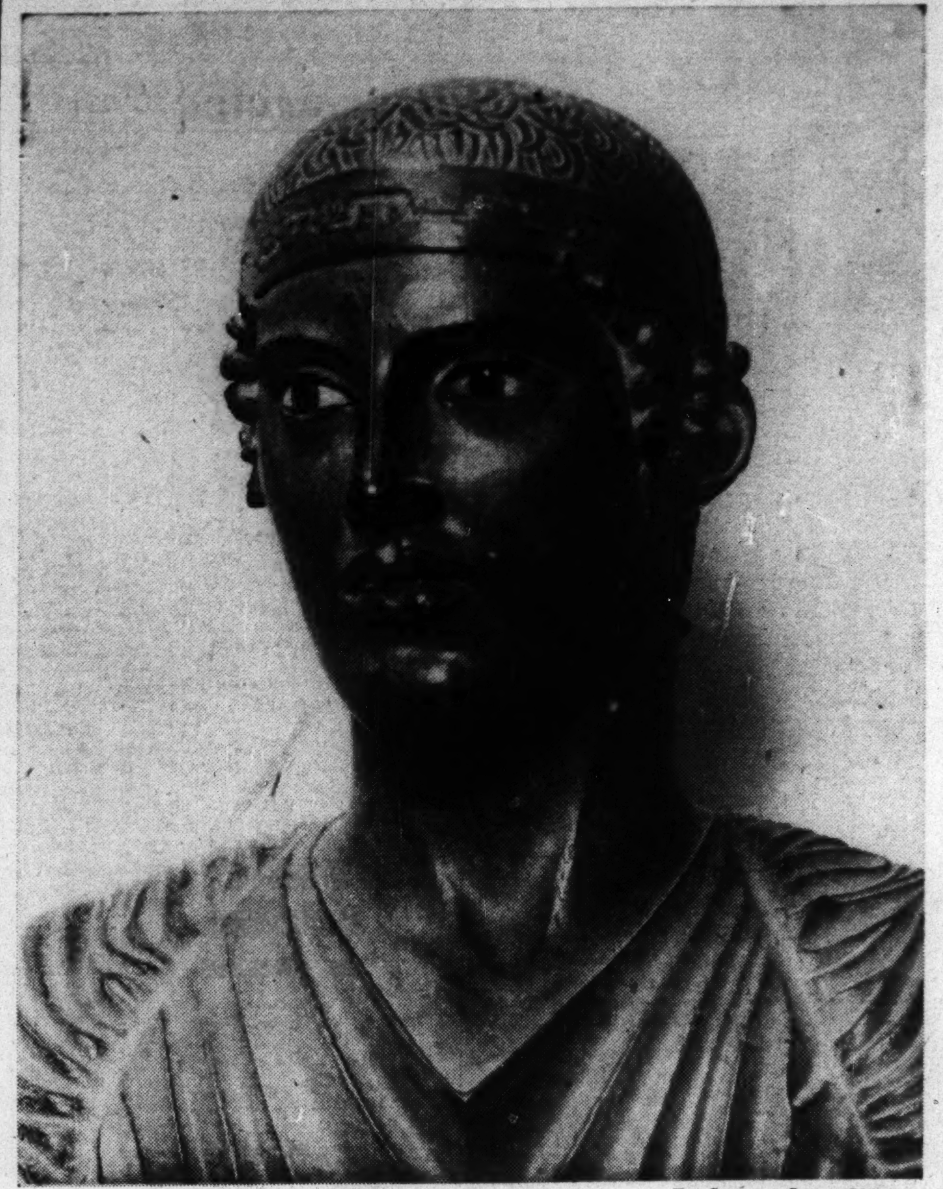

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF THE DELPHIC CHARIOTEER: *Greek of the Fifth Century*

IT IS believed that the figure of the Delphic Charioteer, of which this head is a detail, was originally one of a group which included a chariot, horses and a figure of Nike (Athena, as victory giver). It was executed in bronze, in about 470 B. C. It is one of the finest examples extant of Greek sculpture of the transition, the style which preceded and made the way for the Golden Age of Hellenic Art.

The Delphic Charioteer is seen with hair cropped short, a few curly strands showing under the fillet, the hair on top of the head arranged in decorative manner. The face reveals alertness and animation, characteristics which seemed to evade the earlier sculptors. The lips are parted slightly. The eyes, made of glass paste, are naturalistic. They are fringed with fine strips of bronze which serve for eyelashes. The Charioteer wears a long chiton, which is articulated with flute-like folds. The indications of the hollowed folds may be discerned at the shoulder. They vary in depth and direction, avoiding the symmetrical and geometrical arrangement of primitive practice. The costume seems consequently realistic.

The Delphic Charioteer maintains the dignity and monumentality of Greek sculpture of this epoch. It is an age of idealism, of perfection, the little naturalistic indications have endowed the sculpture with vitality without robbing it—yet—of its handsome, heroic plastic qualities.

The Delphic Charioteer is seen holding the reigns in his outstretched hands. He is apparently participating in a race in which he is victorious.

D. A.

Late Winter

(On the Heights)

SO DEEP the snow-drifts lie, the hillside bushes
Show only topmost twigs.
With sportive rushes
And happy skipping leaps, the rabbits scuttle
To nip the plumpest buds.
The air is subtle
With hint of spring.
But spring as yet is wary
To brave the heights.
Reluctant, she, and chary
With favors blithely scattered in the valleys.
In teasing mood, she hesitates and dallies;
Then turns away, and calls across her shoulder:
"Just wait a while—until the year is older!"

MARGARET ASHMUN

Knights of St. George

I FOUND a pleasant enough Turk farmer who for the consideration of a few piastres lent me a skinny barb. . . . The farmer called for his son, who put something that might be called a saddle on the nag and another one on another hair trunk, and a little later we set off through pretty country en route for Antioch. The track led more or less along the banks of the Orontes River, but from time to time we left that stream to make short-cuts. We were evidently climbing upwards most of the time. . . .

Within a few yards of the top, where I was able to see over and down the other side, we were confronted by a large body of men and women, perhaps a hundred or so, evidently on the march. Omar cantered to the top and called upon this tribe to halt so as to allow the Light of the Universe, as he was pleased to call me, to cross the pass in comfort before them. I immediately vetoed this order, explaining that the Light of the Universe preferred to stand aside and review the band in passing. The party consisted of almost as many women as men, all young people, and I saw at once that they were not Mussulmans because the women were unveiled. The men were a handsome lot, tall and thin and bronzed, and armed with what at first I took for swords, but which I quickly saw were no more than wooden staves shaped like a sword. The women by contrast were extremely white, many with red hair. . . .

Omar was not very interested in them, probably because they were not of his form of superstition or faith, but in a casual sort of way he explained that they belonged to a nomadic tribe which every year at this season camped on the good grazing slopes near Antioch, and this particular band were the younger members of the tribe who were bound for the seacoast to perform their devotions, and incidentally indulge in a bit of "fantasia" at the tomb of their patron saint, situated not far from the spot where I landed at the mouth of the Orontes River.

"And what is the name of their saint?" I asked Omar.

"His name is George—you know, the man that killed a dragon." . . .

I had stumbled into the middle of the real knights of St. George and their lovely ladies. Reader, gentle or ferocious, look upon the Admiralty chart of this district and you will find a spot near the Orontes River marked "Legendary tomb of St. George."—REAR-ADMIRAL CLAUDE CUMBERLEGE, R. N., in "Master Mariner." (London: Peter Davies.)

Realm of Peter Pan

TO WALK in Kensington Gardens is an adventure in a land of enchantment where, willy-nilly, my ordinary self and the city must both be left outside the gates. Once I am under the spell of the Gardens, I am not aware of any sense of locomotion; for all that is left of me is an acute consciousness. Subdued bird twitterings come from the gaunt trees; and there is the dull, deep roar of London traffic, ceaselessly grumbling because it cannot trespass across the charmed circle into the enchanted land.

Everywhere is a carpet of undulating green, veiled in the distance in mist. Everywhere is wintry sunshine, and dark and delicate tracery of treetops mingling with sky-curtains of blue and still deeper blue. Everywhere are children; children playing hide-and-seek, skipping over the long grass, dancing down the paths. There are grown-ups, too, but they become insignificant in this land of Peter Pan. With free and graceful poise he stands, the emblem of eternal childhood, surveying his kingdom from his summit. The rough-hewn bronze beneath his feet is alive with its cunningly-carved creatures and fairies. They, too, have been given the freedom of the Gardens. Down by the Serpentine, the winding lake-like boundary of Peter Pan's domain, I can see the opposite banks of Hyde Park; but, should I cross the bridge, the spell would break.

A flock of sparrows are at my feet, eating crumbs from the paper bag in my hand. From the water's edge ponderous gray geese and contented little water-fowl come waddling, rather to give a friendly greeting than to be in a rush and hurry for food. Kensington Gardens is always a land of plenty. Swans, too dignified to mix with the other birds, continue their search for unsuspecting worms, while some smartly-marked ducks paddle swiftly through the water, homeward bound and obviously late for tea.

And, now, for the last scene in my adventure. At the far end of the Serpentine are hundreds of sea gulls—a tangled mass of white wings and bodies catching the sunlight; rising, falling, fluttering, or resting motionless on the water. Birds with great wings outstretched, gliding with effortless grace far above in the blue vault of sky, their usually harsh cries softened. This is a lovely finale, for here are the Garden Gates. I must go out into the streets of London, and become myself again.

J. B.

Gulls

THEIR breasts are white as foam,
Their wings are gray
As sea waves on a still
And sunless day.

For them no sheltering tree
Wherein to rest,
No softly swaying bough
To rock their nest.

They share the wind-swept cliffs
With hooded choughs,
Cradling the fierce young gulls
In ocean troughs.

H. E. HOLLAND

Bridling the Tongue

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle James in rebuking the evils of his time, stressed the importance of bridling the tongue. He said (James 3:7, 8): "For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind: but the tongue can no man tame." The apostle knew that the tongue can be tamed only through spiritual means, and that such control is an expression of true religion, for he said also, "If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain" (James 1:26).

Many of us may well ask ourselves whether we can honestly pass this test of true religion. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 126) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?" Christian Science does not ignore any human problem but reveals the truth with which we may meet and master it. Learning to control the tongue may seem a hard lesson to learn, but as the truth of man's spiritual selfhood dawns on the spiritually awakened thought, there is an increased desire to understand and express divine Love in all our relationships. Through spiritual understanding we learn how to overcome the tendencies of a false material self.

Mrs. Eddy also writes (*ibid.*, p. 107): "More love is the great need of mankind. A pure affection, concentric, forgetting self, forgiving wrongs and forestalling them, should swell the lyre of human love." As we gain even a glimpse of the glory and grandeur of divine Love and experience its healing power, we also gain a deeper desire to express that Love more and more in daily life. The pure affection which expresses divine Love knows no resentment, holds no sense of injury, and is never easily offended. Nor can it use the weapon of a sharp tongue to defend itself from seeming injuries. The tongue of one who is controlled by divine Love never scolds, though it sometimes lovingly rebukes. It encourages the weary and discouraged, and is quick to express words of gratitude and appreciation.

One of the characteristics of the "virtuous woman" as described in the last chapter of the book of Proverbs is that "she openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness." With what sweetness these words fall on the ear today! There have been many changes in the status of women since they were written. Women have been given rights and privileges undreamed of in former ages; but the essential spiritual qualifications which have always expressed true womanhood, remain unchanged through the changing years. The law of Love is unvarying, and is expressed in kindness, compassion, and similar qualities.

Many temptations would lead the unwary to forget or neglect the law of Love. One is a tendency to say clever things regardless of their effect on others. Good humor, when controlled by the law of Love, can be both witty and amusing, but harmless. The so-called humor which is biting, caustic, and which is so often directed against another's weaknesses, is an evidence of mortal, material thinking and disobeys the law of Love. The Apostle James also stated that "the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace" (James 3:18). Obeying the law of Love, the tongue becomes a peacemaker instead of a troublemaker.

In a poem entitled "Love," Mrs. Eddy writes (Poems, p. 7):

"Thou to whose power our hope we give,
Free us from human strife.
Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life."

One who had found it difficult to refrain from saying caustic things at the expense of other people, was awakened to this evil through the teachings of Christian Science. The truth of the above words enabled her to overcome this tendency and helped her to express loving tenderness instead of faultfinding and criticism. Divine Love overcomes human strife, and this Love must operate in our own thinking and bring us peace there. Knowing that we are fed and nourished by divine Love, we shall not offend that law by using harsh speech. When there is no anger in the heart there can be none expressed by the tongue. He to whom the glory of divine Life and Love is revealed will watch his thought, and thus will control his words.

There is no greater peace than that which comes to him who overcomes hate and resentment and self-pity in his own thought. This peace in the heart is expressed in gentleness, consideration for others, and the loving tact that never hurts, but always heals.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Tenir la Langue en bride

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

EN RÉPROUVANT les fautes de son temps, l'apôtre Jacques fit voir qu'il importe de tenir la langue en bride. Il dit notamment (Jacques 3:7, 8): "Toutes les espèces de bêtes sauvages, d'oiseaux, de reptiles et d'animaux marins peuvent être et ont été domptés par l'espèce humaine. Mais la langue, nul ne peut la dompter." L'apôtre savait que les moyens spirituels sont les seuls qui puissent dompter la langue, et que cet empire exprime la vraie religion, car il déclara: "Si quelqu'un croit être religieux et ne tient pas sa langue en bride, il se trompe ainsi lui-même et sa religion est vaine" (Jacques 1:26).

Sommes-nous dans ce domaine à la hauteur de ce qu'exige la vraie religion? Nous ferions bien de nous le demander sincèrement. Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 126), Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Lequel d'entre nous n'a pas appris que ce qu'il doit surveiller, c'est, dans la solitude, ses propres pensées; dans la lutte avec le genre humain, son humeur; en société, sa langue?" La Science Chrétienne ne feint pas d'ignorer un seul problème humain; elle révèle au contraire la vérité qui permet d'y faire face et de le maîtriser. Il peut sembler difficile d'apprendre à gouverner sa langue; mais quand la pensée qui s'éveille spirituellement entrevoit la vérité touchant la nature spirituelle de l'homme, on sent croître le désir de comprendre et d'exprimer l'Amour divin dans tous les rapports avec autrui. Par la compréhension spirituelle, nous apprenons à vaincre les tendances d'un faux moi matériel.

Mrs. Eddy écrit également (*ibid.*, p. 107): "L'humanité a surtout besoin de plus d'amour. Une pure affection, concentrique, oublieuse du moi, pardonnant les torts et les prévenant, devrait faire vibrer la lyre de l'amour humain." Dès que nous entrevoyons la gloire et la grandeur de l'Amour divin,—que nous en ressentons le pouvoir guérisseur,—nous désirons plus profondément exprimer toujours davantage cet Amour dans notre vie journalière. La pure affection exprimant l'Amour divin ignore le ressentiment; elle ne garde pas le souvenir des injures; elle n'est jamais prompte à s'offenser. Elle ne peut se servir d'une langue acérée comme d'une arme pour se défendre contre des torts apparents. La langue d'un disciple gouverné par l'Amour divin ne grondera jamais, mais aura quelquefois l'occasion de reprendre un frère avec amour. Elle encourage ceux qui sont abattus ou lassés; elle trouve aisément des paroles pour exprimer la reconnaissance et l'appréciation.

Le dernier chapitre des Proverbes décrit la "femme vertueuse" et dit notamment: "Elle ouvre la bouche avec sagesse, et des instructions aimables sont sur sa langue." Avec quelle douceur ces paroles frappent aujourd'hui nos oreilles! Depuis l'époque où écrivait l'auteur des Proverbes, le statut des femmes a beaucoup changé. Elles ont acquis des droits et des privilèges auxquels on ne songeait guère dans l'antiquité; mais au cours des siècles, les caractéristiques spirituelles exprimant par excellence la vraie nature féminine ne se sont point modifiées. La loi de l'Amour est immuable; elle s'exprime par la bonté, la compassion et d'autres qualités analogues.

Elles sont nombreuses les tentations qui voudraient nous faire oublier ou négliger la loi de l'Amour, si nous ne sommes pas sur nos gardes. Mentionnons par exemple la tendance à faire des traits d'esprit sans penser à la peine qu'ils peuvent causer. Lorsque la loi de l'Amour gouverne, la bonne humeur peut être spirituelle, amusante, et pourtant inoffensive. S'il est mordant, caustique; s'il s'attaque aux faiblesses d'autrui—l'humour ou la prétendue verve manifeste un penser mortel, matériel, et désobéit à la loi de l'Amour. L'apôtre Jacques déclare aussi que "le fruit de la justice se sème dans la paix, pour ceux qui procurent la paix" (Jacques 3:18). Obéissant à la loi de l'Amour, la langue devient un facteur de paix et non de trouble.

Dans un poème intitulé "Amour," Mrs. Eddy a ces lignes (*Poems*, p. 7):

"Toi en qui nous nous confions,
Libère-nous des luttes.
Vivons, nourris par Ton amour,
Car l'Amour seul est Vie."

Une personne qui s'abstenait difficilement de tenir des propos caustiques se réveilla grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne et vit combien cette habitude était mauvaise. La vérité des paroles ci-dessus lui permit de vaincre cette tendance et d'exprimer non plus la censure et la critique, mais une tendresse pleine d'égards. L'Amour divin maîtrise les conflits; il faut que cet Amour opère dans notre penser et y produise la paix. Sachant que nous sommes nourris par l'Amour divin, nous ne transgresserons pas cette loi en parlant avec dureté. Lorsque la colère est absente du cœur, elle ne peut s'exprimer par la langue. Celui à qui se révèle la gloire de la Vie et de l'Amour divin veillera sur ses pensées et par conséquent exercera l'empire sur ses discours.

Vaincre dans sa propre mentalité la haine, le ressentiment, l'habitude de s'apitoyer sur soi-même, c'est goûter la paix la plus grande. Cette paix du cœur s'exprime par la mansuétude, les égards pour autrui, le tact sincère qui loin de blesser, guérit toujours.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Harbingers

INTO the quiet woods,
Where thrushes sing,
Anemones have come
To greet the Spring;
And thrusting glossy leaves
Of bluebells on the way,
Encircling all the trees
This sunny day.

Enfolded in the banks
Dog violets grow,
Small, happy harbingers
Of primroses that blow
Their perfumes far
And fill the happy noon,
Or else lift faces pale
To the Spring moon.

T. LOVATT WILLIAMS

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AND
HEALTH
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New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1937 **

Closing Stocks
Pages 14-15

Tightening Up Of R. I. Motor Laws Planned

Discovery of Rackets and Loose Enforcement of Code Spurs Action

Report Is Made

Governor Quinn Orders an Inquiry Into Conduct of the Motor Division

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—With wholesale discoveries of rackets to obtain improper registration of automobiles and illegal driving permits, as well as an alleged alarming extent of "fixings" of motor law violations, Gov. Robert E. Quinn and the General Assembly took steps today to clear up this situation by investigation and legislation.

Before leaving for Washington to attend the testimonial dinner to Postmaster-General James A. Farley, Governor Quinn ordered Lieut.-Gov. Raymond E. Jordan to begin an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the motor vehicle division of the Department of Taxation and Regulation.

This afternoon the General Assembly will receive a lengthy report from the Governor's Committee on Highway Safety, in which the legislators will be asked to scrap the entire "patchwork" motor vehicle laws and adopt more modern, uniform statutes.

Although during the past two years occasional attention was attracted to the manner in which automobiles were registered and licenses granted in Rhode Island, it was not until two Boston detectives were assaulted recently by assailants who speeded away in an improperly registered Rhode Island car, that the matter came to a head.

Obtained With Ease

Persons who lost their operators' licenses obtained others with ease by using fictitious names, or names of other persons who did not drive machines; the registration of automobiles from vacant lots, gasoline stations and grocery stores, and even the passing out of duplicate number plates for cars, have thus far been found in the unofficial probe.

A large percentage of machines used in the vicinity of holdups in almost every New England state is said to have been fictitiously registered here. Some of the machines, not to be used in crime, were found to have been registered to the homes of the salesmen for the motor companies so that the concerns could invade the territories of other branches of companies selling the same make of cars without losing their agencies.

Pointing to a 25 per cent increase in activities of the Motor Vehicle Division in the past two years without a commensurate increase in funds or personnel, the Governor's committee on highway safety declared in its report to the Legislators:

"The duty is clear to furnish the means and determination to make and keep the personnel efficient, to make and keep its policies progressive and sound, and to prevent any and all encroachments on its usefulness to the people of the State."

Recommendations

Among the recommendations of the committee are:

1. Periodic inspection of all motor vehicles.
2. Strengthening of the financial responsibility act.
3. Enactment of an anti-theft or title certificate law.
4. Enlargement of the state police department for a more comprehensive patrolling of the rural highways.
5. The continuation of the "three warning system," despite the failure of some police departments to co-operate.

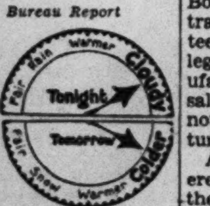
The committee, headed by Chairman George L. Miner, did not mince its words when it came to the elimination of "fixing" of motor-law violations.

"Any attempt at political interference must be killed instantly," the report said as it referred to many attempts which have been found where police officials have been approached to drop charges against motorists.

"Attempts by citizens to exercise pressure on officials and police, whether of State, city or town, are deplorable," the report continued. "Such attempts are not infrequent and probably will be made so long as human nature is what it is.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Coudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly with light snow flurries; slightly colder, lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate to fresh northwest to north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably with snow tonight and in the east portion Wednesday morning; slightly colder in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably snow tonight and Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north winds over north portion and strong northeast and north winds tonight shifting to northwest over the south portion; weather overcast with rain or snow over the south portion tonight and possibly Wednesday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	28	Minneapolis	10	8
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	30	30	New York	36	34
Denver	34	32	Norfolk	50	48
Helena	36	30	Philadelphia	36	36
Jacksonville	68	64	St. Louis	24	22
Kansas City	24	24	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	52	52	Washington	38	38
Miami	68	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T. Feb. 16
B—Minimum, Feb. 15

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:24 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Tuesday, 3 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:46 p. m.

State Officials to Fight Car Insurance Rate Rise

Boston News Today

Hurley, DeCelles And Dever Confer

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Francis J. DeCelles, insurance commissioner, announced today they will fight the automobile insurance rate increases recommended by Special Master William H. Hitchcock in his report yesterday to the State Supreme Court.

Emerging from a closed conference with Mr. Dever and Gov. Charles F. Hurley this morning, Mr. DeCelles declared, "I'll fight for the present rate structure."

Attorney General Dever simultaneously announced that he will file exceptions, although both he and the insurance commissioner declined to make any definite comment on this aspect since the case is still before the court.

Mr. Dever stated this morning that the court has directed that the case be returned to the master for a five-day period in which time he will be able to take further action toward filing exceptions.

The Attorney General also declared that this is the first time the court has been asked to examine into the methods by which the insurance companies promulgate their rates.

Governor Hurley on leaving the conference, said: "I am co-operating with the commissioner in every way to obtain a low rate." He announced, too, that other conferences will be held with the commissioner and the Attorney General, although, he added, that since the case is still before the court no definite statements of any kind could be made.

The action was brought in the Supreme Court by 43 stock insurance companies, seeking increases in the 1937 rates for compulsory automobile insurance. The master, William H. Hitchcock, appointed to report on the case, recommended increases amounting to nearly 8 per cent for passenger cars. The mutual insurance companies are reported to be satisfied with present rates as set by Commissioner DeCelles.

Imports of Wool Continue to Rise

Latest evidence of the need of additional pier facilities at Boston to accommodate growing commerce, is the weekly yardstick of the statistically inclined staff of Collector Joseph A. Maynard, which today disclosed new highs for value of the weekly imports and the receipts of wool.

Last week alone, the value of imports for consumption was $5,741,874, smashing the record that was only set the first week in 1937 of $5,072,699. Chief item among the variety landed was wool—10,664,808 pounds—which bowled over the record of 8,259,275 pounds, established the first week of this year.

Boston's terminals groaned a little louder today as bale, box and barrel shifted a little closer to each other, making room for the latest arrivals. Besides the heavy receipts of wool, 3,623,288 additional pounds were withdrawn from warehouse, giving customs officials 14,288,096 pounds to handle for the week.

It is "wool week" in the greatest wool port of this country, the receipts bringing the total for the current fiscal year, starting last July 1, up to 71,806,359 pounds against 55,837,398 pounds for the same period last year. During this same period the imports for the entire Massachusetts Customs District (Boston and 10 sub-ports) amounted to 79,958,422 pounds.

But the jingle of the cash register is the most pleasing to federal men, with an eye to increasing the income of Uncle Sam. Duties collected for the week amounted to $1,488,585 and thus far this fiscal year the total is now $25,502,512, or nearly $7,000,000 ahead of a year ago.

Statistical picture of the week's business of the port:

	Week Ending Feb. 13, 1937	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$5,741,874	$2,668,331
Imports entered for warehouse	3,781,179	863,877
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump'n	1,175,991	454,214
Duties collected	1,488,585	798,515
Wool imports	10,644,808lb	3,031,501lb

$10,000 Mail Robbery Revealed

United States postal inspectors were investigating today the theft of a pouch of registered mail, valued at $10,000, from a U. S. mail truck last Friday. George Silva, the driver, told inspectors it must have been stolen during one of three stops between Arlington, Mass., and the North Postal Station, Boston.

Sea Air Terminus For N. E. Is Urged

The advantages of New England as the location for a trans-Atlantic air terminus are being pushed by the New England Council, now that service may be undertaken this summer.

Its president, James W. Hook, has written to Postmaster General James A. Farley, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, pointing out that New England airports now offer direct passenger and mail air service to the West, and that the West should not be obliged to go down to New York, or further South, in order to make direct air connections with Europe.

"The business community of the six New England states," Mr. Hook wrote, "through the New England Council, is very anxious to do everything possible to make sure that the natural geographical advantages of New England as the point of departure and arrival between the United States and Europe be recognized.

'No-Roost' Drive On Pigeons Is Hit

Proprietors of Horticultural Hall were today ordered by the Animal Rescue League to cease the spreading of a sticky, gluelike substance called "no-roost" upon the cornices and roof of the building, following complaints from Back Bay residents that pigeons and starlings by the dozens were becoming enmeshed in the substance and rendered helpless and unable to fly.

Thus did Horticultural Hall's 10-year-old struggle to rid itself of the hundreds of birds that nightly line its cornices to absorb the heat of electric lights strike another snag today, due, it seemed, to the thick application of the sticky substance which snared the birds like flypaper.

Robert Sellar, president of the Rescue League, and representatives of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals visited Horticultural Hall this morning, climbed to the roof and watched two men apply the "no-roost" as "thick as molasses," declared Mr. Sellar.

Mr. Sellar hoped, however, that no such action would be necessary. He counted on the co-operation of building proprietors using the material to see that it was used discreetly so as not to harm the birds.

Five years ago, Horticultural Hall struck similar difficulties in its efforts to clean out the birds that used the building for a roost. At that time the hall asked the M. S. P. C. A if it would be all right to bombard the birds with Roman candles to frighten them away.

Fair Trade Law for Bay State Urged at Legislative Hearing

Legislative Hearings

Unless legislation is passed to protect the independent retailer from the unfair and unwholesome competition of price cutters, the little grocer, druggist and others will be completely exterminated, Samuel Silverman, representing the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association, declared today before the legislative committee on judiciary.

The former corporation counsel of Boston during the Curley administration appeared before the committee to urge passage of fair trade legislation which would permit manufacturers by contract to force retail sale of their commodities at prices not below those set by the manufacturer.

Approximately 350 persons gathered in the Gardner Auditorium as the committee heard arguments in favor of 10 fair trade bills supported by various retail trade groups, including grocers, druggists and liquor dealers.

Mr. Silverman declared 18 states have already adopted such legislation, including South Dakota which passed it yesterday.

The motivating force behind the present drive is the recent United States Supreme Court decision declaring the California law constitutional. Last year, when a similar proposal was made in Massachusetts, it was declared by opponents to be unconstitutional.

"This is a fight," Mr. Silverman declared, "on the part of the retail men of America to be permitted to survive. We are asking for legislation to permit the little man to live."

In reply to expressions that under this system prices will be boosted unnecessarily, Mr. Silverman said, "Free and fair competition in other states with this legislation has kept prices down to a reasonable level. In fact in some cases the prices have dropped below the previous average."

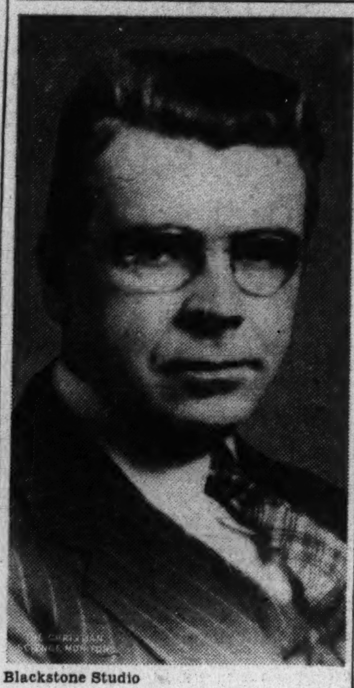
* * *

Aviation Branch Urged

An aviation branch of the department of public safety appeared likely today as Commissioner Paul G. Kirk defended his proposal to add an airplane with full laboratory equipment to his department, be-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Resolved: That $25 Tax Limit on Real Estate Should Be Enacted Into Law by the Legislature



Blackstone Studio
George A. Morin

© Bachrach
Daniel Bloomfield

Would Stimulate Business, Says Head of Apartment Owners' Association—Means Sales Tax, Adds to Cost of Living, Argues Retail Trade Man

Yes

By George A. Morin

President, Boston Apartment Owners' Association

Mayor Mansfield recently admitted:

1. Real estate pays over 97 per cent of the entire city revenue.

2. The real estate owner pays more than his share because he must make up the deficit caused by the default in payment of the personal uroperty owner.

3. The real estate owner is unfairly burdened and his taxes are too high.

The Mayor then goes into his opposition to the proposed $25 tax limit, his plea being supported by illustrations of developments in other states having a tax limit. His illustrations were taken from Columbus, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio, and Bluefields, W. Va. But as to recommendations for relief of the admittedly overburdened real estate owner the Mayor is silent.

The Mayor fails to indicate that the statutory tax limit in Ohio is only $10 per thousand, and that the statutory rates in West Virginia are $5, $10 and $15 per thousand. The Mayor fails to use Rhode Island in

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

No

By Daniel Bloomfield

Manager, Boston Retail Trade Board

The movement for tax limitation laws throughout the country, like other movements of its kind, is fraught with serious consequences to taxpayers, home owners, consumers and business of all types. It is proposed as a remedy for the heavy burden of taxation on real estate, but as a remedy it is considerably worse than the difficulty it seeks to cure. The methods used by proponents of the plan to secure support are such as to bring condemnation on the movement. The proposal is literally a snare and a delusion. The real facts in the situation are withheld by advocates either deliberately or through ignorance.

Where the plan has been adopted it has brought fiscal chaos and, in many cases, complete breakdown of many essential services of local government. It has forced the adoption of a retail sales tax and other unsound, inequitable measures and has not given the relief to real estate owners claimed for it. As the editor of the National Municipal Review states, "After careful scrutiny of experience, we find that tax limitation

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Direct Flood Loss From Connecticut Set at $34,495,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16—The full extent of the direct damage caused last March by the flood in the Connecticut River Valley is shown today in figures from the office of the United States Army Engineers at Providence.

First comprehensive report of the havoc, they indicate direct property damage of $34,495,000 in the four states affected. This is more than twice the loss caused by the 1927 Connecticut River flood, placed by the same engineers at $15,526,000.

Massachusetts is revealed as the heaviest loser in 1936 with direct damage of $19,000,000, or approximately 55 per cent of the total for the valley. Connecticut's loss is placed at $11,388,000, or about 33 per cent. New Hampshire's loss was $2,342,000 or nearly 7 per cent. Vermont's damage was $1,765,000, or 5 per cent.

Lieut. Col. Mason J. Young, in charge at Providence, said the figures represented an independent survey made by the engineers, who, however, exchanged data with state engineers compiling damage estimates. He indicated the figures were not necessarily final, although official "to date."

Data For Flood Control

Flood damage figures, either Colonel Young's or those compiled by the states, are likely to form the basis of allocating costs for flood control, if and when the four states enter into a compact for constructing flood control reservoirs. Flood losses, it has been pointed out, are the only basis for computing the benefits that would be received from flood control.

Great weight is thus being placed on flood data as the four states go slowly forward with negotiations for flood control. Neither Connecticut nor Massachusetts has made public its own figures on flood loss.

The totals from the United States engineers are contained in an official bulletin which also lists the direct losses by states in the 1927 flood. Danger of assuming that flood losses will be proportionately the same for the four states in all floods is clearly shown by a comparison of the two tables.

While Connecticut and Massachusetts were the heavy losers in 1936 Vermont was the chief sufferer in 1927. Vermont's direct loss then was $10,981,000, or roughly two thirds of the total flood loss in the valley. New Hampshire, which got off comparatively lightly in 1936, had losses of $1,767,000 in 1927. Massachusetts had losses of $2,157,000 and Connecticut only $621,000.

In that flood the heavy rainfall was in the upper valley. In 1936 the storm was heaviest in the lower valley. Tributaries of the lower river such as the Farmington in Connecticut, the Chicopee, the Westfield and the Deerfield in Massachusetts apparently had quite as much to do with the flood as streams that rise in the northern mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire.

Hartford Loss Heaviest

The army figures give some indication of comparative loss to communities in 1936. The Hartford area, they show, had the heaviest loss, placed at $9,300,000. In the vicinity

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Lenox Land Given To Orchestra For Summer Concerts

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will begin next August a permanent series of summer concerts at Tanglewood, beautiful 210-acre estate in Lenox and Stockbridge, Mass., a former residence of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The trustees of the orchestra announced today that they had accepted the estate as a gift from Mrs. Gorham Brooks and Miss Mary Aspinwall Tappan of Brookline, and would make it the permanent location of the Berkshire musical festivals.

The first concerts on the estate where Hawthorne wrote "Tanglewood Tales" and laid the plot of the "House of the Seven Gables" will be early in August, with the entire orchestra under the direction of its conductor, Serge Koussevitsky.

Two week ends of three concerts each will be given, the trustees announced, thus doubling the length of last year's festival. Dates will be Aug. 6, 7, 8 and 12, 14, 15 (Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays).

Bowl Planned

The estate, given to the orchestra by Mrs. Brooks and her aunt, is off West street in Lenox, looking across Stockbridge Bowl to Mt. Everett, second highest peak in Massachusetts. It contains a notable group of gardens, each surrounded by old, closely trimmed hemlock hedges.

An open air bowl to seat 5000 persons—attendance last summer—will be constructed this spring, it was announced. Work of raising funds already has been started by the Berkshire committee, headed by Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of New York and Stockbridge.

The bowl will be a thing of natural beauty, it was said, and the gardens of the estate will provide an unusual open air foyer for use during intermissions

Hawthorne Cottage Site

The site of Hawthorne's little red cottage, which was burned, June 22, 1900, is marked on the estate by a bronze tablet. Other estates near Tanglewood are owned by Mrs. William Norton Ballard, Mrs. Carlos M. deHeredia, a member of the Berkshire concerts executive committee; George Lee Higginson and Grenville L. Winthrop.

Mrs. Brooks, the donor, is the granddaughter of William Aspinwall Tappan, Boston merchant and banker, who in 1849 set up the estate where the concerts will be given.

The meeting at which the gift was accepted was held at the offices of Bentley W. Warren, president of the orchestra trustees, 30 State street, Boston. Members of the Berkshire Festival committee and trustees of the orchestra attended.

Advance reservations from 25 states, Canada and Europe already have been received for the 1937 festival, the trustees announced.

Business Pickup Makes WPA Jobs Good Till April

For at least six more weeks the Damoclean sword will not fall on Massachusetts WPA workers, to remove them from the relief rolls, according to State Administrator John J. McDonough, who has announced no change will take place in employment quota until April.

Back from a two-day conference in Chicago with Harry L. Hopkins, national administrator, and other federal and state relief officials, Colonel McDonough detailed the first definite information about the immediate future of the WPA since rumors of impending cuts began to be heard last month.

That a cut in relief employment figures will be made in April is certain, Colonel McDonough declared. Just how many will be dropped, however, will depend for the most part upon private employment conditions and the extent of the seasonal pickup.

This announcement of a delay in making quota cuts made good reading for several thousand relief workers who remembered Mr. Hopkins' report to Congress last month, in which he estimated that month by month cuts in the Massachusets quotas would bring the total number of employees down to 84,100 in April.

The relief rolls are continually diminishing in size however, it was pointed out by officials. Private industry is calling approximately 400 workers a week back to regular employment, yet no more persons are being taken on in their places.

Should this condition continue through March, the number to be dropped in April will be smaller, officials said.

Colonel McDonough explained how the $655,000,000 obtained under the Deficiency Bill will be spent. Flood states, he said, will be given extra amounts to aid reconstruction, but other states will not have their present quotas cut.

Boston Housing Need Declared Never Greater

A serious housing problem and an extensive potential market for new home construction exist in Boston at the present time, it was claimed by Harry McManus, special representative of the FHA, at a conference on the planning of small homes at the Hotel Statler this afternoon.

Speaking before a gathering of local real estate agents, builders, architects, bankers, and material dealers, Mr. McManus described how Boston's housing situation has gone from bad to worse in the past two decades.

There were 14,500 more families here in 1930 than there were in 1920, he said, but residential building permits from 1931 to 1935 fell to 320 a year from an average of 1300 a year from 1920 to 1930. This means that the number of new dwelling units provided for Hub residents fell off 75 per cent.

Since this decrease was not accompanied by a similar decrease in the number of new families, he continued, the city's housing problem is serious. Accordingly, he said, extensive construction and modernization markets now yawn.

Declaring that the Federal Government's housing program is really designed for the small wage-earner, Mr. McManus quoted figures to show that more than one-half of the families now buying homes under the FHA's insured mortgage plan have incomes of only $2500 or less.

Declaring that in the past no builder or architect felt it profitable to produce small houses, Mr. Smith showed how the Government has proved it possible to build houses for $2500—each of which incorporates factors insuring livability, privacy and the necessary conveniences.

Payment for these houses, he continued, is within the reach of the low-salaried earner. For a $2500 house, he said, only $22 monthly is paid, which includes taxes, amortization, mortgage insurance, fire insurance and water rate. Payments continue over a period of 20 years.

Homes like this, he said, can be produced only by use of the best technical processes. Land needs to be laid out properly, a competent architect must be employed to plan the home, make it attractive and vary the exteriors to avoid monotonous repetition.

Increased Revenue Promised By New Hampshire Tax Plan

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16—The report of the New Hampshire Tax Commission, as suggested by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, is receiving the attention not only of officials, but of the people as well.

In his inaugural address, the Governor disclosed that he had appealed to the commission for tax proposals, on the assumption that this body was the logical group to know what new taxes should be introduced to increase state revenue and what, if any, existing taxes should be removed with a view to placing the burden of where it best could be carried.

The commission's report proposes three new taxes; suggests the repeal of two tax laws; and names three other possible tax sources, though not recommending them.

A retail sales tax of 2 per cent on all tangible personal property of 12 cents or over is proposed. Sales of water, gas, electricity and motor fuels, which are at the present time subject to taxation, and sales of liquor in the state stores alone would be excepted. The tax would be passed on to the consumer and the administration duties would be vested in the Tax Commission.

An earned income tax, to be levied on the earned income of individuals and corporations, including manufacturers, at a rate of 3 per cent, with personal exemption of $1200 for an unmarried person and $2000 for a married person, is the second new tax proposal. The proposal provides for retaining the present tax on income from interest and dividends, and changing the rate to a flat 3 per cent; exempting dividends on New Hampshire corporations; and allowing the Tax Commission to grant abatements under the interest and dividends tax law to persons having no other source of revenue up to a maximum exemption of $1000.

The third, and final, proposal calls for enactment of a tax on both collateral and direct inheritances at the rate of 3 per cent, with repeal of the present tax on collateral inheritances.

The three new tax sources suggested, but not recommended, by the Tax Commission are a one-dollar increase in the poll tax, a tax on electrical energy, and an increase in the maximum rate for automobile permits from 17 mills to 30 mills.

In the report, the commission suggests the repeal of the present tax on stock-in-trade of manufacturers and merchants and repeal of the tax on all kinds of livestock.

It is estimated that the sales tax would net $2,908,000 annually; the income tax, $794,000; and the new inheritance taxes, $360,000. The loss from repeal of the stock-in-trade tax is estimated at $1,140,000, while the loss from repeal of the livestock tax is placed at $178,000.

Another proposal, incorporated in a bill, provides that the state receive one third of the net revenue from the sales tax and the income tax, and two thirds be paid to the communities of the state under a plan included in the bill.

On a summary basis, if the various proposals are enacted into law, the Tax Commission estimates that the net gain in revenue for the state would be $1,154,667; and for the towns and cities, $1,589,333.

* * *

Governor Murphy has dispatched a letter to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., head of General Motors, suggesting that the Fisher Body Company, General

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH—"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey, and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30

Movies

UPTOWN—"That Girl From Paris," with Lily Pons. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Wanted: Jane Turner," with Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Civil War Days," "Yellowstone," "The Land of Genghis Khan," "Snow King," "Where Champs Meet," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER — "Mad Holiday," with Elissa Landi and Edmund Lowe. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple and Robert Young. 3:18, 6:18, 9:18.

REPERTORY—"Les Miserables," starring Harry Baur. With English titles.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Sonja Henie in "One in a Million." 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne in "Beloved Enemy." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Radio Programs On Page 10

UNIVERSITY—"That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons and Gene Raymond. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Old Hutch," with Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton in "Dodsworth." Also, "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer.

METROPOLITAN—"Stolen Holiday," featuring Kay Francis. 11:21 a. m., 1:47, 4:34, 7:21, 10:08. Stage: Eddie Duchin and his orchestra, with a complete musical revue.

BOSTON—"Condemned Row," with Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak and John Beal. 10:53 a. m., 1:46, 4:39, 7:32, 10:25. Stage: Olsen and Johnson.

TREMONT — Miriam Hopkins and Alan Mowbray in "Becky Sharp." 10:30 a. m., 1:49, 5:08, 8:11. Also "The Devil Is a Sissy," starring Freddie Bartholomew and Jackie Cooper. 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:37, 6:30, 9:49.

MODERN—"Maid of Salem," with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:05, 9:40. Also "King of Hockey." 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "3 Little Wolves."

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. Fenway: 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Holy Terror," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

MEMORIAL — Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda in "You Only Live Once." 10:43 a. m., 12:58, 3:13, 5:28, 7:43, 9:58.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Marion Selee, mezzo-contralto, assisted by Lorna Wren, flutist; Bernard Greenhouse, 'cellist, and Sergius Kagen, accompanist. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Cambridge—Concert by Agnes Kern Quinn, soprano; Gilbert Boyer, accompanist. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Tomorrow

HOTEL STATLER BALLROOM—Fifth in the series of Morning Musicales. Lotte Lehmann, soprano. Erno Balogh at the piano. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon meeting. Dr. Phillips Thomas on "New Electrical Phenomena" Hotel Statler. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Renaissance Sculpture" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Malden Sees Jobs for 600 In New Plant

$100,000 Continental Can Company Unit Is Well On to Completion

Is Its Forty-Sixth

Is Regarded as Symbol of Fresh Era in New England Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass., Feb. 16—An approaching era of low costs and improved services to New England consumers was written into the roar of riveting machines hammering together the steel girders of a $100,000 three-story factory of the Continental Can Company in this city today.

Aside from its significance to the consumer as part of a national trend of industry to split up large central plant operations into small units for distribution among the large markets of the country, the bustle and noise surrounding the building of the can company's forty-sixth plant in the United States on Eastern Avenue, here, has equal significance to the City of Malden.

City officials somewhat impatiently await the not far distant moment when the clank of steel and clatter of workmen's tools will be supplanted by the jingle of wages in the pockets of 600 employees who will obtain permanent work in the new factory, Continental Can's first venture in New England.

But even before the girders are all in place and the unique automatic equipment starts rolling cans by the thousands into the storage bins of the national organization, Continental Can officials survey New England's industrial growth of the last year or so and indicate that if this growth continues the company will probably expand its operations in Malden before the city even gets accustomed to having so dependable a taxpayer within its precincts.

That is the promise that obtains for Malden from the construction of a single new plant now in building for nearly six months. But New England industrialists take a broader viewpoint. They see in the three-story tower that dominates the principal façade of the Continental Can factory a symbol of the backswing of industry into New England following more than 10 years of an industrial migration causing no end of concern to the promotors of local enterprise.

In planning its buff-colored factory in Malden, the can company did what many other national manufacturers have been doing for several months—appraised New England as a potential sales reservoir that has not yet been adequately sounded. Without the advantages of proximity to production centers for certain types of commodities such as cans, New England, nevertheless, has become an increasingly popular market for these products.

Granting all this, the observant manufacturer has wondered if he could double or triple his New England patronage by establishing branch factories in this sector, thus bringing to New England the advantages of improved service and the elimination of transportation costs now enjoyed in other parts of the country. That manufacturers have answered these questions in New England's favor were today indicated in the sudden surge of national organizations into this sector for the first time in their history.

Thus industrial decentralization, as typified by Continental Can which has built 36 branch factories in the last 10 to 12 years, helps to revive New England's hope of regaining its former prestige as the nation's front-rank manufacturing center.

Vermont Is Back In the News With Russian 'Accent'

Young gentlemen of the press in Washington, particularly those who prognosticated the re-election of President Roosevelt, have lately been taking keen delight in turning out bright little stories anent the expatriation (alleged, of course) of those two Republican states, Maine and Vermont, singular in the nation in their stalwart loyalty to the Grand Old Party.

First was the humorous report that the President hesitated naming two battleships after them because he was "under the impression it is customary to name such vessels after states in the Union.

Next in order came squibs that members of Maine and Vermont's congressional delegation would be required to take out naturalization papers.

Latest contribution of the Washington scribes arrived today. It is a study in contrasts and concerns the mistaking—or alleged mistaking—in identity of the official representatives of Yankee Vermont and the Communistic USSR.

It seems that the other day Mrs. Warren Austin, wife of the Senator from Vermont, telephoned a friend, said to an answering servant, "This is Mrs. Warren Austin."

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Troyanovsky," replied the servant, with the wife of the Russian ambassador in mind.

It took careful spelling out by Mrs. Austin to disclaim the sudden change in diplomatic status thus thrown upon her.

The explanation, of course, lies in quickly pronouncing, one after the other "Troyanovsky" and "Warren Austin."

Experts Coming To Harvard For Student Parley

Distinguished executives from the fields of government and business have accepted invitations to confer informally with students from Harvard, Yale and Princeton universities in the second annual Conference on Public Affairs to be held at Harvard on Feb. 26, it was learned today.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and former Gov. James G. Winant of New Hampshire are among the experts who have agreed to discuss at round tables basic economic and political problems with 75 picked students from the three universities.

Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, will welcome the guests at a preliminary banquet.

Three of the five round tables will be presided over by undergraduates from Harvard, and one table each will be in charge of a student from Yale and Princeton. Undergraduate delegates will be divided equally, with about 25 from each college.

The topics to be considered at the five round tables will be: (1) maintenance of employment; (2) regulation of competitive enterprise; (3) control of currency and credit; (4) state-federal relations; and (5) federal revenue and expenditure.

Inasmuch as experts in the several fields to be discussed have agree to come to Cambridge to talk with the undergraduates, every effort will be made to have the students who take part unusually familiar with the subject matter of the agenda.

In addition to members of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton faculties, who will assist in the meetings, those who have accepted so far include:

Table on the Maintenance of Employment: Dr. Isador Lubin, economist, at present U. S. commissioner of labor statistics; Frank W. Pierce, executive assistant to Walter Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Ex-Governor Winant, and Royal Parkinson, manager of personnel activities of the American Optical Company.

Improvement Plans For Manchester, N. H. Airport Are Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 16—About 100 men are already at work, with the number to be increased to 500 by the end of the month, on an improvement project at the Manchester airport on which $350,000 will be spent.

The Works Progress Administration is co-operating in the undertaking. The Government will pay 78 per cent of the cost, while 22 per cent will be paid by the city of Manchester.

In addition to adding about 200 acres to the size of the airport, a new hangar 100 feet square will be built as well as a new administration building. An observation tower will rise 30 feet above the roof of the administration building, while a rotating beacon will be placed on top of the hangar.

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MARKETS
ICE CREAM
FLORISTS

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What's Going On in the Arts

"Brother Rat"

"Brother Rat," a riotous farce of life in the Virginia Military Institute, is the new tenant of the Plymouth Theater. The piece, which opened in New York in December and is still running there, is the work of John Monks Jr., and Fred F. Finklehoffe, recent graduates of the Institute. Even more, we suspect, it is the work of George Abbott, the producer and director. The pace, precision and timing of the production are the work of a master hand. It is the sure-fire theatrical stuff draped round the slender plot that makes the thing go.

The piece has to do in particular with the escapades and problems of three cadets and three girls. One of the cadets, star baseball pitcher and no intellectual giant, is secretly married. News that his wife is expecting a baby merely makes it more difficult for him to keep up with his studies and clinch the athletic award. The bright ideas of one of his roommates only get him deeper into trouble. Everything is worked out in true farcical style.

The performance is a rapid succession of laugh lines, many of them legitimate, others relying on a coarseness that is both offensive in itself and out of key with the characters and situations. The cast is well chosen. The principals—Paul Ballantyne, Edwin L. Phillips, Marie Brown, Tom Ewell, Edward V. Bracken and Florence Sundstrom—are attractive young people who play with gusto.
L. A. S.

Sylvia Sidney

Starred With Henry Fonda in "You Only Live Once," Now at the Keith Memorial

Ernest Fiene's Mural

In the precipitate circumstances under which the art of the mural has found widespread usage in the United States, few of the painters are as well equipped, from their former practice in picture-making, to do a suitable job as Ernest Fiene. He is one of the group of artists selected either through jury or appointment to decorate wall spaces of federal buildings, under a federal art program.

There has been installed recently at the Post Office of Canton, Mass., the Fiene mural. Canton lies in the first broad stretch of countryside beyond Boston on the road to Providence. In exploring the history of this town, Mr. Fiene found that there, in 1801, Paul Revere established the first copper-rolling mill in America. This notable event seemed appropriate, and lent itself to pictorial illustration and decorative device. The mural scheme divides into three parts. The left section shows Paul Revere at his desk, a stalwart patriot, studying plans for copper ordered by Robert Fulton for his boilers in boats. Drawings on the wall reveal that he provided copper for the Massachusetts State House dome and for Old Ironsides. In the central panel is a portrayal of the plant itself which Mr. Fiene adapted from an old ink wash drawing. On the right there is an interior view disclosing the men at work, rolling copper.

Mr. Fiene has said that he tried to keep the idea as clear and readable as possible, and every visitor to the Canton Post Office will agree that he succeeded. Ernest Fiene has spent years of painstaking practice in the art of drawing and painting with the purpose of achieving an intelligent and thoughtful simplicity. His portraits and landscapes are notable for spare stroke, salient line, concise configuration. While others have worked for more obvious effect, Mr. Fiene has held to his unostentatious ideal in pictorial art. His pictures are notable for design well wrought, for ideas clearly communicated; consequently, his particular suitableness to the mural, in which a great deal must be said in a limited space, with directness and legibility.

The Canton mural says a great deal; it is a historical record; it relates to an industry, discloses the machinery used, describes the environment and provides, besides, a strong portrait of a great American. All this has been done with no great crowding. The colors are appealing because they are so pure and because they cannote somehow the tonalities which we associate with that period.
D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

The Federal Theater's production of "Help Yourself" is in its fourth week at the Copley.

"Idiot's Delight," with the Lunts, will be the Guild's next Boston subscription production. It will be at the Colonial for two weeks beginning next Monday.

Walter Hampden brings his production of "An Enemy of the People" to the Shubert March 8.

The New Theater Group will give Albert Maltz's prize-winning anti-war play, "Private Hicks," Thursday and Friday evenings at the Barn, 36 Joy Street. The Contemporary Dance Group will present several numbers on the same program. Tickets may be had free of charge from the Ford Hall Forum.

The film version of "The Good Earth" will be shown at the Colonial Theater beginning March 8.

The management of the Boston Morning Musicales announces this series of concerts for next season, Wednesday mornings at the Statler: Nov. 10, Richard Crooks; Dec. 1, Yehudi Menuhin; Dec. 15, Elisabeth Rethberg and Ezio Pinza; Jan. 12, Vladimir Horowitz; Feb. 16, Grete Stückgold and Marcel Grandjany; March 9, Lawrence Tibbett.

Fair Trade Law Advocated

(Continued from Page 9)

fore the committee on ways and means which is holding hearings on the state budget.

The plane, to cost $13,952, would be equipped with everything necessary to conduct laboratory tests, including fingerprint and photographing instruments.

Approval of the "flying crime laboratory" was given by Budget Commissioner Carl A. Raymond, who said he believed the work of the department would be aided greatly if the plane were added to its equipment. Three qualified pilots are now employed by the public safety department, stated Commissioner Kirk. The plane would be kept at the East Boston airport.

Teacher Certification

A thorough investigation of the teacher certification laws in the 46 states which now have them, before Massachusetts acts on a certification proposal, was favored today by W. J. O'Keefe, an official in the State Department of Education.

He appeared before the legislative Committee on Education in connection with Gov. Charles F. Hurley's inaugural proposal for a certification system under which minimum standards of education and ability would be set up for teachers. The results of the investigation would be available for the 1938 session of the Legislature.

Regulation of billboard advertising by cities and towns was advocated today as charges were made before the Committee on Mercantile affairs that under the present state control hundreds of illegal billboards are still up in Massachusetts.

The charge was made by John W. Haselton of Deerfield, president of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, who declared:

"Nothing is being done to enforce the billboard regulations put into effect in 1924. There are hundreds of billboards all over the State still up in violation of the law and there are two companies that are flagrantly violating the billboard regulation statute."

Last year the State Supreme Court declared the billboard regulations constitutional, a decision which had been expected to result in the tearing down of thousands of billboards deemed illegal. This decision ended a 10-year fight.

Mr. Haselton and several other city and town officials favored two "home-rule" bills giving the latter power to regulate billboard advertising.

He charged the outdoor advertising division was not enforcing the law, but the state regulation record was defended by William F. McCarthy, director of the state division.

Airport Plan Opposed

No support was given to a petition for the development of East Boston Airport by construction of mooring masts for dirigibles, airdromes, hangars and other port facilities, brought before the legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles today.

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

of Springfield the loss was $8,200,000, in the vicinity of Northampton $5,400,000.

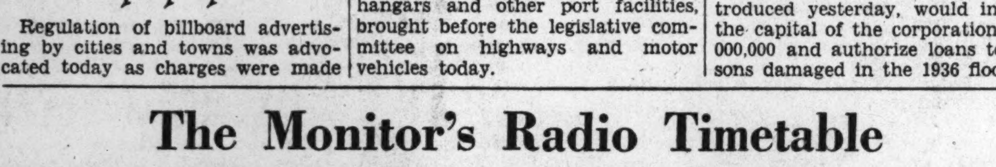
Direct flood losses include only property destroyed or damaged by the flood, bridges weakened, roads and railroads undermined, barns swept away, houses watersoaked and moved from their foundations, goods ruined in warehouses, farm meadows washed downstream or covered with gravel. There are further indirect losses in business and wages which Colonel Young says are "large" but concerning which the engineers are not ready to put figures before the public.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Representatives from districts affected by the 1936 floods undertook today to make benefits of the Disaster Loan Corporation Bill retroactive to that time. About 20 representatives from New England, Pennsylvania and Tennessee met under the leadership of Representative William M. Citron of Middletown, Conn., to urge support of his bill amending the Disaster Loan Corporation Act.

They appointed a committee of seven to discuss the proposal with Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and with the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Representative Citron's bill, introduced yesterday, would increase the capital of the corporation, $40,000,000 and authorize loans to persons damaged in the 1936 floods.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Tito Guizar, tenor	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Studio interview	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; "Little Show": popular variety program	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Talk, "Finding Yourself"		Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	George Bancroft; Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole; vocalists; instrumentalists
7:30	Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	**Talk, Hendrik W. Van Loon**	
7:45	**Boake Carter, news comment**	"Happier Lives": sketch	Fray Braggiotti, pianist	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra	Jackie Coogan in "Billy the Kid"; Westerners group	Russ Morgan's Orch.; soloist; popular vocal groups	"Music for Dancing": soloists; trio; quartet; orchestra
8:15				
8:30	**Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; orchestra**	**Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley: dramatic sketch**	Wayne King's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
8:45			Wayne King's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
9:00	"Watch the Fun Go By": Al Pearce and His Gang	Ben Bernie's Orch.; Leah Ray; Julius Tannen	"Sidewalk Interviews": Wallace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15				Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:30	**"Jack Oakie's College": Donald Novis; Block and Sully;**	"Husbands and Wives": forum	**Fred Astaire: Charles Butterworth; Conrad Thibault;**	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45		"Husbands and Wives": forum		Third period, Bruins-Rangers hockey game
10:00	**Amherst Glee Club; orchestras**	Concert Band; narrator; dramatization	**Francia White; Trudy Woods; Johnny Green's Or.**	
10:15				Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:30	Garden talk	"Good Times Society": All-Negro Revue	"Hollywood Gossip"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45	"Lyric Serenade"		Carol Weymann, soprano	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	George Hamilton's Orchestra
11:15	Emerson Gill's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
11:30	Jimmie Jackson's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45	Jimmie Jackson's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Paul Ash's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literture.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Land Grant College program; speakers, sketch; Glee Club; women's choir.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Do You Want to Write?": Margaret Widdemer, novelist; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association, speakers.

3:30, 4:10 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), National Education Associates' program: speakers.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon": Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB, "From the Mayor's Office": talk, Mayor Mansfield.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
Shortwave		
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Famous Violins": recitals by NBC Orchestra on old violins.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Mario Cozzi, baritone; Christine Johnson, soprano.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America": sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Professional Parade with Fred Niblo, master of ceremonies; soloists; variety; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Preaching Mission Meeting: talks, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Francis B. Sayre, others.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade": Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters," crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Tales of Opera": dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Frank Chapman, baritone; Robert Armbruster's Orchestra.

Revenue Increase In New Hampshire Tax Plan Assured

(Continued from Page 9)

Motors subsidiary, consider the possibilities of locating a unit in the plant of the former Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at Manchester, N. H.

* * *

The gambling situation is still attracting official attention in New Hampshire. One of the state's leading "bookies" is having income tax troubles. According to Government figures, he made $85,000 in 1933. It was thought that the problem had been cleaned up in Nashua about two weeks ago, when the police chief was suspended after an investigation of the police department by the Attorney General. But this contention proved to be ill founded, for two more alleged "mookie" establishments have been raided in Nashua, with police making eight arrests.

* * *

A joint House and Senate hearing will be held tomorrow morning to consider the bill providing for the erection of a State House annex. The proposed structure would house the various departments of the State which are now housed in privately owned quarters in various parts of the city of Concord. Governor Murphy approves the erection of an annex, which it is believed would cost about $400,000. It is further estimated that the approximately $40,000 now being paid out annually in connection with rented quarters would not only pay the interest on the funds for the new building, but would also retire the principal within a short time.

* * *

Eugene E. Reed, state director for the National Emergency Council, announces that Veterans' Administration expenditures in New Hampshire in the 1936 fiscal year totaled $2,184,593. Payments to veterans on bonus certificates are not included in this figure. The largest amount of the disbursements went to living veterans of various wars, who received a total of $1,120,565. Dependents of deceased veterans of all wars received $493,483. It is interesting to note that $3860 was paid out to dependents of deceased veterans of the Indian wars. Twelve veterans of the Indian Wars received $6927.

* * *

Rural sections around the City of Rochester, N. H., are going to have library sub-stations as the result of a home experiment. Miss Bertha E. Allen, of Salmon Falls Road, turned over a room of her house for a library where books too worn for town use are kept for circulation among the people in her neighborhood. Her success moved the officials of the Rochester Public Library to extend the scheme to a number of outlying localities.

* * *

The New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association has announced that it believes the proposed 48-hour-work-week law for women and minors should be amended, so that the Labor Commissioner could grant special licenses to manufacturing and mercantile establishments "excepting them from the operation of the . . . provisions for not over 12 weeks in any six months' period; but in no case shall the hours of labor exceed 10¼ hours in any one day or 54 hours in any one week."

Before such license is granted a hearing must be held with the Labor Commissioner, who must be satisfied that such overtime is necessary.

City Council Hits At Parking Meters

Boston's City Council was on record today as opposed to installing parking meters for Boston.

At its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon the council, at the instigation of Councilor John F. Dowd, adopted an order to oppose a bill now in the Legislature which would permit installation of parking meters in Massachusetts cities and towns.

Although this is the first time that the council has deliberated on the question of installing parking meters, its order opposing the meters was passed within a few minutes. Councilor Henry Selvitella, however, asked for the council to take more time to consider the order.

"We don't know whether parking meters are good or bad," he said. "I believe we should study the matter and give it real consideration before taking a definite stand for or against parking meters."

Jobs for more than 2000 city and WPA sewer workers were saved by the Council yesterday when that body approved an appropriation of $162,000 to start the city's 1937 sewer construction program.

Mayor Mansfield had twice asked the Council to approve a loan order of $600,000 for this program, but both times the council had refused. Advised by the Mayor that unless sewer funds were immediately appropriated out of taxes, in addition jobs, the Council finally acted yesterday.

The $162,000 which the Council appropriated for sewer work was taken from the tax levy and is in no way a loan. The Mayor had recommended that such a sum be apropriated out of taxes, in addition to the loan order. The Mayor's request for a $600,000 loan submitted for a third time yesterday, was sent to the Council's committee on finance.

Economic Order Held Peace Need

"International economic order is the only way to insure peace in the world today," Prof. J. Anton De Haas declared at a meeting of the Newton section of the Emergency Peace Campaign, held last night in the Parish house of the West Newton Unitarian Church.

Mr. De Haas, who is professor of international relations at Harvard Business School, stated that old neutrality laws specified the rights granted to neutrals, but present laws specify the rights not granted to neutrals.

"The United States has begun to liquidate its imperialism," he said. "Protection of American interests in foreign countries is no longer assured as it used to be. The list of contrabrand has been expanded now so that foreign trade is prohibited at a time of war.

"However," he continued, "the present neutrality legislation not only limits trade in time of war, but also in time of peace. The so-called 'cash-and-carry' system will never succeed because credit is necessary in order to carry on the normal flow of international trade. Extension of credit to one nation would increase our interests in that nation, and thereby create a bias in the event of a war.

"The only sure system for international peace," he concluded, "is an international movement whereby militaristic methods are entirely tabooed. Mandatory legislation will not form a binding peace, but will only create the question, 'When is a war not a war'? The way to bring about this international accord is the adjustment of economic disorders, and impartial access to raw materials without preferential export tariffs."

Bloomfield and Morin Join In Debate on Tax Limit Law

'Yes'

(Continued from Page 9)

his comparisons. Rhode Island has had a $25 tax limit for over 20 years. In its report of Feb. 1, 1935, the board of tax commissioners comment as follows as to the rate in that State:

"The average local tax rate of $2.32 per $100 is the same for both the years 1933 and 1934 and shows a slight reduction from the average of 1932. Four municipalities applied the maximum rate, $2.50 per $100 valuation, in 1933, and three in 1934."

If Rhode Island can carry on under a $25 tax rate, why cannot Massachusetts do likewise?

Complete silence also exists on the part of the few opponents concerning the fact that the proposed plan cannot be effective until 1941 and that four years exist within which necessary readjustments in governmental budgets may gradually be made.

The adoption of a $25 tax rate in Massachusetts will result in a reduction of about $60,000,000 in the amount of income collected through real estate taxes. I am going to show you why we believe that the amount of money received by municipalities will be sufficient by 1941 —probably much sooner —to more than offset this reduction.

On Jan. 1, 1935, there were approximately 80,000 tax titles outstanding in the Commonwealth. Of these 66,000 were outside of Boston.

While we have no accurate means of estimating the value of each parcel so held, we do know that while property is held by a municipality under a tax title, that municipality is collecting no tax on it. If the average value of each one of these parcels was $5000 there is reflected a total of approximately $400,000,000 worth of property on which no taxes were collected. At $25 per thousand, $10,000,000 of taxes could be collected on this $400,000,000 worth of property. We reasonably assume that if the tax rate was established at a definite figure, that a great portion of these properties would rapidly go back into the hands of their legitimate owners and would again be placed on the tax list and produce income for the municipality.

Collaterally with the foregoing, it is well to bear in mind that on Jan. 1, 1935, the uncollected taxes in this Commonwealth were approximately $87,500,000.

Our commissioner of taxation, Henry F. Long, in his official report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1934, states that our state, county and Municipal expenditures are approximately $1,000,000 per day—or $365,000,000 per year. Even the opponents of the $25 limit plan do not seriously deny that some economy can be produced out of this large expenditure.

I suppose our present Mayor will not for a great many years live down the statement attributed to him prior to his election that he thought 40 per cent of the expenditures of the City of Boston were wasted.

Let us assume that an average economy of 4 per cent over the entire State could be had. This 4 per cent applied to $365,000,000 would result in a saving of $14,000,000.

In 1935 we are informed that our public welfare cost was approximately $54,000,000 a year, and that our normal welfare cost prior to 1930 ran about $14,000,000 a year. In other words, it seems that the extra $40,000,000 was apparently relief necessary because of unemployment. We know that unemployment has been greatly reduced and that it continues to decrease. It is reasonable to assume that before 1941 most of it will have vanished, leaving us with the ordinary and normal welfare cost of approximately $10,000,000 a year. However, let us assume that only one half of it is absorbed. That will result in a saving of $20,000,000 a year in our welfare roll.

Probably the most important outcome of establishing a standard tax rate will be the stimulation of business, of the building industries and encouragement of all other industry. It is impossible to determine exactly the result it might have on the amount of new taxable property created in the State. It would undoubtedly be tremendous. The return of industry to Massachusetts; the increase of pay rolls would all result in additional income and the creation of additional property, both of which would be reflected in the increased revenue to the State. The trend is always in that direction. The amount of income distributed by the State to the cities and towns during 1936 was $4,000,000 greater than it was in 1933.

Thus we summarize the sources from which the proponents of tax limitation expect the reduced amount of real estate taxes to be replaced:

1. By return to the rightful owners thereof of properties now held by cities and towns under tax liens	$10,000,000
2. By reducing abnormal welfare costs by one-half	20,000,000
3. By the creation of additional taxable property and the acceleration and return of industry to Massachusetts	20,000,000
4. By economies of approximately 4 per cent of the normal expenditures of State, county and city governments	14,000,000
Total	$64,000,000

'No'

(Continued from Page 9)

represents probably the most serious immediate menace with which local self-government and sound public finance is faced at the present time."

As a cure for governmental extravagance it has proved to be a complete failure. It has made it practically impossible for local governments to take care of current operating costs of revenues collected. In fact, it has forced municipalities into heavy debt for current operating expenses and has exposed the taxpayer to new hardships.

Tax Muddles Produced

Instead of bringing about tax reform, it has produced tax muddles. Instead of relieving the small home-owner, it has created new burdens for him. By forcing the retail sales tax and city debt on him it has increased his cost of living.

In Ohio, for example, according to S. J. Barrick, executive secretary, Ohio League of Municipalities in the National Municipal Review of November, 1935, "the backers of the tax limitation plan used the false propaganda that taxes would be reduced. They knew that this was not a true statement but avoided any discussion of the measures that would have to be taken when the 10-mill limitation was placed into effect. Their strategy is explained in a statement by Adam Schantz, III, Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the National Committee on State and Local Taxation of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

I attribute much of our success in Ohio in attaining the 1 per cent limitation amendment to an unusual and widespread public support by 'butchers, bakers and candlestick makers.' We religiously avoided even keeping the words 'sales tax,' 'income tax,' and 'other taxes.' We kept our hands strictly off any suggestions for new taxes. Had we begun to suggest a state sales tax, or an income tax, or some other form of tax, we would immediately have incurred the enmity of groups and individuals specifically touched by such new taxes advocated. As it was, we aroused no antagonism by suggesting where the tax should be placed. We only used simple slogans such as 'Save our Homes,' 'Fair Taxes for Real Estate,' etc.

Attempt after attempt was made by a certain group opposed to our limitation amendment to get us to come out specifically and state where replacement taxes should fall. They knew that would be our 'Achilles' Heel' and they were out to strike us in a weak and vulnerable spot.

Whenever the protectors of other forms of wealth carry on their lobbying activities and organizations, they are not particularly interested where taxes fall so long as taxes do not fall on the particular thing they are trying to protect. Why, then, should the real estate interests seem to execute themselves and lose chances for their own protection by being pulled into this trap? I will agree that this is not the enlightened way to look upon the problem of solving our taxation mess.

"The tax burden, especially upon the small taxpayer, has not been reduced in spite of the depression and the resulting 10-mill limitation." The anual budget of Ohio cities showed little reduction as a result of the 10-mill limitation. Taxes were not reduced, but tax burdens were shifted.

Other Taxes Adopted

Of the eight states of California, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington and West Virginia, in which limitations have been adopted so as to restrict property tax levies, all have retail sales, gross receipts, or gross income taxes, which have been adopted during or since 1932.

The city manager of Cincinnati recently said, "It is apparent that the demand for tax limitation comes from one pressure group, and that the purpose of it is the shifting of public cost. Success for one group is bound to mean competition between groups for the shifting of taxes. In no city has the tax limitation been a protection to the taxpayer. Sometimes it is merely an excuse to cover up inefficiency or worse. The apologist for a wasteful regime clamors that it is a lack of money which prevents the giving of proper service. On the other hand, the tax limit may even lend color to false pretenses of economy and achievement."

In a state like Massachusetts where a tax limit of $25 is proposed by the same group that has been pushing the plan in states throughout the country, an analysis by the Fitchburg Co-operative Bank shows that this is what we would have to face:

The present assessed valuation of property in the entire state is $65,000,000,000. An average tax rate of $33 each thousand dollars valuation, yields cities and towns collectively an annual income of $2,145,000,000.

If the cities and towns were limited to a tax rate of $25 the loss of income to cities and towns would be over $520,000,000 annually, assuming that assessed valuations do not go up. But there is no guarantee, under tax-limitation, that valuations will remain at their present level.

If valuations remain at their present level, how would cities and towns replace this $520,000,000 lost revenue.

Fooled by Catch Phrases

The same problem presents itself to every state which has a tax limit or in which it is proposed. The voters who have been fooled by catch phrases such as "Save Your Homes," and stampeded into voting for a tax limitation law, were kept in ignorance of the real facts. Where they learned the truth about the situation they have not failed to vote decisively against this destructive proposal. The people of Colorado defeated this vicious plan at the last election. In Georgia, and Oregon, they acted likewise. A tax limit of the kind advocated is destructive of sound government financing; it creates pitfalls making tax reform nigh impossible; it seriously curtails essential services such as police, fire protection, public schools, street lighting, garbage collection and other services; it forces the adoption of the unjust, inequitable retail sales tax; it gives no relief to home owners.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The budget-minded girl who wants to add an occasional piece of furniture to her apartment will do well to look in at The Sheraton Shop, at 777 Boylston Street (which isn't far from Copley Square; just in case you navigate better by means of landmark!) Because they're forever having special buys in the way of breakfast sets, desks, comfortable chairs, occasional chairs and so on . . . that are no doubt well within the young lady's budget. And, we might also add, probably much less in the way of money! For instance, a short time ago they were featuring solid maple Cape Cod wing chairs for $12.95 . . . the kind that are built way up in the back, and somewhat on the sides, with maple arm rests. Covered in chintz with windmills milling around all over it, by way of design. Right now you can buy a Windsor chair (with a braced back) for something like $2.50. And a good-looking solid rock maple gate-leg table (one of those Early American models) for $9.95. Just the kind of a table for which you can find no end of uses. If you're using it for the dinette, we see no reason why you couldn't tuck six people around it. Incidentally, the shop is open Wednesday evenings, and there's a simple budget plan available if you wish.

* * *

Some Information on Handling the Dough

With all due respect for the apple pie we had a finger in yesterday (or was it a hand?); that managed to get made (and no doubt eaten) without benefit of ice . . . those people who are "in the know" (and anybody who is skilled in the art of making delicious pastries comes under this list at our house!) realize the importance of keeping the dough thoroughly chilled throughout. That is, of course, during its moments of preparation. Now many women make a great to-do about shortening that is nothing less than ice cold, and water of the same temperature. And a few women we've known even put the flour in the refrigerator before mixing! And then what do they do . . . they go to work and use a warm rolling pine to roll out the dough! Which, with the added heat from the friction as it rolls back and forth, and forth and back, over and over again, does nothing but warm up all this mixture they've gone out of their way to keep cold! So somebody thought up the idea of a rolling pin filled with ice or cold water.

Perhaps the newest in the way of a modern rolling pin is the Kol-Rol . . . a product of the Imperial Brass Manufacturing Company . . . which is fast-cooling, strong and watertight. Sanitary of course, easily washed, and attractive in appearance. More or less of an innovation, with its gleaming construction of brass, richly chromium-plated, it is unbreakable, and will not chip or splinter, if dropped. Its smooth, metal surface provides a freedom from the sticking of dough that you'll appreciate, and its handles rotate at almost a mere gesture on your part. Glorified as it is, the Kol-Rol would make a more than acceptable wedding gift. And much more desirable than an eighteenth ladle, we can assure you! Sold at B. F. Macy's, 474 Boylston Street . . . for $2.50.

* * *

Double-Action Twin-bed Lamp

The Gift Shop at Stearns has the ideal twin-bed lamp . . . as far as we're concerned. It's a lamp with a lamp on either side; consequently when resting on the night table between the beds, shoots out concentrated light in both directions. Particularly attractive, in crystal and silver (not really silver, of course, but plated). The base of crystal; the curved shafts of silver. Shades of ivory satin, or peach celanese. For $7.50. The metal and crystal idea has also been carried out in a tall, dressing table lamp . . . which sells for $3.95. Single, of course.

* * *

Not Gabardine But "Smartex"

A thousand pardons for our error . . . in telling you that the light gray pumps at Nisley's, with the bow trimming and high heel of gun-metal patent leather, were made of gabardine. Because it seems that they aren't. They're made of a very new, and very smart material . . . appropriately called "Smartex." Which is a fine, wool fabric. Incidentally, we've always found fabric shoes extremely comfortable. There seems to be an "old shoe" feeling to them the minute you put them on . . . and none of that "confined," restrained feeling. This model, in case you didn't read about them, is $4.45.

* * *

Bracelet Carries Message in Stones

Addenda: Those "Dearest" bracelets at Slattery's. Like those your grandmother used to wear (and maybe she still has one!). From a narrow gold-plate chain hang seven little gold-plate hearts. The first is set with a diamond (oh, not real of course) the second, an emerald, and then an amethyst, a ruby, another emerald, and then a sapphire and a topaz. Transcribed, the first letter of each stone spells "Dearest." $3 for this message, sir. The bar pin at the Original Thread and Needle Shop . . . that has a girl, crouched in true skiing position, whizzing down a hill. Beige tweed coats, with matching fox collars for $65 . . . at Jordan's. That good looking ring at Regan Kipp's that's just one mass of beautiful zircons, set in gold. Something like $75. The fabric glove counter at Chandler's. Where, ofttimes for less than a dollar, you'll find all kinds and descriptions of fabric gloves for your less formal moments.
J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.)

Removal Sought Of Massachusetts Agriculture Head

Repeatedly criticized by agriculturalists as "incompetent" and lacking in experience, Howard Haynes Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture, faced removal today, following a farmer protest meeting in the office of Gov. Charles F. Hurley yesterday.

The removal of Mr. Murphy, an appointee of former Gov. James M. Curley, was demanded by representatives of the Massachusetts State Grange, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau and other agricultural organizations.

Removal from state service was also requested for former Senator William F. Madden, director of the division of markets; George Moran, director of the division of soil survey and fairs, and all others in the department who are held not technically qualified for the work to which they are assigned.

Former Governor Curley's appointees to the State Milk Control Board were also under fire as the delegation demanded the removal of Frank Pedonti, former executive messenger, as a member of the board and of John P. Brennan, the former Governor's "Ambassador to Washington," no wassistant milk administrator. Discharge of another board member, Edward Shattuck, was also urged on the ground that he had lost touch with the farmers.

Opportunity to Answer

At the conference yesterday, Mr. Murphy was given an opportunity to answer charges brought by the farmer group, but it was evident the Governor was not pleased with his defense.

Governor Hurley has announced he will place the farmer protests against Mr. Murphy before the Executive Council tomorrow.

The Governor said he had not asked for Commissioner Murphy's resignation, but when asked whether the commissioner might resign, he answered, "He might."

Should the commissioner resign or be removed, and one or the other is now considered likely, the farmer groups have two candidates, Edgar Gillette, former commissioner, or Robert F. Cross of Osterville, who has 25 years' experience as an agriculturist and horticulturist.

The case against Commissioner Murphy was outlined in a letter left with the Governor by the protesting group.

Letter of Protest

The letter read in part:

First, we consider him unqualified because of lack of training. His educational background is in an entirely different field and he has had no systematic training in agriculture of which we are aware.

Second, his lack of agricultural training would not be so serious were it not that in our opinion he also lacks agricultural experience. His farming experience is reported to us to have been so meager and so undistinguished as to disqualify him for leadership of the agriculture of this State.

Third, we consider that he lacks competence, executive ability and good judgment.

When Mr. Murphy assumed charge of the Department of Agriculture it was a well-knit, effective organization, manned by an able staff working harmoniously, and of great value to the agriculture of this State. We were proud of it. In a little over a year the department has been almost completely demoralized. It has been stripped of much of its able personnel, and their places filled with persons without the experience or education to maintain the highly technical functions of the department. Except for a few capable men held over from previous administrations, chiefly under civil service protection, and Your Excellency's recent admirable appointment as director of the division of dairying, the department returns slight value to the State for its appropriation at present.

It is seething with unrest, for no man, no matter how competent, can be sure of his job.

Farmers, local officials and food distributors who used constantly to come to the department for advice and help avoid it now as far as possible.

The Milk Board

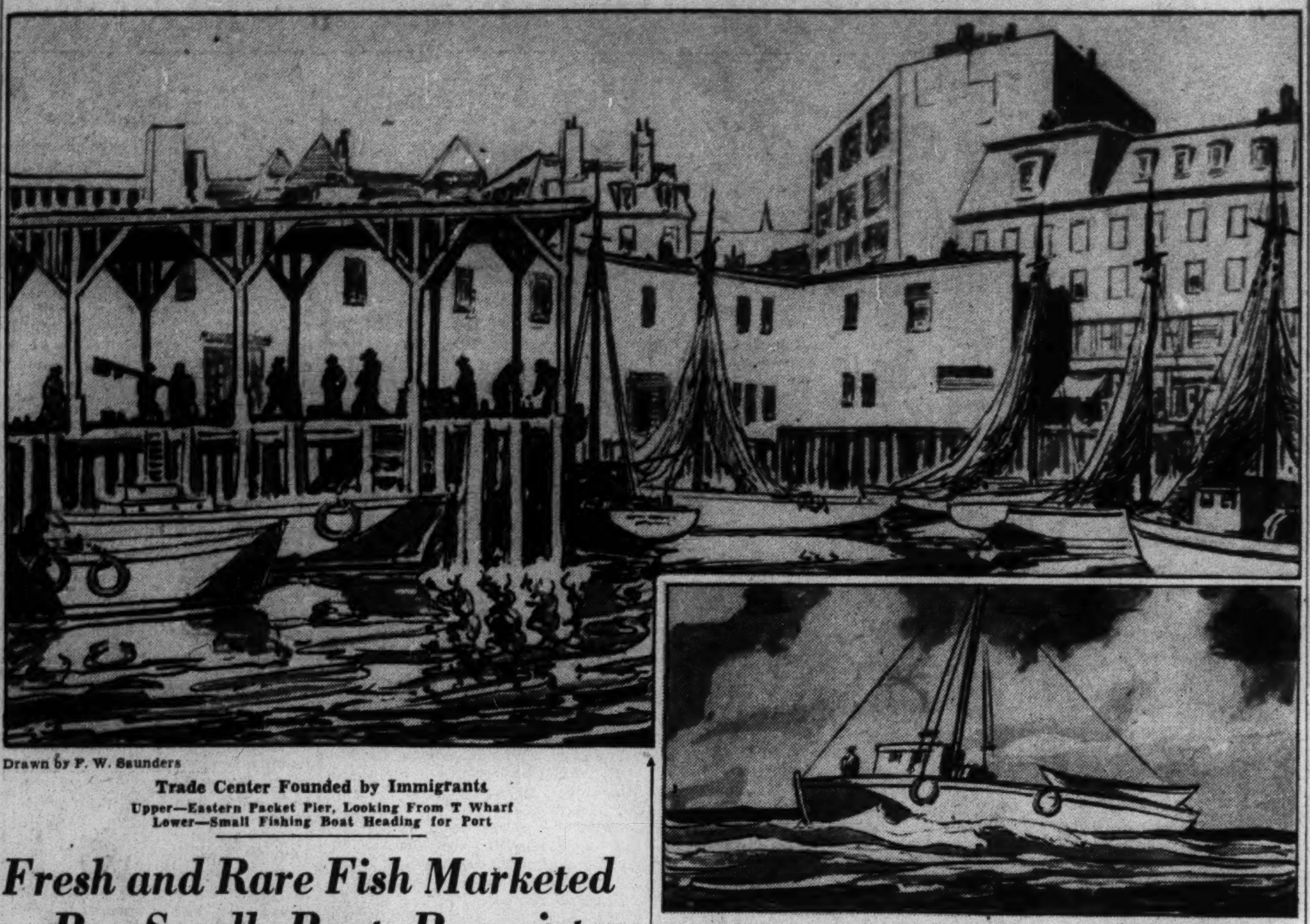
Regarding the Milk Board, another letter read in part:

The undersigned organizations, through their representatives, unanimously concur in a request, for the removal of two members of the Milk Control Board, namely Frank T. Pedonti and Edward Shattuck, in accordance with the attached resolutions.

We urge you to appoint in their places men of suitable experience and qualifications capable of directing the intricate problems of the milk business in a manner beneficial not only to the farmers and the dairy trade, but to the entire consuming public of the State.

Before any action is taken in connection with the milk control board officials under protest, Governor Hurley will give the officials an opportunity to defend themselves.

Where Boston Harbor Looks Mediterranean



Drawn by F. W. Saunders

Trade Center Founded by Immigrants
Upper—Eastern Packet Pier, Looking From T Wharf
Lower—Small Fishing Boat Heading for Port

Fresh and Rare Fish Marketed By Small Boat Proprietors

A Mediterranean fishing settlement, with jetties, small smacks, nets strung from mast to mast, dark-skinned and weather-stained toilers of the sea, baskets of dripping fish and an open-air market place, where boxes are the counter and where a man's pockets are the cash register, seems to have been transplanted to Boston.

As such appears Eastern Packet Pier, on Atlantic Avenue, adjacent to famed T wharf, once Boston's great fish mart.

Here is found a thriving trade, originally founded by a small group of immigrant fishermen from southern Italy, back in the days when every incoming trans-Atlantic liner brought hundreds of new members for Uncle Sam's rapidly growing family.

Today it is a well organized business, captained and manned by sons and grandsons of the original immigrant colony, the "little brother" of the industry located at South Boston's big fish pier.

Addition to Fleet

Any question about profits from fishing may be quickly settled when one watches the boats clustered about the slimy piling of the wharves. They are bigger nowadays—these craft that brave the full brunt of King Neptune's antics—containing modern engines, with gear and equipment often painted in brigh colors reminiscent of the shores of Portugal or Italy, where even the sails are like the rainbow for gaudy hues.

Recently an addition to the fleet nosed its way to Eastern Packet Pier, manned by familiar figures around those parts. It is said to have cost $45,000, complete with engine, and it was bought with income from the harvest of the sea.

Unlike their ancestor-founders of the trade, who laboriously propelled their light craft in and out of harbor with oars, and in port or at sea depended on wind and a leg-o-mutton sail, the moderns throw a switch, start the Diesel engine and putt-putt to and from the fishing grounds, catering chiefly to the foreign-born in cosmopolitan America, in the matter of seafood.

The fleet has grown from a mere handful of boats to a total of about 200, including those hailing from Gloucester, that market their catches at Boston. The stanch craft average from 20 to 40 feet in length, and most of them are of the cabin type, with an average crew of four men to a boat.

Going Farther Out

Whole families engage in this branch of the fisheries. Grandfather, father and sons are often found on one jointly owned boat, native-born Americans, whose homes are scattered through the North End and along the water front area.

But times change for the small boat fishermen, as well as for big trawlers and draggers. These small craft that once limited their trips to single nights, returning in the early dawn to market their fish "right out of the water," have been forced to go further and further offshore in search of fish, even as their "big brothers" from the Fish Pier push ever to the east for their hauls.

To Jeffries and Middle Bank, nor'-east to Mount Desert and sou'east to Chatham, go these tiny craft today, localities where once went only the big schooners, hand liners and trawlers. Scarcity of fish that forced the larger boats to Georges, Western and even Quereau banks, has necessitated two and three day trips for the small boats.

Visitors along Atlantic avenue find groups of these fisherfolk engaged in baiting long lines with countless hooks attached, coiling the trawls in tubs with a skill that permits speed and yet avoids all chance of tangled lines. Great nets are swinging from mastheads to dry out. A few men are mending nets on the piers.

Inland Shipment

But the time of greatest activity is missed by the average visitor. It comes just before sunrise, as boat after boat comes up-harbor, docks at Eastern Packet Pier, and all hands fall to for emptying the "pens." Great baskets of fish are hauled out of roomy holds, swung to the wharf and wheeled to stores along the avenue.

To Atlantic avenue come the particular persons, who wish their seafood fresh. Nothing fresher can be found, 'tis said, than the hauls brought in by the mortor dory fishermen, often caught only a few hours before marketing, fish that fairly smack of the sea. Epicureans declare that the taste is so much better than that of fish taken a week or more before landing, that it is like eating something else altogether.

It was in this "port of strange fish" that redfish, now a common article of commerce was first handled as a rare delicacy. Here, too, are other varieties of seafood not yet accepted generally in the diet of Americans.

Some of the sweetest and most tasty morsels are protected by bony shells of intricate formation and have to be "shelled" with extreme caution, declared one of the Atlantic avenue dealers.

"It's too much work," he said, "and it requires too much patience and time for the average American. But we find an outlet to the extent of thousands of pounds annually in the Chinese, Jewish and Latin centers of all large cities of the country, and Boston ships them, solidly frozen to insure arrival at destination in good condition."

Queer fish found in Atlantic avenue stores include the winged skate, the devil fish, baby octopus, squid, periwinkles, scup and molletts. And they are all edible, eagerly sought for by skillful shoppers, who wend their way among trucks, teams, freight cars and piles of boxes and barrels, that they may fill their market baskets for a delicious menu.

'Sit-Down' Strike In R. I. Turns Into Enforced Walk-Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

APPONAUG, R. I., Feb. 16—When leaders of the Federation of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Printers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, told them that the management of the Apponaug Print Works had refused to accept their "peace contract program," the print workers decided to do a little "sitting" until the matter was adjusted.

For two hours they sat down and no machinery in the department operated. Then in walked a squad of Warwick police in charge of two police commissioners. In 10 minutes out walked the strikers and they haven't walked in since.

The strike was one of two in the Pawtuxet valley which followed the attempt of the federation to secure contracts with bleacheries and dye plants of Rhode Island. The union leaders are asking that the plant officials sign agreements to assure industrial peace for at least a year.

The plant officials, in most instances, agree to the major proposals of the federation but stop at making their mills "closed shops."

The plant of the Perrenial Print Company in Clyde was the first to be struck and the walkout spread to a branch of the company in Paterson, N. J. In both strike situations the management and the union leaders are reporting gains.

'Dante' Chosen To Start Harvard Radio Lectures

Inaugurating an experiment in international broadcasting, Harvard University tomorrow afternoon will take to the air waves for the first time with a classroom lecture. The broadcast, to be held at 4:30 o'clock, will be an address by George B. Weston, associate professor of romance languages, on the theme of "Dante."

Public interest in the venture has been manifested by letters, telegrams, and telephone calls with which university authorities have been besieged since the announcement of the plan.

The broadcast tomorrow will be on a wavelength of 11.79 megacycles, and will be handled through station W1XAL, of Boston, a non-commercial outlet devoted entirely to educational programs. It is financed by private donations and a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Harvard, in co-operation with W1XAL, plans to broadcast a comprehensive schedule of university activities this spring including concerts, church services, and lectures in literature, music, philosophy, government, economics, history, and some of the natural sciences. If the experiment is successful, the radio transmissions will be incorporated next fall as a regular part of the university's program.

Tomorrow's lecture will be broadcast by Professor Weston from a classroom in Emerson Hall, where he is to address students concentrating in ancient and modern languages. This is one of a series of lectures on the world's great authors which are being given for students in this field.

None of the lectures given in this radio series will be especially arranged for broadcasting, but will present the Harvard instructors just as they are heard by the students. Lectures given in the forenoon classes will not be put on the air immediately, it is planned, but will be recorded and transmitted later at a time more convenient for the majority of listeners.

Station W1XAL operates at various frequencies, 6.04, 11.79, 15.25, or 21.46 megacycles, depending on the day and the hour.

Advertising Club Honors Governor Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross hung proudly on his office wall today a framed certificate giving him honorary life membership in the New Haven Advertising Club as "an advertising man par excellence." The club's certificate declares no one in the State has "done more to advertise the beauties and advantages of our beloved State" than the Governor.

Man as President Of Mt. Holyoke Hit

Two speakers at a dinner commemorating Susan B. Anthony, suffragist leader, voiced objections to the appointment of a man as president of Mount Holyoke College.

The objections were expressed at a dinner by the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party at 6 Byron Street, Boston, last night.

Appointment of Dr. Roswell G. Ham to succeed Dr. Mary E. Woolley "is a great violation of the aims of Miss Anthony and Mary Lyons (Mount Holyoke's first president)," said Miss Caroline D. Smiley, of Cambridge, secretary of an alumnae committee of 100 opposing selection of a man.

"Did Yale for one tiny moment last week think of offering its presidency to a woman?" asked Mrs. Raymond Gram Swing, of Washington, whose husband is a grandson of Elizabeth Stores Mead, former president of Mount Holyoke. "I am shocked at what has happened at Mount Holyoke."

'Time Flies' Ready For Its Final Tests Before Big Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16—Final tests for "Time Flies," the Springfield-built monoplane in which Lieut. Commander Frank Hawks intends to attempt to break the transcontinental flight record, will be held this week, according to Springfield airport officials.

"Time Flies" ceased flying temporarily several weeks ago after one of Commander Hawks' gloves became entangled in the landing gear so that he was unable to lower the wheels fully when landing.

Repairs have now been completed.

After initial steps of the new ship last October, Commander Hawks stated, "She is the smoothest ship I have ever piloted and should have no difficulty in attaining 375 miles an hour."

A feature of the semi-low-wing-cantilever monoplane is the special wing flap arrangement which reduces landing speed to less than 70 miles an hour. Her wing spread is 31 feet and the length of her fuselage is 22 feet.

With her twin Wasp power plant developing 1150 horsepower, "Time Flies" is designed to climb at a rate of 7000 feet a minute at sea level. For sub-stratosphere operation oxygen tanks are arranged to supply the cabin.

Springfield Mayor Names Men to Study Revision of Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16—Mayor Martens today announced the personnel of a special committee of city council members and former city officials who will study proposals for revision of the municipal charter. The committee is expected to organize at a meeting later this week.

Mayor Martens chose Alderman Kirby S. Baker, an attorney, to represent the board of aldermen, while Charles S. Albert president of the common council, designated Clarence R. Brooks and Archie Bruce as members from the lower board. Mr. Brooks has been the principal exponent of charter revision in the council.

Mayor Martens also named to the committee the following: City Solicitor Donald M. Macaulay, former-Mayors Fordis C. Parker and Dwight R. Winter, former-City Solicitors Charles H. Beckwith and Charles V. Ryan Jr., former-Aldermen Raymond D. Jewett and James F. Egan.

First consideration by the committee is expected to be of a proposal to adopt the unicameral system for the city council.

Martin of North Attleboro Leads GOP in National House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of North Attleboro, Mass., directs the organization for building up Republican representation in the House of Representatives.

Recently elected as chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, he said he believes "Our job is out among the people of the country," and that he plans a vigorous "grass roots" campaign for the 1938 congressional elections.

Representative Martin, who was Gov. Alfred M. Landon's eastern division manager during the 1936 presidential campaign, was chosen head of the committee over Representative Robert Bacon of New York, who was vice-chairman and a year Representative Martin's senior in Congress.

The Massachusetts Representative entered politics in 1912 as a State Representative in Massachusetts. At 52, he is publisher of the North Attleboro Evening Chronicle in addition to his duties directing the Republican Congressional campaign activities and representing his district.

The strength of the Republican Party is illustrated, Mr. Martin said, by the Democrats' call for "a $10,000,000 campaign fund."

"That is the largest campaign fund ever called for by a political party," he said. "That's what the Democrats really think about the vitality of the Republican Party today."

Senatorial Forecaster

New Hampshire's Democratic Senator, Fred H. Brown of Somersworth, holds the title to date for the senatorial forecaster of the new year by virtue of his remark a few weeks ago that the White House would not compromise with private utility companies in its power policy.

The President refused to "compromise" with private firms because they were holding up federal power projects in the courts.

Representative John P. Higgins, Democrat, of Boston, mentioned as a possible candidate for Mayor in Boston to succeed Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, serves on several subcommittees concerned with finance.

He deals with the District of Columbia's financial problems as a member of the subcommittee handling Washington appropriations and is a member of the subcommittee controlling the finances of the Post Office Department.

He is 43 years old, a graduate of Harvard and former member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Bridges on Civil Service

On the Senate side, H. Styles Bridges, Republican, of Concord, N. H., has been selected to lead the minority's fight for amendments to the civil service bill affecting selection of postmasters recently passed by the House.

Senator Bridges will attempt to tack on two amendments. One would require competitive examinations for postmasters and the other would require public explanation from the Post Office Department if any applicant other than the top man was appointed.

Maple Sap Run Gets Early Start

By the Associated Press

Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 16

Maple sap is running much earlier, at least in this section, than it has in other years.

Farmer Fred Barrows reported today he put 200 buckets out Saturday and found the sap "running very fast." He collected at least two barrels of it.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Feb. 17	Plymouth	Feb. 25	Feb. 16, 8:00 pm	Feb. 17, 8:00 am
Bremen	Feb. 19	Cherbourg	Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Feb. 20	Plymouth	Feb. 26	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm	Feb. 20, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 27	Feb. 22, 4:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

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SECOND WEEK ANNIVERSARY SALE

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Here is your choice of four different quality peas all backed by the usual money back guarantee if you are not satisfied.

Good Quality Standard	3	NO. 2 TINS	33c
Sweet Tender Richmond	2	NO. 2 TINS	29c
Tiny Best Quality Finast	2	NO. 2 TINS	35c
Just Like Fresh Yor Garden	2	NO. 2 TINS	33c

Great Big Tender Peas

BEVERAGES

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Look for the red diamond stamp. It is your proof of genuine high quality. . . . Buy one or two pounds for the holiday.

WALNUTS 25c

DIAMOND LARGE BUDDED—FRESH and FLAVORFUL—per lb.

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Now that Lent is here, all First National Stores are offering very timely values in choice quality Lenten foods. It is your opportunity to save on any special in this list of food values.

From The Cold Waters Of Alaska PINK SALMON		TALL TIN	10c
Fancy Quality Deep Red Alaska Salmon RED SALMON	2	TALL TINS	39c
Fancy Imported . . . The Finest Obtainable GEISHA CRAB MEAT	2	6½ OZ. TINS	45c
An Unusual Lenten Food Value KING OSCAR KIPPER SNACKS	3	NO. ¼ TINS	13c

Other Food Values

TOMATO CATSUP FINAST BRAND	2	14 OZ. BOTS.	25c
GLORIETTA PEACHES NO. 2½ TIN 23c	2	TALL TINS	27c
PANCAKE FLOUR WHITE SPRAY		20 OZ. PKG.	7c
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP	3	TINS	20c
FINAST PEARS DELICIOUS HALVES IN HEAVY SYRUP	2	NO. 2½ TINS	35c
DAINTY DOT TAPIOCA QUICK COOKING		8 OZ. PKG.	7c
H-O OATS QUICK COOKING	2	20 OZ. PKGS.	23c
SHREDDED WHEAT	2	PKGS.	23c
DROMEDARY DATES		7½ OZ. PKG.	14c
WHOLE WHEAT BREAD		20 OZ. LOAF	9c
RED PITTED CHERRIES	2	NO. 2 TINS	29c
ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	2	NO. 2 TINS	35c
MARASCHINO CHERRIES	2	5 OZ. BOTS.	25c
SWEETHOME CHOCOLATES		1 LB. BOX	27c
PEPPERMINT PATTIES PARTY TREAT		1 LB. BOX	23c
CHOCOLATE CHIPS WITH DELICIOUS MOLASSES CENTERS		14 OZ. PKG.	27c
LUX For your finest fabrics Special price all this week		LGE. PKG.	21c
LUX TOILET SOAP	3	BARS	19c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Bruins Hopeful of Scoring Home Triumph Tonight—Harvard Spring Sports Start

Battle With Rangers For Second Place

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Second place or else—less money. Mercenary as that sounds, the Bruins and Rangers take the ice tonight at the Boston Garden to beat each other out of money. These two are battling down the final stretch for second place and the second-place position calls for more of division of spoils than third place does, hence—second place or else.

Both clubs, as results go, have had peculiar seasons. They raced along quite evenly throughout the first half and then both went into semi-nose dives. The Bruins have been the best road team in the league and the Rangers have kept their heads high by winning a large share of games at home.

Bruins have lost more home games than any team in the circuit and Rangers have engaged in more overtime games. Boston has won only five out of 17 home games and the New Yorkers have gone overtime 13 times, nine of them ties, two victories and two defeats. Bruins have played only five ties and three of them were against the Patrick sextet.

The two clubs have faced each other six times this season and have two to go. Rangers have a slight margin over the locals in that they have won two games, 6-1 and 3-0, both on Boston ice, and the Bruins won one game here, 3 to 2. The three games in New York were overtime ties, 2-2, 2-2 and 1-1.

Once more the local fans will wend their way to the Garden ever hopeful of seeing their favorites win a hockey game. The last eight times the Bruins have displayed their wares before the home following they were beaten seven times and secured a tie on one occasion, a 6-to-6 affair with Amerks.

Art Ross kept his team in Chicago over night and they did not arrive home until this noon. His purpose seemed to be to keep the players away from Boston to prevent them thinking and reading about not being able to win at home. The purpose is a good one for there is no reason why they should not triumph here as well as on the road. In their last two encounters the locals easily outplayed Canadiens and Maroons.

Sylvio Mantha, newly acquired veteran defenseman, will not take the ice for about a week. He has not skated much this year and needs another week or so before attempting to match ability with those who have been going all season. A flicker of doubt concerns Milton Schmidt, rookie center, who was injured in Chicago.

Rangers have won only one game in their last eight although they have picked up four other points by virtue of four ties. Lester Patrick continues to ride along with his new assortment of rookies, building up their experience and confidence. The veteran Ching Johnson, who was the best man on the ice in the 3-to-0 New York victory here, Jan. 26, will be out to duplicate his performance.

⁂

Armand Mondou, after sojourning in New Haven of the International-American circuit, has been recalled to Canadiens. Canadiens are striving frantically to fill the gap left by Howie Morenz.

Milton Brink, who had a tryout with the Bruins, and Bun La Prairie, youngsters from the Mid West, are being given trials with the Black Hawks.

Amerks continue to retain their term "Amazing Amerks." They started out to race Canadiens for first place and then flopped to an obscure level. Just when they were being counted out they suddenly become revived and now are chasing Toronto for third place, although the chance is rather slim. Next week end the Amerks and Maple Leafs clash in a two-game series

When Aurel Joliat played against Maroons last Saturday night he completed his 650th game in the National Hockey League.

Eleonora Sears, Mrs. Howe And Anne Page Win

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Susan Noel of England, top-ranked foreign star, was unexpectedly eliminated from the national women's squash racquets singles championship today when she bowed to Barbara Williams, unseeded player from Cedarhurst, N. Y. The score was 15-8, 15-7, 8-15, 13-15, 15-10.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., 1934 titleholder, had a close call before she beat Mrs. Roger Dunn of New York, 15-8, 11-15, 10-15, 15-13, 15-8.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., the defending champion and top-seeded American player in the national women's squash racquets championship, lost the center of the stage to her English rival, Susan Noel, as the first round was completed without upsets at the Junior League Club yesterday.

Both won their opening matches without difficulty but Miss Noel who heads the foreign list was more impressive. The English girl United States champion in 1933 and unranked as a squash player in Great Britain last year because she devoted her time to tennis, trounced Elizabeth Toulmin of Haverford, 15—3, 15—7, 15—4. Miss Page defeated Ethel Miller of Rye, N. Y. 15—5, 15—4, 15—8.

Two other former national champions began play yesterday. The Boston veteran, Eleonora Sears, 1928 titleholder who was not seeded, had little trouble disposing of Dorothy Mechling of Philadelphia, 15—4, 15—3, 15—1. Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., another Bostonian and 1934 champion, defeated Mrs. A. B. Johnson, New York, 15—5, 15—1, 15—5.

First Round

Mrs. Harold Dinsmore of Merion defeated Mrs. Paul Sanborn, Boston, 15—7, 15—3, 15—5, and Mrs. Ralph A. Powers, New London, Conn., defeated Mrs. Stanley Law Sabel, Boston, 15—3, 15—17, 15—4, 15—2.

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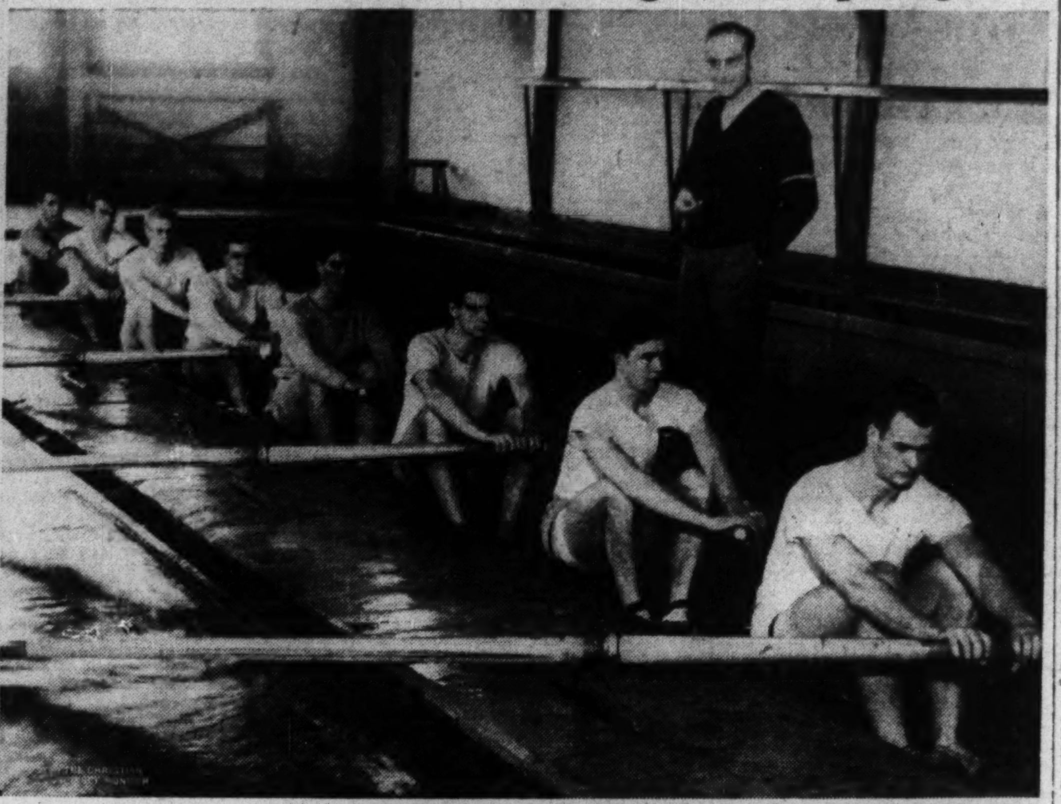

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Crew Workout

Stroke, Fletcher Chace; 7, Paul Austin; 6, John Clark; 5, John Gardiner; 4, Douglas Erickson; 3, William Haskins; 2, Roger Cutler; bow, David Scull; Coach Tom Bolles (Standing)

Panthers Meet Carnegie Tech

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Pittsburgh's Panthers, who already hold a commanding lead in the Eastern Intercollegiaate Basketball Conference race, seek to move closer to the championship when they meet Carnegie Tech tonight.

It's the second clash between the Smoky City rivals and Pitt had a tought time taking the first, 30-26. Pitt finished the first half of its Conference campaign with four victories and one defeat. A loss tonight would drop the Panthers into a tie with Temple, the only team now within striking distance. Carnegie, with three victories and as many losses, can take undisputed possession of third place ahead of the other .500 teams, Georgetown and Penn State.

⁂

Columbia's 1936 Eastern Intercollegiate League champions, one of the few teams with a chance to overhaul Pennsylvania's unbeaten leaders, face Princeton at Tigertown tonight in the only league contest. The Lions now are fourth in the standing with two victories and two defeats. By winning tonight they can skip over Harvard and Yale into second. Penn has won eight successive league games.

Columbia walloped Princeton 49-27 in an earlier meeting at New York and is favored to repeat. The Tigers' record shows only one victory in five games.

⁂

Notre Dame's touring team ran into surprisingly stiff opposition at Buffalo last night but managed to stave off a second-half rally to win 40-36 after seeing its lead reduced to one point. In a preliminary game in which the center jump after each basket was eliminated and other speed-up rules changes tried, Niagara whipped St. Bonaventure, 51-40.

Outstanding Drivers In the Midget Finals

Listed among the speed whirlwinds who will take part in the finals for the national midget auto racing championship at the Boston Garden on Thursday night are several of America's outstanding big car and midget champions.

Bill Schindler, who is leading the parade, is one of the few without a title, but many believe he would have won the Eastern midget championship with ease last year if he had not been cracked up in the early fall.

This kept him out of action for only six weeks, but this loss of time was just enough to force him to content himself with second place.

Wild Bill Holmes, who is in second place just behind Schindler, is the Eastern midget racing title holder, but he claims that after Thursday night he will add the national indoor championship to his Eastern title.

Boston's Entries In National Squash Racquets

Massachusetts will be represented in the national squash racquets singles championship at Cleveland this week end by J. Lindsay Ware of the Union Boat Club. Ware was state champion last year. This year's champion—Tom Jansen—will be unable to make the trip owing to business.

Boston's entry in the team championship will be led by E. G. Hoehn, University Club, runnerup to Jansen last Saturday. Other members of the team in playing order: Richard V. Wakemen, Union B. C.; John G. Cornish of the Harvard Club; John M. Hall, Harvard Club and Harry K. Cross, Union Boat Club.

A. M. Sonnabend, Harvard Club, recently became eligible to compete in the veterans' tournament.

Amateur Hockey Result

N. Y. Rovers 5, Boston Olympics 2.

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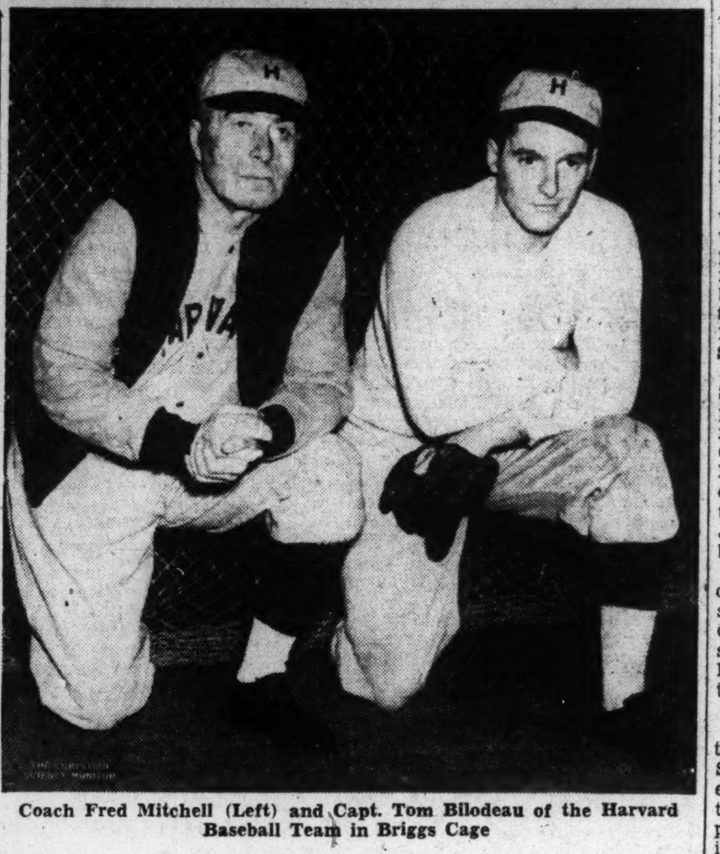


Coach Fred Mitchell (Left) and Capt. Tom Bilodeau of the Harvard Baseball Team in Briggs Cage

Baseballs Fly in Briggs Cage As Work Begins for Harvards

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the chill in a strong wind that blew across the Charles river early yesterday afternoon suggested winter, there were definite signs of spring in Harvard's Briggs Cage, next to Soldier's Field, and in the Newell Boathouse where Tom Bolles had the crews working. Coach Fred Mitchell's varsity pitchers and catchers, with a scattered few infielders and outfielders, reported for the first baseball practice of the year. The batterymen will work out daily in the cage. The remainder of the squad officially reports March 1. The crew men were active due to early prospects of going on the river about a month ahead of the usual time.

Outstanding among the baseball candidates reporting yesterday was Tom Bilodeau, captain of this year's varsity and one of the country's leading college players. A natural ball player, Tom can play any position well. Last season he topped the Eastern Intercollegiate League in batting, and at Harvard was awarded both the Wingate Trophy and Wendall Bat for his accomplishments under Mitchell.

Bilodeau Honored

The Wendall Bat is given annually to the Crimson player most valuable to his team. The Wingate Trophy goes to the man accounting for the most points by way of runs, sacrifice hits and stolen bases. Coach Mitchell selects both winners. Bilodeau has captured the two awards for two successive years.

Commenting on the team's prospects yesterday, Mitchell said: "Last season I had to use Bilodeau in the pitcher's box on several occasions, because certain pitchers failed to deliver. But I am hoping that this year I can leave him at shortstop, where he will be far more valuable to the team.

"The other regular pitchers of last season, Ed Ingalls and Dick Walsh, are both back," continued Mitchell. "Ingalls pitched good ball all through the schedule, but Walsh, a left-hander, was pretty wild at times. I'm hoping, however, that one or two men from last year's undefeated freshman team, or the junior varsity squad, will come through and bolster the staff. If not, I may be forced to use Bilodeau in the box again."

The Crimson coach refused to suggest what his regular lineup might be. "A fellow can't do that on the opening day of practice," insisted Mitchell. "And anyhow, I always maintain that every position on the team is open until the first game."

Freshmen Stars

Other pitchers who reported yesterday were: Phil Staples, who was on probation last year; Pete Stone, a sophomore who is still playing on the varsity hockey team; Bill Lee, forced out of varsity competition in 1936 by his arm; Slim Curtiss and Don Prouty, stars with last season's unbeaten freshman nine; Harold Edinburgh, another freshman letterman, and Proc Avon, Phil Ross and Royal Victor, junior varsity graduates.

Curtiss and Prouty will probably team with Ingalls and Walsh for regular mound duty, unless one of the lesser-lights, develops unexpectedly.

Coach Mitchell's best catchers are Paul Doyle and Al Colwell. The latter will probably get first call. He caught regularly on his freshman team two years ago, but shifted to first base last season because Capt. Dick Maguire did the backstopping for the Crimson. Mitchell calls Colwell a good prospect. Doyle was Maguire's reserve in 1936.

The only other catcher given a chance to make the varsity squad is Elliott Bacon, star receiver up from the freshman.

Also getting their first workout yesterday were Dave MacIntosh, an outfielder; Art Johns, second baseman and captain of the 1936 freshman outfit, and Jim Sullivan, who, along with MacIntosh and Mal McTernen, will probably comprise Mitchell's outfield.

Practice will be held in Briggs Cage until weather permits outdoor work.

Coach Tom Bolles could make no predictions about his crew at this early date. He is seating the veteran oarsmen at the positions they formerly held until such time as he can judge for himself whether a shift would be helpful. There were seven crews tried in the indoor tank, but none of the lineups is a certainty.

N. H. L. Leaders

By the Canadian Press

Canadian Section

Standing—Canadiens, won 21, lost 12, tied 3, points 45.

Points — H. Jackson, Toronto; Schriner, Americans, 34 each.

Goals—H. Jackson, Toronto, 17.

Assists—Apps, Toronto, 21.

Penalties—Horner, Toronto, 74 minutes.

Shutouts—Cude, Canadiens; Broda, Toronto, 3 each.

United States Section

Standing — Detroit, won 19, lost 9, tied 8, points 46.

Points — Aurie and Barry, Detroit, 36 each.

Goals—Aurie, Detroit 22.

Assists—Barry, Detroit 23.

Penalties — Shields, Boston, 83 minutes.

Shutouts—Karakas, Chicago, 5.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	64	13	16
Harvard	6	0	40	16	12
Toronto	5	4	46	30	10
Montreal	5	4	32	30	10
Queen's	4	5	34	38	8
Yale	2	5	13	43	4
Dartmouth	1	6	17	39	2
Princeton	0	7	12	40	0

Result Feb. 15

Montreal 6, Dartmouth 4.

Twenty-One Bees Now Signed For 1937 Campaign

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The contract situation of the Boston Bees, which presented a somewhat serious appearance several days ago, is gradually settling down to normal proportions. With the announcement today that the signed papers of Bobby Reis, Rabbit Warstler and George Gondira have reached the Beehive, the list of satisfied players included 21 names. Thirteen men are still unsigned, but if contracts continue to arrive at the current pace, Bob Quinn's concern will be over by the end of the week.

At least it should be over in every instance except one. The exception is Buck Jordan, who is further away from the Bees than ever. And despite the fact that the first baseman led his mates in batting last season, nobody seems disturbed over his unwillingness to fall quickly in line.

Warstler and Reis, two of the most popular members of the Bees, figure prominently in Manager Bill McKechnie's 1937 plans. The former, because of a sensational late-season spurt in 1936, will be Boston's regular shortstop. Rabbit is a weak batter, but defensively he ranks high.

Reis, a right-hander, won six games and lost five last season, mostly in relief efforts. His effectiveness on the mound was reduced because McKechnie was forced to use him occasionally in the role of reserve infielder. Bobby should be relieved of this duty in 1937.

Gondira, likewise a right-hander, won nine and lost the same number with McKeesport last year and probably will be farmed out again for experience. He has an ideal build for a pitcher, standing over the six-foot level and weighing about 175 pounds. George's home is in Shadyside, Ohio.

Today, President Bob Quinn is in Scranton, Penna., to consider the possible purchase of the baseball franchise located in that city, in the Class A New York-Pennsylvania League. Bob will sit in on a conference with Perry Farrell, president of the league, and Bill Schneider and Joe Swift, co-owners of the disbanded club.

Quinn hesitated to make the purchase because of numerous outstanding debts hanging over the company, but if he can come to a satisfactory agreement on this point, he probably will add Scranton to the Bees' minor-league interests.

⁂

Jimmy Neary, veteran trainer of the Bees, leaves for St. Petersburg Sunday, and will have uniforms and equipment in working order when the initial squad of batterymen report to Bill McKechnie on the morning of Feb. 25.

⁂

On his recent visit to Charlotte, N. C., to investigate the newly organized North Carolina State League, Secretary John Quinn of the Bees met Bill Harris, one of the club's mound acquisitions from Buffalo. Among other things, Bill said that Frank McGowan showed him better outfielding last season than any other gardener in the fast International League.

⁂

Traveling Secretary Duffy Lewis was back at his Beehive desk yesterday. One of "Duff's" first duties was to remind the boys that one week from today is the departing time for the first group of Bee players and writers.

⁂

It develops that the Bees may leave from the South Station at noon on Feb. 23, instead of the previously-planned four o'clock. A definite announcement will be made within the next few days. E. R.

Northeastern Plays M. I. T. Hockey Team

Arena Lineup Tonight

Northeastern	M. I. T.
Byrne, lw	rw, Muther
Ganong, c	c, Minott
Bialek, rw	lw, Acker
Trowt, ld	rd, Cook
Fraser, rd	ld, Hilliker
Krystyan, g	g, Rebori

Northeastern's hockey team faces M. I. T. tonight in a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game at the Boston Arena. The Huskies will present a changed lineup as Coach Herb Gallagher has made promotions on the basis of last week's triumph over New Hampshire.

Johnny Byrne will be a left wing paired with Capt. Johnny Bialek on the right flank. Byrne, who was shifted from defense last week, was a scoring sensation in the Husky victory over the Wildcats. Bill Trowt and Alec Fraser will be on the defense. Both Trowt and Fraser provided the most rugged defense Northeastern has seen this year against New Hampshire.

A victory tonight and another on Friday against Bowdoin will put the Huskies into a top tie with Boston College, so Gallagher has his boys at the peak.

The shifts have gone right down through the second team, too. Ed Grogan, who started the season as regular center, now is playing defense with Joe Nee, while Howie Sessler, previously a defenseman, has been moved up to right wing. Ray Johnson has been stepped up to the second line.

Hub Events

Tonight

Pro Hockey—New York Rangers vs. Boston Bruins, Garden, 8:30.

College Hockey—Northeastern vs. Massachusetts Technology, Arena, 8.

Tomorrow

College Hockey—Boston University vs. Harvard, Garden.

Thursday

Auto Racing—Finals for the national midget auto racing championship, Garden.

Hockey—Commercial League games, Arena, 7.

Saturday

College Basketball—Columbia at Harvard.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Canadiens vs. Bruins, Garden.

Coming

Skating—North American figure skating championships at Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

Chess By Frederick R. Chevalier

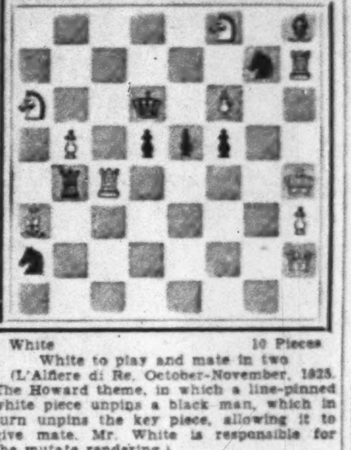
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Feb. 16, 1937

Problem No. 1905

By Kenneth S. Howard and Alain C. White

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

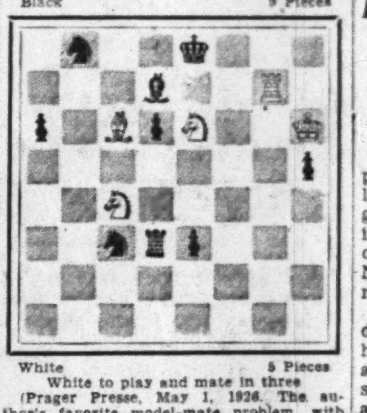
White to play and mate in two

(L'Alfiere di Re, October-November, 1925. The Howard theme, in which a line-pinned white piece unpins a black man, which in turn unpins the key piece, allowing it to give mate. Mr. White is responsible for the mutate rendering.)

Problem No. 1906

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 9 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Prager Presse, May 1, 1926. The author's favorite model-mate problem, with five side-of-board models.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1903. QxBP

No. 1904. 1. P-B5 threatens
2. P-B6 (Nowotny theme)
1. ——— QR-Q3
2. QxQPch
1. ——— KR-Q3
2. Kt-K6ch
1. ——— B-K5
2. RxBPch
1. ——— Q-K5
2. QxBPch (Plachutta)
1. ——— Q-Q6
2. QxQPch

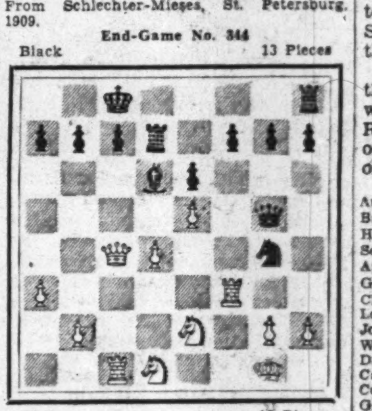
End-Game No. 343. White mates: 1 Q-R7ch, K-B; 2 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 3 Kt-B5ch, PxKt; 5 B-B5 mate.

End-Game

The winning process in this position takes about six moves. The first move prepares the way for a number of winning sacrifices, depending on White's defense. From Schlechter-Mieses, St. Petersburg, 1909.

End-Game No. 344

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The next important international competition will take place at Margate, Eng., from March 31 to April 9, when Fine and Capablanca are reported as the chief contestants. After his victory in Stockholm, Fine returned to Holland. He is negotiating for play in Russia, but as yet there are no definite arrangements. It would be interesting to see how he would make out with some of the lesser known Russian masters.

Frank J. Marshall, retired United States champion, has been participating in the championship of the club formed in his honor in New York City. His showing has more than delighted admirers, and he has been bowling over some of the club's younger experts, witness the game with Smirka, published some weeks ago, and the Polland game below.

At one point as much as a whole rook behind, Marshall had advanced center pawns that proved Polland's undoing.

Irregular Defense

Marshall White	Polland Black	Marshall White	Polland Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 RxKt	B-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-Q5	P-Kt4
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4	19 Q-B2	PxKt
4 Kt-B3	PxP	20 KPxP	CastlesKR
5 KtxP	P-QR3	21 R-B6	B-Q2
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	22 Q-K2	K-Kt2
7 B-Q3	Kt-B3	23 Q-K4	R-R
8 KtxKt	QPxKt	24 P-K6	B-K
9 Castles	P-K4	25 B-K3	QxR
10 B-Kt5	P-B3	26 BxQch	KxB
11 B-R4	B-QB4	27 P-Q6	R-Q
12 K-R	Q-K2	28 Q-B5ch	K-Kt2
13 P-B4	P-KKt4	29 QxB	PxP
14 PxKP	Kt-Kt3	30 Q-Kt3ch	K-Kt
15 B-Kt3	Kt-K5	31 QxPch	B-B3
16 Q-R4	KtxR	32 Q-B8	Resigns

This game, from the Stockholm tournament recently won by Fine, will astound less experienced enthusiasts, who feel that the Queen must be protected at all costs. Fine calmly invited his opponent to attack his Q, with seeming gain of material. But Fine refused to move his Queen out of danger, instead sacrificed it for material which proved to be sufficient to win.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Lundin White	Fine Black	Lundin White	Fine Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	16 KR-Q	QKt-Q2
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 B-KR4	KR-K
3 P-B4	P-K3	18 B-Kt3	Q-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	19 Q-B	Q-Kt2
5 P-K3	P-B4	20 KtxQP	BxKt
6 B-Q3	Castles	21 R-B7	QxR
7 Castles	P-QR3	22 BxQ	BxB
8 P-QR3	PxQP	23 R-B	QR-B
9 KPxP	PxP	24 B-R4	B-B5
10 BxP	B-K2	25 Q-Q	Kt-B4
11 P-Q5	Q-B2	26 Kt-Q4	Kt-Q6
12 Q-K2	P-QKt4	27 R-Kt	B-B4
13 B-Kt3	PxP	28 P-QKt3	BxKt
14 B-Kt5	B-K3	29 PxB	PxP
15 QR-B	Q-Q3	30 Resigns	

Harvard and Rutgers Accept Rowing Invitation

Harvard and Rutgers universities have accepted the invitation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology to participate this year in the first Rowe Memorial Regatta on May 1 in Cambridge, the M. I. T. Athletic Association announced last night. This regatta will be rowed over the Henley distance.

The terms of competition for the Rowe Memorial Cup as determined by the M. I. T. A. A., require that three colleges compete. At least two of them must be represented by varsity, junior varsity, and 150-pound crews, while the third must enter any two of these crews. The winner of the trophy is determined on a point system.

The Rowe Memorial Regatta with Harvard and Rutgers on May 1 completes Technology's crew schedule, which opens on April 24 with the Compton Cup race at Princeton with Harvard and Princeton. On May 8, Tech rows Columbia and Harvard on the Charles, and on May 15 Cornell, Harvard, and Syracuse are also met on the Charles.

James McLeay

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Feb. 16 (AP)—James McLeay, golf professional of the Eastward Ho Country Club at Chatham, Mass., passed on today at his native village of Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, where he was spending a vacation.

Rovers Beat Olympics

The Boston Olympics bowed to the New York Rovers, 5 to 2, in New York last night in a sub-feature to the New York appearance of Sonja Henie. One of the largest Madison Square crowds of the season—16,221—attended.

Play-Makers Are Prominent Among Leading Scorers

MONTREAL, Feb. 16 (AP)—The play-makers, who usually are overlooked and at one time didn't even get credit for their valuable passes in the hockey scoring records, are cutting a wide swath in the current National Hockey League scoring race.

Official figures, including last Sunday's games, reveal that four players have 20 or more assists this season and they're included in the first seven scorers in the circuit. Leader among them is Detroit's Marty Barry with 23 assists and a total of 36 points. He's second only to his sharpshooting teammate, Larry Aurie, in the scoring list. Sylvanus Apps, Toronto's star rookie, and Art Chapman of the New York Americans have 21 assists each and Sweeney Schriner of the Americans has 20. Further down the line is Bob Gracie of the Montreal Maroons with 19.

Aurie also found assists valuable as he regained the lead with a 38-point total after being tied with Harvey Jackson of Toronto the week before. He failed to add to his league-leading total of 22 goals, but drew down four assists, with Barry netting three goals on them, to hoist his point total to 38. Jackson failed to get a point during the week and Schriner moved up to tie him for third place with 34 points.

Penalty leadership remained in the hands of Boston's Allan Shields with a total of 83 minutes, although Red Horner of Toronto wound up only seven minutes behind. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Aurie, Detroit	22	14	36
Barry, Detroit	13	23	36
H. Jackson, Toronto	17	17	34
Schriner, Americans	14	20	34
Apps, Toronto	10	21	31
Gagnon, Canadiens	15	14	29
Chapman, Americans	8	21	29
Lewis, Detroit	12	16	28
Joliat, Canadiens	15	12	27
Ward, Montreal	14	11	25
Drillon, Toronto	13	12	25
Carr, Americans	13	12	25
Cowley, Boston	10	15	25
Gracie, Maroons	6	19	25
Dillon, Rangers	17	7	24
Robinson, Montreal	14	10	24
N. Colville, Rangers	10	14	24
Watson, Rangers	9	15	24
Thompson, Chicago	10	13	23
Getliffe, Boston	12	10	22
Blake, Canadiens	10	12	22
Anderson, Americans	9	13	22

New Baseball Film Available to Clubs

The 1937 edition of the motion picture, "Heads Up Baseball," complete with sound effect and projector, is now available to clubs and groups free of charge through courtesy of the Boston Park Department recreation division, the department states.

The recent purchase of a complete projector with a first-class operator makes the film and its showing possible as a feature part of any group meeting, either boys or girls, men or women. The picture shows the highlights of the 1936 baseball season.

Information regarding the obtaining of the film may be had by writing William M. Mullen, assistant director of recreation for Boston Park Department at 440 Park drive, or by telephoning Kenmore 2710.

Amusements

BOSTON

LIBERTY DEAR LIBERTY! The French LES MISERABLES starring HARRY BAUR
Cast of 2000. Tomorrow, last day. Continuous 2-11 p. m. Aft. 25c-40c. Eve. 40c-65c. Rates to Parties. Comp. English Titles.
REPERTORY

Fauré Requiem Concert
RICHARD BURGIN, Conductor
With BACH CANTATA CLUB and CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
FAURE REQUIEM
MOZART SERENADE
BACH CANTATA 150
JORDAN HALL, WED., FEB. 17
at 8:30 P. M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

University Theatre
Now Showing
LILY PONS—"THAT GIRL FROM PARIS"
Wallace Beery—"Old Hutch"
Wednesday—Revue
Walter Huston—Ruth Chatterton
"DODSWORTH"
Francis Lederer—"One Rainy Afternoon"
HARVARD SQUARE KIR. 4580

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc.
Presents
William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle
in ERIK CHARELL'S
WHITE HORSE INN
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City
Eves. 8:30—55c to $3.85 Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

Business and Industry •

Tax on Alien Funds Pondered as Protection to U.S. Markets

• **Commerce and Finance**

Economist Sees World Currencies Devalued Further

An indefinite period of present world-wide spiral of currency devaluation, with its easy money accompaniment, is expected by Lawrence Dennis, economist of E. A. Pierce & Co., in a study of the world-wide venture into managed currency. Mr. Dennis warns that the significance and effectiveness of such credit restraints as raising of bank reserve requirements 33 per cent should not be overestimated.

"Under managed currencies, Government flat changes in gold or foreign exchange value are likely to recur, but only in one direction: downward," Mr. Dennis states. "Human nature, politics and the difficulties of economic measurement and control render devaluation the course of least resistance, and devaluation of the currency upward practically impossible. Hence managed currencies are flexible only on the downside."

Mr. Dennis believes that further devaluation by France is an early possibility, and that "further French devaluation will put pressure on the other principal gold block countries, Holland and Switzerland, to do likewise in order to maintain a satisfactory competition position in exports."

"The problem of conserving the purchasing power of privately owned funds, therefore, takes o na managed currency aspect," Mr. Dennis states, in interpreting present-day problems in terms of investors. "No large shift of funds from investment or speculative positions in equities, commodities or real estate to cash is likely as long as currency and price level uncertainties persist under systems of planned economies.

"There is less uncertainty as to the future value of a bushel of wheat or a piece of land than there is as to the future purchasing power of a unit of managed currency. Hence, the securities and commodities markets are being used more and more as places of deposit for currently held and accumulated savings, competing with such established savings institutions as savings banks and insurance companies. When the Government is long of money, the investor should be long of commodities, equities and realty."

1936 Foreclosures Of Mortgages Shown Lowest in 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year 1936 mortgage foreclosures were lower than for any 12-month since 1930, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The indices, calibrated on 1926 as 100 per cent, give 274 for 1936 and 235 for 1930. The mean figure of 366 for 1935 compares with 370 for 1934, 395 for 1933, 382 for 1932, and 300 for 1931.

On a monthly basis, the index increased from 235 in November to 268 in December, 1936, but foreclosures last December were 12 per cent lower than those in the corresponding 1935 month.

The rise in the December, 1936, foreclosure index over that of November was attributed to sharp increases in the large cities of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Elsewhere in the country, December foreclosures were practically the same as in November.

The four-year average of the change from November to December shows that foreclosures normally increased in 30 cities, declined in 39, and remained unchanged in four.

The tabulation for the months of December 1936 and 1935 showed 25 cities had a higher number of foreclosures last December than for the like 1935 month, while 48 reported a lower number, and two cities recorded the same number.

For the full year 1936 as compared with 1935, only 15 cities reported a higher number of foreclosures while in 59 the total was smaller.

Data released by the board was based upon records of foreclosures in 78 counties in which are cities with populations of more than 100,000.

Auto Production Increases for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit

Automobile and truck production in the United States and Canada last week is estimated at 74,145 units by Ward's Automotive Reports as against 72,010 in previous week. General Motors output was 1400 against 1500, Chrysler 26,650 as against 25,350, and Ford 28,825, unchanged.

Cram's Reports estimate production last week at 72,850, compared with 72,295 cars and trucks in previous week and 81,720 units a year ago.

Railroad Executives See Continued Gains In Passenger Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Forecasts of further increases in rail passenger travel to the West made by executives of a number of leading railroads indicate gains up to 15 per cent over last year. These estimates which have been published in a quarterly supplement to Rail Travel News are termed "conservative." In 1936 increases in rail travel averaged 20 per cent above 1935.

Advertising programs will be expanded substantially, and new trains are planned, and faster schedules will be introduced.

Leading off with a "conservative" expectation of 12 per cent increase in passenger travel for 1937 over 1936 (whioh was, in turn, 20 per cent above 1935), the Southern Pacific Company, through its system vice-president, F. S. McGinnis, is quoted from San Francisco as stating that its advertising expenditures will be expanded 12 per cent, following a 26 per cent rise last year. The Southern Pacific has augmented its passenger train miles by 200,000 monthly. It now operates 10 trains daily between El Paso and Los Angeles, en route to and from Chicago or New Orleans.

A. Cotsworth Jr., of Chicago, passenger traffic manager of the Burlington Lines, estimates a rise in rail travel of from 12 to 15 per cent, with a proportionate expansion in advertising, while the Great Northern Railway, the Rock Island Lines (partner of the Southern Pacific in the Golden State route) and others are equally optimistic.

Travel to Glacier Park and the Pacific Northwest will increase 15 per cent, the Great Northern expects, "depending upon the financial and political situation." Last year this road was the second largest advertiser of all western railways, in percentage-proportion to its passenger revenues, and will maintain this ratio in 1937.

Rock Island Lines, with a fleet of six streamliners building, to be termed "Rockets," reports 15.8 per cent more passenger-miles and a similar increase in revenues.

Eastern roads, faced with a veritable car shortage since the reduction in their fares last spring, look with similar optimism upon the growing trend of railway travel.

Your Income Tax

This is the nineteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Bad Debts

Bad debts constitute a considerable item in the returns of many taxpayers and may be treated in one of two ways—either by deduction from gross income in respect to debts ascertained to be worthless either in whole or in part, or by a deduction of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. Taxpayers were given an option for 1921 to select either of the two methods. The method used in the return for 1921 must be used in returns for subsequent years unless permission is granted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to change to the other method. Application to change must be made at least 30 days prior to the close of the taxable year for which the change is to be effective. However, a taxpayer filing a first return in 1936 may select either of the two methods, subject to the approval of the Commissioner upon examination of the return. Permission to adopt the reserve method is limited to taxpayers having a large number of accounts where credit is extended over a considerable period of time. It is not granted for the purpose of handling one specific debt.

What constitutes a "reasonable addition" to a reserve for bad debts must be determined in the light of the facts, and will vary as between classes of business and with conditions of business prosperity. It will depend primarily upon the total amount of debts outstanding as of the close of the taxable year, those arising currently as well as those arising in prior taxable years, and the total amount of the existing reserve. In case subsequent realizations upon outstanding debts prove to be more or less than estimated at the time of the creation of the existing reserve, the amount of the excess or inadequacy in the existing reserve should be reflected in the determination of the reasonable addition necessary in the taxable year. A taxpayer using the reserve method should show in his return the volume of charge sales (or other business transactions) for the year, and the percentage of the reserve to such amount, the total amount of notes and accounts receivable at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and the total amount of the debts ascertained to be worthless and charged against the reserve during the taxable year.

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Officials Seeking To Control Inflow Of Foreign Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Final discussions—following months of exploration—are progressing this week looking toward actual proposals to check the flow of foreign investments and deposits into the United States.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, are meeting to put the final recommendations in shape to go to President Roosevelt.

Their last estimates are that between $7,500,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 of foreign funds are now in the United States, capable of acting as a drain upo nthe United States if foreign governments should nationalize any parts of them in war preparation. These investments have far outstripped the pre-war period, when European bondholders possessed a big share of American tangible properties like railroads, and the United States was a debtor rather than a creditor nation.

The present total, perhaps as much as $6,500,000,000 in actual investment, shows the actual amount of factories and mines and tangible properties—represented by securities—which foreigners have been able to acquire. The last two billions or more were bought during the period when no war debts installments were being paid, financial observers here have frequently pointed out.

Capital Tax Discussed

Secretary Morganthau, while unwilling to discuss the direction in which remedial plans are progressing, did definitely reject any form of exchange control, "except as a last resort."

"The only need for control of exchange," he said, "is when a country is hard pressed financially. We passed that phase several years ago. Neither has there been any discussion of changing the price of gold."

Unofficial speculation has turned on two or thre types of deterrent on foreign investment:

Enactment of a drastic capital gains tax which would apply to foreigners. Set at a fixed rate, the tax would be expected to discourage foreigners from American investment.

A substantial increase in the present tax of 10 per cent on the income from American securities held by foreigners living abroad.

Transfer Tax Weighed

An even larger federal stock transfer tax laid on every purchase of American securities by foreigners.

An even more ingenious scheme, based on fixing the selling price of gold considerably above the buying price, so as to discourage foreigners from sending gold here in the knowledge that they would have to pay considerably more to get it out.

Means of checking the swift outflow of capital in case some kind of "run" were started have also been under study.

The present explorations were initiated by President Roosevelt in November. They were spurred by publications of detailed statistics showing the over $2,000,000,000 in net inflow since early 1935.

Unemployment Off 18 P. C. in December Compared With 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During December of last year there were 8,399,000 unemployed, according to estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board. This, says the report, is a decrease of 477,000, or 5.4 per cent, from the estimate for Nov. 1936; and a decrease of 1,844,000 or 18.0 per cent, from Dec. 1935.

Employment in all types of enterprise in the United States in Dec. 1936, was 44,475,000 workers. This was an increase of 528,000 workers, or 1.2 per cent over November, and an increase of 2,450,000, or 5.9 per cent over Dec. 1935.

The number of workers employed in Dec. 1936, was 2,681,000, or 6.7 per cent below the average of 47,156,000 workers employed in 1929.

From November to Dec. 1936, the increases in employment by industrial groups, were: trade, distribution and finance, 378,000; manufacturing, 116,000; service, 62,000; mining, 11,000. Decreases in employment were found in: agriculture, 31,000; transportation, 10,000; construction, 7000; public utilities, 3000; and forestry and fishing, 1000.

Compared with Dec. 1935, employment in Dec. 1936, increased 9.6 per cent in manufacturing; 9.3 per cent in construction; 9.2 per cent in transportation; 5.7 per cent in the public utilities; 5.6 per cent in trade, distribution and finance; 3.8 per cent in the service industries; and 3.3 per cent in agriculture.

Commonwealth Edison Net 1936 Equals $6.79 Share

CHICAGO (AP) — Commonwealth Edison Company reported today 1936 consolidated net income of $10,943,741 compared with $10,455,588 as adjusted in 1935.

This was equivalent to $6.79 per share compared with $6.51 in 1935.

Operating revenues increased 4.8 per cent to $82,980,994. Kilowatt hour sales gained 8.4 per cent. Customers increased almost 17,000.

The company does virtually all the central station electric lighting and power business in Chicago.

Salt Lake Stock Exchange

NEW YORK (AP) — Beginning Wednesday the Salt Lake Stock Exchange will open at 9 a. m., mountain time (11 a. m. eastern standard time) and will close at 1 p. m. mountain time, (3 p. m. eastern standard time.) An informal curb market will be held between 1 and 2 p. m. mountain time.

Surplus of Exportable Wheat Over World's Needs Negligible

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's rise in Chicago wheat futures, bringing the May contract to the highest level since 1931, again calls attention to the radically changed situation in the world wheat market.

The immediate cause of the rise is supposed to have been the news that Germany is buying wheat heavily and much in excess of expectations, from the Argentine. But this, in a sense, dramatizes the tight situation in world wheat. The requirements of importing countries and the available surplus of exporting countries are at present so nicely balanced that any important increase in needs or decrease in supplies can make a very short market indeed.

Broomhall, the recognized authority on wheat statistics, has raised its estimate of world wheat importing requirements three times since last summer. The original figure was 512,000,000 bushels; the first raise, to 540,000,000, the second to 565,000,000, the third to 590,000,000.

Exportable Surplus Negligible

This figure is the wheat trade's statistical solution of the multitude of figures for each country's wheat requirements. It is the boiled down summary, the net plus or minus of the imaginary pool of world export supplies and import needs. It cancels out and omits the amount of wheat which each country produces and consumes within its own borders, including only the wheat which enters international trade. Chief export countries are Canada, Argentina and Australia, and the Danubian countries; chief importers Germany, England, France and Italy, though sometimes some of these countries cross the line and become exporters. Russia used to be a principal exporter but has largely dropped out of the world market; France crossed this year from the import to the export side; Italy recently was self-sufficing but is now an importer.

At the present time it is estimated that the surplus of exportable wheat over importing countries' needs is only about 20,000,000 bushels, which the trade feels is "nothing." By next July a very small change can make a very large difference. England has been considering the collection of a 200,000,000 bushel war granary but at the present time this wheat is simply not available. Out of the embarrassing carry-over from Canadian Government grain speculation in recent years the Canadian Grain Board now has the modest amount of 40,000,000 bushels left, at which level it can be quite deliberate about its marketing.

This world situation is a clear-cut reversal of the situation prevailing in recent years. From about 1928 practically up to last year, world wheat inventories were unwieldy. The exporting countries were propping up prices by such political gambles as the Federal Farm Board. The importing countries of Europe were attempting, through import quotas and staggering duties to shut out foreign wheat and build up domestic production. World wheat conferences were attempting to bring some kind of reason into the situation, which, however, had its parallels in nearly every other internationally traded commodity.

Now on Importing Basis

The American droughts of 1934 and 1936 have had something to do with the changed international situation. For the first time we now appear to be on a definite importing instead of exporting basis, importing wheat on balance over the 42-cent tariff, in addition to the customary importation of hard Canadian wheat for mixing with soft American in milling operations.

A sharp distinction appears in the futures market between the old crop and the new crop contracts. Wheat bought for delivery in May casts about $1.38 and for delivery in July only $1.19. This 19 cents premium reflects the prospect that the current shortage, produced by the short 1936 crop both in Canada and the United States, will be corrected by the crop to be harvested this summer. There is a possibility that at least a mild recurrence of previous droughts may come again this year. The subsoil in the winter wheat belt is below normal. Good rains this spring can correct it. Without good rains, the "crop-scare months" from March to June may see violent movements in the price of new crop contracts. Wheat traders say that a drought such as that of 1936 would produce $2 wheat.

The Administration at Washington has dropped, at least temporarily, crop restriction programs for wheat, open or disguised. The present vague plan for an "ever-normal granary" is looked upon by the trade with the usual skepticism. It is felt that government officials' guesses as to a right price for wheat are no more reliable than private guesses, and likely to be distorted by the unpredictable laws of politics.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Export Trade Rises—Aggregate domestic exports from Canada during the first 11 months of 1936 were valued at $917,131,115 compared with $748,184,891 in the corresponding period of 1935. Shipments to the United States during the 1936 period were valued at $366,992,672 compared with $322,541,847 while the totals for the United Kingdom were $362,511,095 and $280,238,375, respectively.

* * *

Steel Industry Busy—Production in Canada of steel ingots and direct castings during the January-October period of 1936 totaled 912,064 tons compared with 742,720 tons in the like 10-month period of 1935. Pig iron output during the 10 months of 1936 totaled 535,836 tons against 464,585 tons in the like period of 1935. Increased employment in the provinces, more funds available for home improvements and generally better business conditions, have done a great deal to help the steel industry.

* * *

Wheat—Canadian wheat is playing an increasingly important role in the British milling industry. The proportion of Canadian wheat in the flour now sold throughout the United Kingdom has reached the unprecedented ratio of 70 per cent. Wheat imported from Canada during the first 11 months of 1936 accounted for 57½ per cent of aggregate British wheat imports compared with 34.8 per cent in 1935. The progress made by Canadian wheat in the British market is the result of intensive sales campaigns and the improvement in trade relation during the past few years.

* * *

Imports of Coal—Canadian imports of anthracite coal from the United States registered a decline in 1936. Aggregate imports in the first 11 months amounted to 3,312,342 tons compared with 3,268,907 tons in the like period of 1935. The participation of the United States in this trade in the two periods compared was, respectively, 1,321,831 tons and 1,526,470 tons. That Germany and French Indo China are becoming increasingly important factors in the Canadian coal import trade is indicated by the fact that in the period under review receipts of anthracite from these sources totaled 313,923 tons and 122,572 tons, respectively, against imports of 199,782 tons and 54,447 tons during the first 11 months of 1935.

* * *

Chemical Output—Canadian chemical production is estimated to have increased from 5 to 25 per cent in 1936 compared with 1935 on the basis of output recorded in the Province of Ontario. All lines except artificial leather shared in the upward movement. Ontario's increased chemical output was due in large part to better export demand for paper and pulp, greater activity in mining and metallurgical industries, augmented business in textile, rubber and automotive fields and better prices for agricultural products which enabled farmers to buy more fertilizers.

* * *

Rubber Production—Canada's rubber products industry failed to keep pace with other manufacturing activities in the Dominion during 1936. It is estimated that the sales volume in the industry for the year totaled about $45,000,000, a gain of about $2,000,000 compared with 1935. Canadian rubber goods manufacturers are hopeful that the extension of trade agreements will result in augmented foreign sales for their products. Any particular expansion in the rubber industry depends almost entirely on increased foreign business.

* * *

Educational Program—A national campaign which is designed to inform the Canadian public of the economic value to the Provinces of the local automotive industry has just been initiated by the Automotive Industries of Canada, a trade association. Automobiles of Canadian manufacture have always been sold in the domestic market at a price higher than that prevailing for automobiles of similar models produced in the United States. Thus, the campaign has been planned to point out the economic advantages which will accrue to provinces through local support of the industry.

* * *

Radio Production—Alternating current units represent about 75 per cent of the radio receiving sets which Canadian manufacturers produced between November 1, 1936, and January 31, 1937. Approximately 52,000 sets were sold of which about 40,000 units were run by alternating current.

* * *

Toiletry Output—Canada is rapidly attaining self-sufficiency in toiletries and is currently supplying well over 90 per cent of its requirements for such products. Total production of toilet preparations in the Dominion were recorded at $7,120,000 in 1935 during which year a total of $421,000 worth was imported, about 55 per cent of which originated in the United States

* * *

Canadian Auto Exports—Exports of motor vehicles and parts from Canada in December, 1936, were valued at $1,791,111 compared with $1,988,026 in November and $1,869,498 in December 1935. Exports of automotive products in the full year of 1936 were valued at $23,093,198 compared with $25,894,249 in 1935 and $19,619,016 in 1934.

Buying in Cotton Cloth Is Heavy And Prices Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Primary cotton goods markets gained strength during the past week as the wave of second-hand selling subsided without any very great weakening of the generally quoted prices for long forward deliveries.

Spot trading in gray goods was active early in the week, especially in some of the print cloth numbers, which were coming off the looms in slightly greater volume than buyers have had present use of them.

This surplus yardage, offered in many quarters for the sake of taking a quick profit, served to greatly modify the spot premiums on many of the standard constructions, with the result that the spread between quick and distant goods narrowed considerably, even in spite of the fractional easing of some of distant delivery prices on several favorite numbers.

Some Prices Firmer

Resale offerings, however, were well absorbed by the middle of the week and attempts of buyers to locate further goods at the minimum trading levels caused some buying at higher figures, so that prices on near-by goods in most of the print cloth constructions were firmer at the close of the week than at the beginning.

The stiffening, moreover, took place after considerable trading had been done and the higher levels became strongly established by the close of the week.

Total sales, however, fell considerably short of the week's production from the looms, though the mills still have a very strong backlog of unfilled orders, some of which run through the balance of the year and well into 1938.

Throughout the past two or three weeks of market hesitation, the sheetings division has held prices relatively firmer than the print cloth mills, and many attribute this situation to the fact that so many of the southern print cloth mills have so substantially increased the length of the working schedule that a two shift basis on this increased number of hours is practically equivalent to a three-shift output on the basis of 40-hour shifts.

News of this development, spreading in gray goods markets, upset print cloth distributors' calculations and made them more apprehensive of price weakening.

Sheeting mills, on the other hand, have continued closely sold ahead for very considerable periods, but the prices ruling in that section of the market have not been so extremely buoyant, though they have advanced slowly and held very steady.

Standard 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s, for instance, sold for spot delivery at 7½ cents, though a few weeks ago they were moving at 8 cents or better. April-May deliveries were bought at 7⅛ cents while March goods brought 7¼ cents.

Sales in Broadcloth

Carded broadcloths were moving moderately, with 100x60s bringing 10 cents for spots and 9½ cents for distant shipments, while the 80x60s sold at 8 cents for spots, 7⅝ for April-May-June deliveries, and 7¾ cents for March goods, while late summer yardage could be had as low as 7⅜ cents and sold at that figure.

Good demand was reported for three and four leaf twills which were moving in good volume both for quick and for forward delivery. First hands had nothing to offer on spots and nearby goods, but second hands sold 37-inch 2.85 yard four-leaf at 12¼ to 12⅜ cents which compares with mill sales for June-July shipment at 11¾ cents.

Drills were also moving in fair quantity with sales of 30-inch 2.85 yard at 10½ cents for June-July delivery and at 10¾ cents for earlier shipments.

The fine goods section of the market was not particularly active, but prices were firm and business was put through at levels that were seldom lower than the previous week.

Value of Livestock Stays on Even Keel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced that livestock on this country's farms on Jan. 1 was valued at $4,835,147,000 compared with $4,884,441,000 a year ago, and $3,250,294,000 two years ago.

Horses and colts numbered 11,527,000 and were valued at $1,141,911,000 compared with 11,635,000 and $1,126,457,000 a year ago.

Mules and mule colts numbered 4,603,000 with a value of $597,116,000, compared with 4,684,000 and $563,781,000.

Cattle and calves numbered 66,676,000, valued at $2,271,694,000, compared with 67,968,000 and $2,317,370,000.

Cows and heifers, two years old and over, (included in cattle and calves) numbered 25,041,000 valued at $1,261,608,000, compared with 25,439,000 and $1,253,427,000.

Sheep and lambs (including those on feed lots on feed for market) numbered 52,576,000, valued at $315,963,000, compared with 52,022,000 and $331,922,000.

Hogs, including pigs, numbered 42,774,000 valued at $508,423,000, campared with 42,837,000 and $544,911,000.

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Recovery Booster

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Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton

President of the Brookings Institution of Washington

Dr. Harold Moulton Advances 7-Point Recovery Program

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Dr. Harold Glenn Moulton, economist, advanced a seven-point program, headed by a balanced federal budget, as the "essential requirements" for further national recovery.

As president of the Brookings Institution of Washington, an organization for scientific research in economics and governmental problems, Dr. Moulton said his conclusions were based upon an exhaustive survey which that organization began in 1932.

The report was delivered before more than 300 business, civic and industrial leaders at a dinner given by the $10,000,000 Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation, which financed the project.

Dr. Moulton said:

"In brief, the essential requirements for a consistent program of further recovery may be summarized as follows:

"1. Re-establishment of a balanced federal budget as a foundation on which to build enduring progress.

"2. Continuance of the present policy of maintaining a fixed price of gold and the establishment through international co-operation of a system of stable foreign exchanges.

"3. Extension of the program of reciprocal trade agreements as the most practical means of reducing artificial barriers to commerce and reopening the channels of international trade.

"4. The preservation of the generally favorable ratio of prices and wage rates, in the interest of progressively expanding the real purchasing power of workers, placing emphasis upon price reductions as a means of carrying benefits of technological progress to all groups.

"5. The maintenance, in general, of prevailing hours of labor.

"6. The elimination of industrial practices and policies, private and public, which tend to restrict output or to prevent the increase of productive efficiency.

"7. Shifting the emphasis in agricultural policy from restricted output and rising prices to the abundant furnishing of the supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs."

U. S. Steel Subsidiary's Workers Ask Pay Increase

LORAIN, Ohio (AP)—Paul Glass, chairman of the employees' council at the National Tube Corporation, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, announced the council had recommended a general increase of 80 cents per day in wages and a minimum wage of $5.12 per day.

The recommendation, which must be passed upon by company officials in Pittsburgh, would affect 8000 workers.

Banks Are Urged To Go Into Wider Field for Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial banks, faced with important changes in the credit structure and lower yield on all classes of earning assets, may be forced to supplement earnings from traditional classes of loans and investments with income from other forms of services, the economic policy commission of the American Bankers' Association reported.

"It is to be noted," the report says, "that already there is evidence in commercial banking of a more general application of service charges on the activity of checking accounts, an expansion in personal and other small-loan activities, increased financing of installment sales, more attention to loans on real estate and of many other types of activity traditionally not considered by many as a part of strictly commercial banking.

"It is our opinion that it would be preferable and beneficial that the economic activities of the nation should return to a larger extent to methods again productive of pure commercial credit.

"However, in view of the many developments . . . we believe it is wise for banks to adjust themselves, as they are now doing on a broader scale, to operations which will give them satisfactory earnings on the basis of the nation's business as it is now being conducted."

Commercial loans, which in 1929 formed nearly 39 per cent of the portfolios of banks, shrunk by the end of 1935 to about 20 per cent of their total earning assets, the report found.

In the same period, it is asserted, financing of industry and trade by corporate issues decreased heavily, while low yield government financing increased tremendously. Yields on earning assets as a whole dropped from an index figure of 5.6 in 1929 to 3.11 in 1935, virtually cutting in half the earning power of the assets, the report disclosed.

Netherlands Bank Cuts Gold Price

AMSTERDAM — The Bank of Netherlands has reduced its buying price for gold to 2009.25 guilders per kilogram from 2014, in order to check sales of gold by domestic holders, offerings of which recently have been too heavy.

The bank, through bullion brokers, each day fixes the price at which it is prepared to buy gold. Holders, who had purchased gold previous to the guilder devaluation, have recently rushed to sell their holdings at the high post-devaluation price.

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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 23
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Copper Securities Up but Market Is Generally Uneven

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Selling eddies in steels and a firm undercurrent of demand in coppers gave the stock market a choppy appearance today.

Coppers jumped early on a boost in domestic and foreign prices to new recovery highs.

Modest afternoon improvement lifted shares a trifle above earlier lows. Down about a point were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Loew's, Union Pacific, International Harvester and Crown Cork.

Ahead 1 to 2 points or so were Kennecott, Anaconda, Chrysler, Industrial Rayon, and New Haven preferred.

Transactions approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail and utility obligations pushed forward in the bond market today.

In the industrial section a few issues gained ground but most of the list was narrowly irregular. U. S. Government loans were mixed, ranging from 1-32 lower to ¼ higher.

Activity slackened among foreign bonds, with slight advances noted for some Brazilian, Peruvian and Italian issues. Argentines were off a trifle.

The lower priced carrier liens seemed most in demand. St. Paul 5s added more than a point and fractional advances were recorded for Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s. Off a bit were New Haven 6s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s.

Among the utilities gainers included Abitibi 5s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and International Telephone 5s.

Some convertible loans jogged higher. Youngstown Sheet & Tube convertible 3½s added a point and Studebaker 6s were up about 3.

Other gainers in the industrial section were Remington-Rand 4¼s and Shell Union 3½s.

Business Personals

Henry G. Simonds has been elected a director of The New England Trust Company. Mr. Simonds is assistant treasurer and director of Pacific Mills, director of Fisher Manufacturing Company, Inc., director of Winthrop Mills Company and a member of the board of governors of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Other officers chosen include the following: William Endicott, chairman of the board; Roger Pierce, president; Leon M. Little, vice-president; Edward B. Ladd, vice-president; Orrin C. Hart, vice-president; Stanley A. Lawry, treasurer and assistant secretary; Leo Wm. Huegle, secretary.

E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, one of the oldest investment banking and brokerage houses in the country, has just passed the 100th anniversary of its establishment. Founded as a private bank on Feb. 15, 1837, it has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange since 1843, and of the New York Stock Exchange since 1886. It also holds associate membership on the New York Curb Exchange. Throughout its existence it has been under the direction of descendants of the founder, Enoch White Clark. Of the present eight partners, three are grandsons and four are great grandsons of the founder.

The American Petroleum Industries Committee announces that five state petroleum industries committees have elected new chairmen as follows:

Massachusetts, F. J. McCormick, manager of the Texas Co.; Nebraska, D. M. McBride, division manager of Philipps Petroleum Company; New Hampshire, Elmer L. Smith, state manager of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; Rhode Island, Frank B. McConnell, of Gulf Refining Company; Tennessee, W. D. Hudson, of Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.

Atlantic Life Insurance Company directors, recently elected by stockholders, have named Ralph P. Lounsbury temporary president to succeed Angus O. Swink, resigned. Mr. Lounsbury is president of the Bankers' National Life Insurance Company and representative on the board of the Bankers' National Investing Corporation of Delaware, which last month acquired approximately 90 per cent of Atlantic Life stock.

Tom K. Smith, president of the American Bankers Association, has appointed T. Jefferson Coolidge, chairman of the board of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, as a member of the Commerce and Marine Commission of the association, to succeed E. J. Weiser, president, First National Bank & Trust Company, Fargo, N. D., deceased.

George W. Harrison, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been chosen representative of the New York and Boston Federal Reserve Banks on the federal open market committee for the year beginning March 1, 1937. Roy A. Young, president of the Boston bank, was named alternate.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Diamond shares and oils sold higher, while the gilt-edged division was quiet. Home rails declined and foreign bonds held steady.

Paris—Rentes finished with net gains of 40 to 75 centimes and Canadian Pacific and Royal Dutch moved higher.

Liverpool—Sharp reactions took place in wheat futures which closed 1¾d to 2½d lower. Milling demand was very poor and large arrivals of Argentine and Canadian wheat at United Kingdom ports was reported, some of which was unsold. Scattered buying and trade calling in cotton futures was absorbed by hedge selling, prices closing unchanged to 1 point lower. Trading was small.

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est) 2,000,000
Previous day 1,930,640
1937 vol. to date 89,837,306
1936 vol. to date 104,763,968

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	4	79	78½	78¾	+ ¼
18⅞	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	65	18⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ½
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
36	33¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¾
4⅝	3⅛	Advance Rumely	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	4	76	75½	75½	— ½
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
15½	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	18	14¾	14½	14½	
5¼	3⅞	Allegh Corp	98	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
58	43	Allegh pf xw	3	58⅛	58	58⅛	+ ⅝
59¾	42½	Allegh pf $30 ww	47	58½	57	58¼	+1
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	9	58⅝	57½	58⅛	+ ⅝
51	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	3	48⅝	48	48	—2
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	12	39¼	38	38¼	— ¼
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	4	236½	233½	233½	—4¼
33⅛	26½	Allied Mills (.50g)	3	29	28⅝	29	
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	45	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	2	82½	82⅛	82½	+ ⅝
83½	75⅛	Allis Chalm (1½a)	24	75¼	74½	74½	—1¼
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	2	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb 15
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	4	110½	109½	110½	+1½
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	1	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
41⅜	37¾	Am Bank N (1.40e)	1	38½	38⅜	38½	
78½	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	3	78	77½	77½	+ ½
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	29	108¼	106½	107½	— ¼
174	166	Am Can pf (7)	2	166⅛	166	166	Feb 15
71	56	Am Car & Fd	3	67	66¾	67	
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	2	99½	99½	99½	Feb 15
87⅞	72	Am Chain (4e)	17	87	85½	86½	+2
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	130	130	130	+1
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb 15
23	13⅝	Am Colortype	29	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	
29⅜	26⅜	Am Com Alc (.50e)	19	27⅜	27	27	— ⅝
33⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	4	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	8	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 9
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	103	12¼	11¼	12¼	+ ⅝
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	4	52⅛	52	52⅛	—2⅛
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	9	63⅛	62	63	+1
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	12	33½	31¾	32⅞	+1¼
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	3	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ½
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	11	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—1¼
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50½	50½	50½	
4¼	2½	Am Ice	34	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	11	27	26½	27	+ ⅞
16⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	30	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	4	56½	55¾	56½	+ ½
125	114	Am Loco pf	2	121	121	121	
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	3	24	23¾	24	+ ⅝
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	14	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	20	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+2
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	Feb 9
75	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	75	75	75	Feb 15
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	94	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	+ ½
87⅛	78¼	Am P & L pf (6)	6	78⅝	77½	78⅜	+ ½
72½	64½	Am P & L (5)	5	65⅞	64½	65⅞	+ ½
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	63	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ¼
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	129	37¼	36¼	36⅜	— ½
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb 15
28	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	10	26¾	26	26⅝	+ ⅞
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	21	93⅛	92¼	92¾	+1
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅝
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	6	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	3	63½	63	63	Feb 10
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	9	67	66½	67	
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	5	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	1	141⅞	141	141	Feb 13
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	13	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
187	179⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	180¾	180¼	180¼	—1½
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	4	94¾	94¾	94¾	Feb 15
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	32	96	95⅜	95½	
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	148¾	148¾	148¾	—1⅛
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	14	19	18⅞	19	— ¼
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	53	26⅜	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Feb 15
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	21	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	12	76	74	75⅞	+1⅜
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	4	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	4	7⅝	7½	7½	
14¼	6⅜	Am Zinc	303	14½	13⅝	14⅜	+ ¾
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	Feb 10
57¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	7	58⅝	57	58	+1
58	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	248	57¾	56¾	56¾	+1¼
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	3	90½	89¼	90½	+2
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	8	22¼	22	22	— ¾
[illegible]	30½	Andes Copper	4	33	32	32	+ ⅞
10¼	5½	APW Co	2	9	8⅝	9	
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	2	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	4	109½	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	115	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
95	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	94¾	94½	94¾	+ ⅜
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	7	100¾	100	100	
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	1	66	66	66	+ ½
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	13	22	21¾	21¾	
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	101	101	101	Feb 13
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	34	74½	73¼	74	— ¼
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	5	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	— ⅜
51⅞	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1e)	13	49⅛	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI ‡	1	27	27	27	Feb 6
44	39¼	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Feb 13
35⅞	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	60	34½	33⅝	34	— ½
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	115	115	115	Feb 15
18¼	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	30	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	51¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb 15
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	5	32¾	32½	32¾	— ½
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 15
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	27	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	33	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	16	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	4	115	115	115	+ ½
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	10	115	115	115	— ¼
26	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	86	25¼	25	25	— ¼
40	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	38½	37¾	38	
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Feb 15
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	32	37¾	37	37½	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	4	29	28½	28½	— ½
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	52	33⅝	32¾	33¾	+ ⅜
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	2	27¼	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	106	106	106	Feb 11
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	4	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	29	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	57½	57½	57½	— ¼
91⅜	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	84	88⅝	86	87⅛	—1⅜
20	18⅜	Beth Steel pf (1)	4	19	19	19	
129	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	129½	129	129	
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	—1¾
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	29	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ¼
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	34	44½	43	43½	+ ½
48⅛	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	4	48	47½	47¾	+ ¾
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	27	27¼	27	27⅛	
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	3	82¼	82	82¼	+ ¼
10⅜	8¼	Boston & Maine	6	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ¼
4½	3⅝	Botany Con Mills	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 15
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	28	19⅞	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	11	57½	57⅛	57⅛	— ¼
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¾
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45	45	45	— ½
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	2	7	7	7	
38½	34⅛	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	3	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	Feb 15
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	11	46¾	46	46¾	— ½
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	
52¾	48	Brk Un Gas (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ¼
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	Feb 15
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	36	22⅞	21	21¼	+1¼
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	12	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	39	13⅜	13	13	— ¼
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 11
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	183	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (1¾e)	7	43	41¾	41¾	—1½
62	51	Bulova Watch	17	62¾	61¼	62	+ ½
35⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	11	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
39	27	Bush Term db	9	[illegible]	34	34	+ ½
16½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	47	16⅝	16¼	16½	
33	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	49	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	78	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	14	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	4	28¾	28½	28½	
		—C—					
48¼	42⅝	Cal Pack (⅞a)	1	45	45	45	— ½
4	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	373	3¾	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	167	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ½
37⅞	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	5	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
32⅞	27⅛	Canada Dry	70	31	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	54	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
61½	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 15
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	6	169	167¾	169	+1
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	6	99	99	99	+ ¼
32⅞	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	219	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅞
108½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	109	110	+1½
43½	36½	Celotex Corp	19	43½	42	43½	+2
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1½a)	4	35¼	34½	34½	—1
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	39	11⅜	11	11	— ¼
41¾	37½	Central of NJ	1	39	39	39	—1
24¾	17⅛	Cent Viol Sug	1	19⅛	19	19	+ ½
11⅛	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Feb 13
75¾	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	9	71¾	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	24	22⅜	22⅛	22	— ¼
52¾	35½	Champ P & F (¼g)	4	47	46	46	—3
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	20	65⅜	64¾	65¼	+ ¼
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	8	87	87	87	
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	18	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
11½	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	41	12	11	11⅝	+ ¾
4⅝	3¼	Chi & North Western	92	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
15½	11½	Chi & N West pf	37	17⅜	15½	16⅞	+1⅜
3⅛	2⅜	Chi Great Western	26	3⅛	3	3	
16⅜	13⅝	Chi Gt Western pf	48	15½	15	15¼	+ ¼
32	30⅜	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	31	31	31	— ½
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	39	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	289	6⅛	5½	6	+ ½
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
2¾	2¼	Chi RI&P	65	2½	2⅛	2¼	
7¾	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	10	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅝
8⅛	6⅛	Chi RI&P 7% pf	15	8	7⅛	7¾	+ ½
27½	24⅛	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Chi Cot Oil	3	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜	—1
15⅜	12⅛	Childs Co	5	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
135¼	110⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	139	133⅛	130½	132⅛	+2¼
20⅜	18⅞	City I&F (2)	12	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
10⅜	9	City Stores	12	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	3	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
40⅜	35	Clev Gr Brns (2½e)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅜
98⅝	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	1	95	95	95	—1¾
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	4	135	135	134⅞	— ½
57⅝	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 11
21⅝	19⅛	Col-Palm-P (½)	12	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103	103	103	
62¾	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	13	60⅞	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
50¼	44⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	13	50¼	49⅛	50	— ⅞
20⅞	17⅝	Colum G&E (.40e)	191	18⅛	17⅞	18	
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	102¼	102	102	
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	92¼	92¼	92¼	Feb 15
39½	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	5	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	2	44⅛	44	44⅛	Feb 10
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	119⅝	119	119⅝	Feb 15
69¼	64⅝	Com Credit (4a)	10	66½	66	66	
114	109⅞	Com Cr pf (4¼)	3	111⅛	110	110½	Feb 11
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	8	74⅜	73	73	—1¾
120	112	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	—1
21¼	18⅛	Com Solvents (.60a)	49	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
4⅛	3¼	Com & South	113	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	4	65⅛	64	65⅛	+ ⅝
19⅛	13⅝	Conde Nast	3	17⅝	17⅛	17½	
42⅞	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	16	42⅜	42	42⅛	— ¼
19⅛	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
18⅞	16¼	Con Cigar	5	16⅝	16	16	— ¼
10	8½	Con Coal	7	8	9⅝	9¼	
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (½g)	53	44⅞	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
108	105⅞	Con Edison pf (5)	3	106⅛	105½	105½	— ⅜
5¾	4⅞	Con Film	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
18⅜	16⅝	Con Film pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	3	12¼	11½	12¼	¼
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (¼g)	114	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
105⅞	105⅛	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅞	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	15	1	1	1	
32¼	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	25	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ¾
37⅜	29	Cont Baking A	39	34½	33	34⅛	+1¼
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	22	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
109	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	1	108⅜	108¾	108⅜	— ¼
69⅛	59⅜	Cont Can (3)	33	62	60⅝	61⅝	— ⅝
25⅜	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	6	25	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
42⅜	39¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	42⅛	41⅞	42	
3⅞	2¾	Cont Motor	12	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
45⅜	42¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	43	44⅜	44	44⅜	— ¼
32⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (¼g)	5	32	31	31	—1
71¼	67	Corn Prod Ref (3)	5	68	68	68	—1
171½	167	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	167½	167½	167½	— ½
8⅜	6	Coty Inc	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
56½	46	Crane Co	10	54	53½	53¼	— ¾
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Feb 11
[illegible]	35¾	Cream Wheat (½g)	3	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	8	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
100⅞	74¼	Crown C&S (2)	25	93⅛	92	93½	—1⅛
56⅛	54⅞	Cn C&S pf ww (2¼)	3	55⅜	55	55⅜	+ ¾
47⅛	44⅜	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	3	45	44⅞	45	+ ¼
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	67	20⅜	20	20	— ⅝
71⅝	51	Crucible Steel	25	69⅜	67½	68	—2¼
129	120⅛	Cru Stl pf	1	129	129	129	Feb 13
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	3	2½	2½	2½	
14⅜	11¼	Cub-Am Sugar	6	11½	11⅜	11½	
42½	39⅜	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	41½	41½	41½	
20⅜	18	Curtis Publish	15	20	19½	19⅝	— ¼
109½	101⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	3	106	105⅛	106	+ ⅝
7⅞	6½	Curtiss Wright	51	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
22¼	19⅛	Curtiss Wr A (½e)	28	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
90	82	Cutler-Ham (1)	4	90	89	90	+ ¼
		—D—					
18½	17	Davega St (1)	2	17⅞	17⅝	17½	Feb 15
24	23	Davega St pf	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
128¾	104⅜	Deere & Co	10	126½	125½	126½	+1
31½	29¾	Deere pf (1.40)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
29	26½	Deis-Wem Gil (1a)	3	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
53¼	42½	Del & Hudson	16	50⅜	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	17⅛	Del Lack & West	58	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
9¾	7⅝	Den & RG W pf	7	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
146½	140	Det Edison (4a)	1	140¼	140¼	140¼	— ½
74	61	Dev & Ray A (3a)	1	74	74	74	
36½	31	Diam Match (½g)	3	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
40⅛	38¾	Dia Match pf (1½a)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
28⅜	24½	Distill Corp-Seag	6	24¾	24½	24¾	
90½	49	Dist S pf ww	3	90⅛	90	90	— ¼
25	20¾	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
42½	42	Doehler Die C (1e)	18	46½	45	46½	+2½
51	47⅝	Dome Mines (2)	12	48½	48⅛	48¼	+ ¼
11½	10⅝	Dominion St	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
77¼	66⅛	Douglas Aircraft	75	68⅜	66⅜	67⅝	+ ⅝
55	50⅞	Dresser Mfg A (3e)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Feb 13
49¾	35½	Dresser Mfg B (1e)	2	35	35	34	—1¾
1⅜	1	Dul S S & At	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 15
3⅛	2¼	Dul S S & At pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¼	7	Dunhill Int	1	7	7	7	Feb 15
17½	15⅛	Duplan Silk (1)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 13
180½	169	du P de N (¾g)	6	173½	172½	173	— ⅜
135	131½	du P de N db (6)	1	133	133	133	Feb 11
		—E—					
16⅝	11½	East Rolling Mill	9	15¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾
175¼	167½	Eastman Kod (6)	1	172½	172½	172½	—1
37½	32¾	Eaton Mfg (½g)	4	36½	36	36	— ⅜
14⅛	11⅜	Eitingon-Schild	6	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
29	25½	El Paso N G (1.60)	49	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
7¼	5⅛	El&Mus Ind (.18e)	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45½	38¾	El AutoLite (2.60e)	7	44	43¼	43⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	12	El Boat (.60e)	48	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
26⅝	21⅜	El Pr&Lt	116	23⅜	21⅞	22½	+ ½
87	75½	El Pr&Lt $6 pf	11	77½	76	77	+ ½
92¼	79	ElPr&Lt$7 pf	6	83½	81½	83½	+3
44½	41½	El Stor Bat (2¾e)	13	43½	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
8	5⅛	Elk Horn Coal pf	13	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
60	55½	Endicott John (3)	5	60	58¼	60	Feb 11
17¾	14	Eng Pub Ser	6	14¼	14	14¼	— ½
78¼	70½	Eng PS $5 p	2	74½	74¼	74½	Feb 11
80½	77	Eng PS pf ww	1	78	78	78	Feb 15
86½	82½	Eng PS $6 p	1	86½	86½	86½	Feb 13
9¾	8¾	Equit Off Bldg (.10g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
16¾	13⅞	Erie	10	16½	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
31½	26¼	Erie 1st pf	6	30½	29¾	30	+ ⅛
24⅝	22	Erie 2d pf	11	24½	24	24⅛	Feb 11
14⅛	12⅝	Eureka Vac (.80)	10	14	13½	13⅛	
32½	28⅛	Evans Prod (1a)	4	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ¾
6¾	5	Exchange Buffet	1	6	6	6	
		—F—					
71⅞	64⅜	Fairbanks M (1a)	6	64	62½	63	—1¾
210¼	198	Fairb Morse pf (6)	1	189	189	189	—9
70	58	Fajardo Sug (1g)	3	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅞
29⅜	25⅝	Fed Lt & Tr	13	26⅞	26½	26½	
80	66½	Fed Min & Sm	1	80	80	80	
119	105	Fed Min & Sm pf	2	120	120	120	
11⅛	8½	Fed Motor Tr (.40e)	51	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Fed Screw Works	8	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
6	4⅜	Fed Water Ser A	7	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
42½	36½	Fed Dept St (½g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 15
107½	102½	Fed Dept St pf (4¼)	2	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb 15
45⅜	[illegible]	Fidelity-Ph (1.60a)	3	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
38¾	32¾	Firestone (½g)	34	38	37	37⅞	+ ⅜
107½	105	Firestone pf A (6)	2	106⅜	106¼	106⅜	+ ⅛
51½	48⅜	First Nat St (2½a)	7	50½	49⅞	50½	— ⅛
46¼	41	Flinkote Co (1)	23	44	43¼	43¼	— ½
58½	48	Florence St (4¼e)	1	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ½
35¾	34	Florsheim Sh A (1a)	2	35¾	35⅛	35¾	Feb 13
9⅞	6¾	Follansbee Bros	14	8⅝	8	8¼	— ¼
54¾	47½	Food Mach (1)	3	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅜
54½	43	Foster Wheeler	10	49½	47¾	48⅜	—1⅛
18⅜	14	Francisco Sugar	3	15	14¾	14¾	
32¼	26¾	Freeport Sul (1)	10	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
		—G—					
5⅝	4⅝	Gabriel Co A	3	5½	5⅜	5½	
19½	15⅛	Gar Wood (.55e)	6	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
15⅛	12⅛	Gen Am Inv (¾e)	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
105¼	103	Gen Am In pf (6)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Feb 10
84½	70½	Gen Am Tr (3e)	10	85¼	85	85½	+1
19½	16¾	Gen Baking (.60a)	9	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	Gen Bronze	13	13¼	13	13⅛	
29½	25¾	Gen Cable	5	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅜
60½	54	Gen Cable A	4	56	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
123	114½	Gen Cable pf	2	114½	114½	114½	—1
52¼	46½	Gen Cigar (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
64⅞	52¾	Gen Electric (1a)	84	61⅛	60¼	60¾	+ ⅜
44¼	39⅜	Gen Foods (2)	49	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	Gen G&El A	28	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
65⅜	60¼	Gen Mills (3)	9	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
70⅛	60½	Gen Motors (¼g)	169	68⅞	68	68⅛	— ¾
122⅝	119½	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	120½	120¼	120¼	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	Gen Outdoor Adv	11	14	13⅞	14	
60½	53½	Gen Outdoor Adv A	3	53	53	53	— ½
80	69	Gen Print Ink (5e)	1	76	76	76	
5⅜	4½	Gen Pub Ser	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
65⅛	56¾	Gen Ry Sig (1)	2	61	61	61	Feb 15
5¾	4¼	Gen Realty & U	132	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
48⅞	42	Gen Rl&U pf ww	1	44½	44½	44½	
70¼	65½	Gen Refrac (3¼e)	3	66½	66	66	— ¼
33⅜	29¼	Gen Thea Eq (2e)	19	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+ ⅞
43⅝	37	Gen Time In (1)	2	43¾	43½	43½	Feb 15
105¼	105¼	Gen Time In pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Feb 9
20⅞	15¼	Gillette Razor (1¼e)	20	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
88	84½	Gillette Raz pf (5)	1	87	87	87	Feb 15
26⅞	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	20	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
88	83¾	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	
51½	43⅜	Glidden Co (2)	11	50	49⅜	49¾	— ⅛
58¼	54½	Glidden Co pf (2¼)	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	5½	Gobel Adolph	9	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20a)	13	7½	7⅜	[illegible]	— ⅛
41⅜	31	Goodrich BF (1e)	189	42⅝	40⅞	42⅛	+1½
85	79½	Goodrich pf (5)	14	86¼	84½	86¼	+1¼
42⅜	27⅜	Goodyear (½)	205	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
127½	100	Goodyear Co pf (5)	12	124¼	122½	124	+1
144	114½	Goodyear 2d pf (7)	2	142	140	142	+2
13½	11¼	Gotham Hosiery	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅜	3	Graham Paige	94	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
15	6½	Granby Con Mine	30	12½	12	12¼	+ ¾
5⅝	4¼	Grand Union	15	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
27⅜	21½	Grand Un pf (1)	7	23⅞	22¾	23¾	— ⅜
48⅛	41⅜	Granite City Stl (1)	3	46½	46	46	— ⅞
47⅝	43½	Grant W T (1.40a)	4	44¾	44½	44½	+ ¼
21¼	19	Gt North Ore (¾g)	14	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
49⅞	40⅞	Gt Northern pf	37	48	47¼	47½	— ⅜
42¼	35⅝	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	3	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
38½	34	Green, H L (1.60a)	3	35	35	35	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅜	Greyhound	27	16⅛	16	16	
4⅜	3½	Guantanamo Sugar	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
15	13	Gulf Mob & N	1	14	14	14	
56	51¼	Gulf Mob & N pf	8	53½	53⅛	53½	
71¼	55½	Gulf St Steel	7	78	77	77	—2¼
		—H—					
34¾	34	Hack Water (1½)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb
20⅝	13⅛	Hall Printing	18	19⅝	18½	19¼	+1
29⅜	27⅛	Hamilton Watch	15	31	30	31	+1¾
57	50¼	Harb-Walker (½g)	5	54	53½	53½	— ⅝
17¾	16½	Hat Corp Am (.20g)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
8	5⅞	Hayes Body	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
104	101	Hazel Atl Gl (5)	3	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Feb 15
15⅞	13½	Hecker Prod (.60)	31	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
126	120	Helme G W (5a)	1	126	126	126	Feb 9
39⅜	33¾	Hercules Mot (1a)	3	38⅛	38	38	+ ¼
185	150½	Hercules Pow (5¼)	1	175	175	175	Feb 15
67⅜	64⅝	Hershey Choc (3)	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	Feb 15
111	107	Hershey Ch pf (4a)	1	110	110	110	+1⅛
48⅜	45½	Hiram Walker (2)	8	46¾	46½	46⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	19⅜	Hiram Walker pf (1)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb 8
52¾	48	Holland Furn (1⅝e)	5	50½	50	50⅜	—1
25⅜	21	Hollander & S (1)	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
43½	32¾	Holly Sugar (2g)	19	34⅜	34	34⅜	Feb 15
41	40	Houd Her A (2½)	1	41	40⅛	40⅛	Feb 9
27⅞	23⅝	Houd Her B (1½)	14	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
73	65¼	House Finance (4)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
80	76⅞	House F pf (4.68)	1	78⅛	77⅞	78⅛	Jan 28
17⅞	12½	Houston Oil	80	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
84⅜	62⅜	Howe Sound (3a)	54	81⅞	79½	80	+ ⅜
5⅝	5	Hudson & Man	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]
15½	12⅞	Hudson & Man pf	3	14	14	14	— ¼
23⅛	18⅛	Hudson Motor	38	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Hupp Motor	18	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
		—I—					
27⅛	22½	Illinois Central	123	28⅜	27½	28	+ ⅜
57½	46	Illinois Central pf	3	57⅜	57	57	— ½
22¼	12¾	Indian Refining (1e)	6	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	— ¾
40½	36¼	Ind Rayon (1.68a)	51	38⅝	36¾	37½	+1⅞
2	1⅛	Ind Rayon rts wi	278	2	1⅝	2	+ ¼
144	130½	Ingersoll-Rand (2)	1	138	138	138	—1
124	112¼	Inland Steel (1g)	3	120½	120	120½	— ¾
32¼	22½	Inspiration	185	31½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅞
6	5⅜	Insuran ctfs (.20e)	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	11½	Interboro Rap Tran	28	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
6¼	4⅜	Intercon Rubber	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
20¾	16⅝	Interlake Iron	88	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅜
8¾	5	Int Agricultural	78	8½	7⅞	8¼	— ¼
59½	42	Int Agri pr pf	3	57	55½	55½	Feb 15
189	177½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	6	177⅞	176½	177⅞	— ¼
111½	103	Int Harvester (2½)	29	106⅜	106	106½	— ⅝
162	160	Int Harvest pf (7)	1	158	158	158	—2
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydroelec A	104	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
9⅜	6½	Int Mer Marine	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅜	Int Mining (.15g)	24	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
65⅜	62⅛	Int Nickel (½g)	142	65⅜	64⅛	65⅛	+1
135¾	132⅜	Int Nickel pf (7)	1	134¼	134¼	134¼	Feb 15
21⅜	16⅜	Int Pap & P A	12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
14¼	11⅜	Int Pap & P B	3	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
7⅛	5⅜	Int Pap & P C	13	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
108⅜	90¼	Int Pap & P pf	19	99	97⅞	98⅛	+ ¼
45½	41	Int Print Ink (2)	2	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	+ ¾
28⅜	26¼	Int Salt (1½a)	2	27⅜	27¾	27¾	+ ¾
49⅜	48	Int Shoe (2a)	2	48½	48½	48½	Feb 15
44⅜	31¾	Int Silver	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Feb 15
14⅜	11¾	Int Tel & Tel	744	15⅛	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
36⅛	29½	Int Dep St (2¼g)	6	32¼	31⅜	32¼	+1¼
26½	19¾	Intertype (¾e)	2	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
28⅜	25½	Island Creek Coal (2)	2	27½	27	27	
		—J—					
87⅛	78½	Jewel Tea (4)	2	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅛
155	143	Johns-Man (3a)	1	147	147	147	— ½
		—K—					
46	43	Kalamazoo St (¼g)	2	43	42¾	43	
23½	20	Kan City Southern	6	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
44⅞	42	K City Sou pf (1e)	3	43	43	43	Feb 15
31	28⅛	Kauf Dept St (.40g)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
27¼	25	Kayser J (½g)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Feb 15
23⅜	19¼	Kelsey Ha A (1½e)	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
19½	16¾	Kelsey Ha B (1½e)	8	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
64	56⅜	Kennecott (1.70e)	80	62⅜	61	61¾	+1¾
20	17⅛	Keyst Stl&W (.15g)	5	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
46	40	Kimb-Clark (1)	4	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	+ ¾
7¾	5½	Kinney G R	1	6½	6½	6½	
29⅜	27¼	Kresge S S (.30g)	9	28	27⅛	28	+ ½
15⅞	11¾	Kresge Dept St	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅝
47½	42	Kress S H (.40g)	1	42½	42½	42½	Feb 13
42¼	22	Kroger Gro (1.60a)	36	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
		—L—					
23⅞	18½	Lambert (2)	6	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
16½	15½	Lane Bryant	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
26¼	17	Lee Rub & T (½)	11	27	26½	26⅞	— ½
51½	38⅞	Lehigh P Cem (1½)	7	49⅝	48½	49½	+1⅜
3¾	2⅝	Lehigh Val Coal	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18½	15⅝	Lehigh Val Coal pf	9	16½	15	15	— ⅝
21⅜	17¼	Lehigh Val RR	18	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ¼
131	118	Lehman Corp (3a)	5	127½	126¾	126¾	—1¼
21⅜	18	Lehn & Fink (1½e)	7	20¼	20	20	— ½
58	52	Lerner St (2a)	1	56	56	56	Feb 15
79	67¼	Libbey-O-Ford (¾g)	4	77¼	76½	76½	
14⅛	9⅜	Libby McN&L (1e)	16	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
28⅜	26⅜	Life Savers (1.60)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Feb 15
113¼	108	Liggett & Myers (4a)	10	112	111⅜	112	+ ¼
114	106⅜	Lig & Myers B (4a)	2	112½	111⅜	112⅛	+ ¼
175	165	Lig & Myers pf (7)	2	166	166	166	+1
22⅜	21⅜	Lily Tulip (1½a)	2	22½	22½	22½	Feb 15
83½	59	Lima Locomotive	9	80	77½	79	—3
61	54¼	Link Belt (2)	1	58	58	58	
52	43⅝	Liquid Carb (2.60)	7	49	48⅝	49	+ ¼
79	64½	Loew's (2a)	28	75¾	75	75	—1
110	106½	Loew's pf (6½)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅝
3⅞	2½	Loft Inc	68	3⅛	3	3⅛	
80¼	56	Lone Star Cem (2a)	18	69⅞	69	69	
10¾	6½	Long Bell A	13	9½	9⅜	9¼	— ¼
43¼	40	Loose-Wiles (2)	3	40¼	40	40	Feb 15
28⅝	22¾	Lorillard (1.20a)	22	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
94¼	88¼	Louis & N (2½g)	5	92	91¾	91¾	—1¼
28¾	23⅛	Louis G & E (1½)	2	23¼	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
37¾	29¼	Ludlum Stl (¼g)	23	36½	35⅜	35½	— ½
		—M—					
35⅜	34¼	MacAn & For (2a)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Feb 13
58¾	42¾	Mack Trucks (1a)	31	57⅞	57	57¼	— ¾
56	50½	Macy R H (2a)	31	55½	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	13½	Mad Sq Gar (.20g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
61	53	Magma Cop (3e)	3	58¼	57½	57½	+1½
7⅝	6⅛	Manati Sugar	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	14	Mandel Bros (1g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Feb 10
16½	13¾	Manhattan El m gt	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
29¾	23⅞	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
6⅜	4⅜	Maracaibo Oil	42	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
14¼	10¼	Marine Mid (.40a)	36	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
51	47	Marlin Rock (2a)	1	49¼	49	49	— ¼
23	18⅞	Marhsall Field	23	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ½
11½	9	Martin Parry	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
½	⅜	Mart-Parry rts wi	29	¼	¼	¼	
74	60	Masonite Corp (1a)	1	71⅞	71¾	71¾	— ¾
41¾	38½	Math Alkali (1½)	1	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¾
64	59½	May Dept St (3a)	5	60¼	60⅜	60⅜	— ½
15½	14	Maytag Co (½e)	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
44	42⅜	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	43	43	43	Feb 15
36	32½	McCall Corp (2)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
24⅛	18¼	McCrory St	26	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
104	98½	McCrory St pf (6)	2	104	104	104	Feb 11
43¼	40⅜	McGraw El (2a)	1	43¼	43	43	Feb 13
28½	23¾	McGraw H (¼g)	6	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
42½	38	McIntyre Mine (2)	17	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅜
92¾	82⅞	McKees T P (1g)	2	86	86	86	—2¼
14¼	12⅝	McKess & Robbins	62	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
47½	45	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	Feb 15
19	16½	McLellan St (¾g)	21	18	17½	18	+ ¼
[illegible]	25¾	Mead Corp	6	30	29¾	30	+ ½
86½	79¼	Melville Sh (5)	1	80	80	80	+ ½
16⅞	11½	Mengel Co	19	15⅝	15	15⅛	
68¼	59	Mesta Mach (¾g)	2	67½	67½	67½	— ⅛
26	16¾	Miami Copper	105	25⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
32⅞	29¼	Mid-Cont P (1.15e)	18	31⅜	30⅝	31¼	
44½	38⅛	Midland Stl (2a)	10	42	41⅜	42	+ ⅜
111	102	Minn Hon (2)	1	110	110	110	— ¼
15⅝	11	Minn-Moline	17	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
95⅛	88½	Minn-Moline pf	2	93⅛	93	93	Feb 15
2¼	1⅞	Min StP & SSM	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 10
4⅝	3¾	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
29¾	26⅞	Mission Cor (.45e)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
8⅛	6⅞	Mo-Kan-Tex	13	8½	8	8½	+ ½
29½	24⅛	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	65	30	28⅝	29⅞	+1
3½	3	Missouri Pacific	2	3½	3½	3½	
9	7	Missouri Pacific pf	86	9⅜	8½	9	+ ½
40⅞	30¼	Moh'k Carp (1.20a)	6	39⅛	38⅛	38½	
101	93½	Monsanto Chem (1a)	4	99	98	98	
63¼	53½	Mont Ward (2a)	75	63½	62¼	62½	— ¾
2⅛	2	Mont Ward rts	261	2⅛	2	2	Feb [illegible]
45¼	42⅞	Morrell (2.40)	2	45	45	45	Jan 28
2	1½	Mother Lode (⅛e)	14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
38½	34	Motor Prod (3¼e)	3	37⅛	36½	36½	—1
26	21⅜	Motor Wheel (1.60)	7	25¾	25⅜	25½	
36½	32½	Mullins M B (½e)	3	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ¾
36½	27¾	Munsingwear (1¾e)	13	34½	31⅞	32⅛	—2⅞
76½	70	Murphy, G C (2.60)	1	73	73	73	
20¾	17	Murray Corp (½e)	25	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
66	58⅝	Myers & Bro (3)	6	66	63	65	Feb 15
		—N—					
24⅜	17⅜	Nash-Kelvinator (1)	237	24	22¾	23⅞	+1¼
23¼	18½	Nat Acme (¾e)	7	[illegible]	22	22	+ ¼
18⅜	13⅜	Nat Aviation (1e)	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
32⅜	30⅝	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	31	31⅞	30¾	31¾	+ ⅞
167	165	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	41	165	165	165	Feb 15
33¾	30⅛	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	12	30⅞	30¾	30⅜	— ⅛
103⅛	99½	N B & Inv pf A ww (	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅜
37	29⅝	Nat Cash R A (¼g)	9	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ¾
26⅛	23⅛	Nat Dairy (1.20)	31	25	24⅞	24⅞	
23⅛	17⅞	Nat Dept St	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
29	27⅛	Nat Dist Prod (2)	11	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
37⅜	30	Nat En & Stamp (2)	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	Feb 11
37⅞	33⅜	Nat Lead (½a)	20	34⅞	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
171	168	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	168	168	168	Feb 10
61⅞	54	Nat M&St Cast (2e)	9	57¼	56⅛	58⅛	Feb 15
14⅝	11⅛	Nat Pr & Lt (.60)	29	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Nat Ry Mex 1st pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 11
1	¾	Nat Ry Mex 2d pf	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
87¼	70	Nat Steel (2½a)	28	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
71⅛	62	Nat Supply	5	70	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅝
127½	123	Nat Supply pf	1	125½	125½	125½	Feb 10
12½	10⅝	Nat Tea (.60)	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
13	11⅜	Natomas (.80a)	3	13	12⅞	13	
57¼	53	Neisner Bros (2)	1	55	55	55	—1
60	54½	Newberry, J J (2.40)	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Feb 15
41⅜	34⅜	Newport Ind (.60)	86	40⅜	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅞
98½	78⅛	N Y Air Br (½g)	4	93	92½	93	—2
44⅞	40	NY Central	188	44¼	43½	44	+ ⅛
55⅛	41	NY Chi & St L	2	57¼	57	57	+ ¾
100	83	NY Chi & St L pf	2	96	94⅞	95	+ ⅜
2	1½	NY Investors	12	1⅜	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	5½	NY NH & H	248	8⅝	8	8½	+ ⅝
24⅛	16¼	NY NH & H pf	213	26¼	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅝
6¼	5	NY Ont & Western	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	NY Rys pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 13
5⅝	4½	NY Rys pf st	5	5⅜	4½	4½	Feb 2
15⅝	12	NY Shipbuilding	17	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
272	259½	Nor & West (2½g)	1	267	267	267	+ 2
3¼	2	Norfolk Southern	7	2⅝	2½	2½	
17⅜	13⅜	Nor Am Aviation	29	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	29⅞	Nor Am Co (1a)	69	31	30⅜	30⅜	+ ¼
57¼	55½	Nor Am pf (3)	6	56	55½	55½	—1
104½	102½	Nor Am Ed pf (6)	3	104½	104	104	+ ⅛
32⅞	27¼	Northern Pacific	111	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
5⅞	3¼	Norwalk T & R	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		—O—					
19⅛	17⅛	Ohio Oil (.60e)	114	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
62⅜	53⅛	Oliver Equip	2	60¼	60	60	Feb 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	Omnibus Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Omnibus pf (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oppen Collins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Otis Elev (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Otis Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Otis Steel 1pf (5½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Otis Steel pr pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Owens Ill Gl (1½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Outbd M&M (.30g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		—P—Q—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac Am Fish (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Fin (1.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac G & E (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac Lighting (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac Mills (1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pac W Oil (.65e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Packard Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pan-Am Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Panhandle Pro & R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paraffine Cos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paraf Cos pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paramount Pic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paramount 1 pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paramount 2 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Park & Tilford (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Park Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parke Davis (.60g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parker R-Pr (1½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Tran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pathe Film	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Patino Mines (.60e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peerless Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penick & Ford (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penney, J C (1g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn Coal & Coke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn Dix Cem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn Dix Cem pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn RR (2e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peoples Drug (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peoples Gas L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peoria & East Ry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pere Marq	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pere Marq pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pere Marq pr pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pet Milk (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Petrol Corp (.90e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfeiffer Brew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phelps Dodge (.35g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phil Co pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phil Co pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phila & R Coal & I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip Morris (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phillips Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phillips Pet (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phoenix Hosiery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pierce Oil pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pierce Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts Coal pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts Sc&B (.52½e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts Ter Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts United	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittston Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Plymouth Oil (.90e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pond Creek P (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Poor & Co B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Por Ric Am T A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Por Ric Am T B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Postal Tel & C pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pressed Steel Car	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Press Stl C 1pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Press Stl C 2pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Procter & Gam (2a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser N J (2.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub S NJ pf (5)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub Ser NJ pf (7)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub S NJ pf (8)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pub S El&G pf (5)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullman, Inc (1½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pure Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Purity Bak (.15g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Quaker St Oil (.80)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		—R—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Radio Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Radio Co pf (3½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Radio Corp pf B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Radio K O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Raybes Man (1½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading 1st pf (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading 2d pf (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Real Silk Hose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reis Robert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reis Robert pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reliable St (½e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rem Rand (.60a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rem R pr pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rem R pf ww	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reo Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Repub S cv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Repub S pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Revere C & Br	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Met (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Met pf (5½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Spg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynolds Tob B (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rhine W El Pr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ritter Dental (⅝e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Roan Ante (1.12e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ruberoid (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rutland pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		—S—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeway St (2a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St Jos Ld (1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St L-San Fran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	St L-San Fran pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Savage Arms (1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Schenley Dis (3a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Schenley D pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Schulte Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Schulte Stores pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Air Line pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seaboard Oil Del (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagrave Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sears Roebuck (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Servel Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sharon Steel (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sharon St pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sharpe & Dohme	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sharp & D pf A (3½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shattuck F G (.40)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Un Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shell Un pf (5½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Silver King (.15g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Simmons Co (3e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Simms Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Skelley Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Skelley Oil pf (6)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith & C vtc (1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith, A O	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Snider Pack	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Socony-Vac (¼g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	So Am G&P (.10e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	So P Rico Sug (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	South Cal Ed (1½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Ry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Ry pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	South Ry M&O (4)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Spalding AG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sparks Withington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Spear & Co (1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Spencer-Kell (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sperry Corp (2e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Spicer Mfg (3e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Spiegel Inc (1¾e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sq D cl B (1.60e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Brands (½g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Com Tob	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand G&EI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand G&E $6 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand G&E $7 pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Invest Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Oil Kan (1e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Starrett (LS) (1.40e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sterling Pr (3.80a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stewart-War (½a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stokely Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Stone & Web	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Studebaker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun Oil (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Superheat (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Superior Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Superior Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sutherland P (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sweets Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Swift & Co (1.20a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Swift Intern (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sym Gould ww	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sym Gould xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		—T—					
[illegible]	[illegible]	Talcott (J) (.15g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Telautograph (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenn Corp (.15e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas & Pac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Corp (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Corp rts wi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Gulf Pro (.05e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Gulf Sul (2½e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tex Pac C&O (.10g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tex Pac L Tr (1.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thatcher Mfg (1a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thatcher pf (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	The Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thermoid Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Third Ave Ry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson, J R (1½)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson P (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tide W As Oil (.60)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tide W As Oil pf (5)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Timken D Ax (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Timken Rol Bear (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transamerica (.40a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tr&W Air (.30e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Transue & W (½e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅞	9	Tri-Continent (⅛e)	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
108⅞	108	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	Feb 5
10⅛	8⅝	Truax Traer (¼g)	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
24¾	22	Truscon Stl	5	23	22¾	23	Feb 13
38⅜	34⅝	Twen C Fox F (2e)	5	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	42⅞	Twen Cen F pf (1½)	2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
17¼	13⅞	Twin Cit RT	15	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
		—U—					
6⅜	4⅝	Ulen & Co	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
100⅜	91½	Und-El-Fish (3)	4	93½	93	93	
48	43⅛	Union Bag & P (2)	4	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
109	101½	Union C&C (.30g)	19	108⅜	106¾	108	+1
28⅛	25⅜	Union Oil Cal (1)	40	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
135⅛	126⅜	Union Pacific (6)	5	133	131	133½	+1½
99⅝	98	Union Pac pf (4)	2	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	Feb 15
31⅛	28⅝	Union T Car (1.60)	3	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅜	Un Air Line (.20e)	22	21⅝	21	21⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	27⅞	Un Aircraft (⅜e)	73	30⅝	29⅞	29	— ⅛
31¼	25	Un Am Bosch	4	31	30⅝	30⅝	Feb 11
30⅝	28⅛	Un Biscuit (1.60)	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	Feb 15
91	79	Un Carbon (3a)	3	87	87	87	
32⅜	28⅛	Un-Carr Fast (2a)	3	32	32	32⅜	+1
8⅛	6⅝	Un Corp (.20e)	73	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
46⅛	43⅝	Un Corp pf (3)	15	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	14⅛	Un Drug (¾e)	9	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	18⅜	Un Dyewood (1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Un El Coal	15	8⅝	8	8⅝	— ⅛
60⅛	46⅛	Un Eng&Fd (½g)	4	39⅛	39	39⅛	
85⅛	80⅛	Un Fruit (3)	4	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞	+1½
17	14⅛	Un Gas Imp (1)	59	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
111⅝	111¼	Un Gas Im pf (5)	2	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
16⅛	6½	Un Paper Board	18	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	17	US & For Sec	7	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
100⅛	96⅛	US & For Sec pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Feb 10
3⅝	3	US Distrib	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 10
34⅞	29⅜	U S Freight (1¾e)	9	30⅞	30	30¼	+ ⅛
137	122	US Gypsum (2a)	1	132	132	132	Feb 13
20⅝	17	US Hoffman Ma	14	20⅜	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
61	53⅝	US Hoffman pf (2¾)	2	60	60	60	
43⅝	37⅛	US Indus Alcohol	30	41½	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
9	6⅛	US Leather	5	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	US Leather A	2	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
104	89	US Leather p pf	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Feb 13
71⅜	60⅛	US Pipe & F (3)	5	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
19⅜	16⅜	US Realty & Imp	35	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	44⅛	US Rubber	78	58⅝	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
100⅝	92⅛	US Rubber 1st pf	19	99	98¼	99	+ ⅛
92⅛	83⅛	US Smelting (2a)	2	88½	88	88	
75⅛	71	US Smelt pf (3½)	3	71	71	71	
109⅞	75	US Steel	372	106⅝	104⅛	105⅛	— ⅞
150	139⅜	US Steel pf (7)	3	145¼	145⅛	145⅛	—1¼
135	129⅞	US Tobacco (5a)	1	134	134	134	
9⅝	7⅛	Un Stockyards (⅛e)	7	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8⅜	6⅜	Un Stores A	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
84⅛	81½	Un Stores pf	47	82	82	82	Feb 9
86	79	Uni Leaf T (3)	2	79½	79	79½	Feb 11
4⅝	3	Util Pr & Lt A	55	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
		—V—					
2⅜	1⅜	Vadsco Sales	8	2	2	2	
44⅜	39⅛	Van Raalte (⅜g)	*1	42	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	Vanadium	23	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	42⅛	Vick Chem (2a)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¼
37	87	Vicks, S & P pf (5)	3	87	87	87	Feb 13
9⅛	7⅜	Vir Car Chem	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
61⅛	54½	Vir Car Ch 6% pf	8	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
133	127⅜	Vir Ry pf (6)	1	133	133	133	Feb 11
		—W—					
4¼	3⅛	Wabash	31	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9	Wabash pf A	63	13⅛	11¾	13⅛	+1⅞
19⅜	16	Waldorf (1.20a)	16	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
49	37¼	Walgreen (2)	4	47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
17	11⅛	Walworth Co	48	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
50⅜	42	Ward Baking A	4	47	46	46	Feb 10
9¼	6⅛	Ward Baking B	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
99	94	Ward Bak pf	1	97	97	97	+1
18	14⅛	Warner Pic	[illegible]	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
69⅛	65½	Warner Pic pf	1	68	68	68	Feb
1⅜	1⅛	Warner-Quinlan	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12¼	6⅜	Warren Bros	28	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
35⅛	24	Warren Bros cv pf	[illegible]	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ¾
43⅛	35½	Warren F&P (1)	2	42½	42¼	42⅝	— ⅛
38	35	Waukesha Mot (1)	3	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Webster Eisenlohr	5	8⅜	8⅛	8½	
51⅛	46	Wesson Oil (½e)	3	46⅛	46	46	—1
84⅛	81	Wesson Oil pf (4)	*1	81	81	81	Feb 16
10⅜	8⅛	Western Maryland	19	10⅜	10	10	
21⅛	17½	West Maryland 2nf	3	20½	20	20	— ⅛
3	2½	Western Pacific	85	3⅛	2⅞	3	
8⅛	7¼	Western Pacific pf	76	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
83⅛	74⅛	West Union (¾g)	24	77⅛	75¾	77	+ ½
56⅞	48⅜	Westh Air Br (1)	23	54⅛	53	54⅛	+ ⅜
167⅛	145	Westh El&M (1g)	13	157⅛	155⅞	157	+ ¾
30⅜	26	Weston El In (.85e)	1	27⅜	27½	27½	
26¼	23⅛	Westvaco Chl (1)	2	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	33	Westv Chl pf (1½)	1	34	33¾	34	Feb 13
52	38	Wheeling Steel	3	50	49⅛	49¼	Feb 10
110	103	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	2	109	109	109	
32⅜	23⅛	White Motor	190	33⅜	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	15½	White Rock (1.40)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
6⅜	5⅜	White Sew Mach	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
46⅛	40	White Sew Mach pf	1	42	41	41	— ¼
6¼	4⅛	Wilcox Oil & G	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
12	8⅜	Wilson (½)	42	11¼	11	11	— ¼
88	79⅜	Wilson pf (6)	2	87½	87½	87½	
65⅜	57⅛	Woolworth (2.40)	44	58	57¼	58	+ ⅜
47	34½	Worth Pump	2	44¼	43½	43½	— ⅜
91	77⅜	Worth P pf B	3	90	90	90	Feb 15
76	72	Wrigley W J (3a)	1	72	72	72	
		—Y—Z—					
62½	49⅛	Yale & Towne (.60a)	1	58	58	58	—1⅛
36⅞	20⅛	Yellow Tr & C	540	37⅛	35⅜	36⅛	— ⅛
46⅜	42¼	Young S&W (3)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46½	— ⅛
86¾	75½	Young Sh & Tube	21	84⅜	83	83	— ⅛
115	104½	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	104¾	104¾	103¾	Feb 11
38⅜	33	Zenith Radio (½g)	44	39⅛	36½	39⅛	+2¼
9¼	7½	Zonite Prod	9	8½	8	8	— ⅛

(‡) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Inactive Stocks

Prices to 2:30

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66	58	Abr & Str (¼g)	10	60	60	60	Feb 11
100½	100½	Ala & Vicks	10	100½	100½	100½	Jan 22
		Alb & Sus	10	178	178	178	Aug 5
110	110	Allegh & Western (6	10	110	110	110	Jan 26
75⅛	66	Am Bank N pf (3)	20	72	72	72	Feb 11
153	139	Am Brk S pf (5¼)	60	154	152½	152½	— ½
29	29	Am Coal	10	29	29	29	Jan 25
99	96½	Am Cr Sug pf (6)	20	99	99	99	Feb 15
		Am Ex	10	175	175	175	Oct 3
170	164	Am R&St S p (7)	420	167¼	167	167	Feb 15
45	41	Am Shipbuilding (2)	80	41¾	41¼	41½	— ⅛
148	143½	Am Snuff pf (6)	20	146	146	146	—1
115	111½	Am Steel F pf (7)	110	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
111	106	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	10	111	111	111	
121¼	119½	Arch-Dan-M pf (7)	10	121¼	121¼	121¼	Feb 8
		Artloom Corp pf	700	100	99¾	100	Dec 29
133	126¾	Atlas Powder pf (5)	30	126¾	126¾	126¾	Feb 15
52	39¼	Austin Nic pf A	20	50	50	50	—1¾
110½	105	Bang&Aroo pf (2¾)	60	108⅜	108	108	Feb 15
42	38½	Barker Br pf	90	38½	38½	38½	
114	112	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	20	112	112	112	Feb 15
42	40½	Beech Creek (2)	20	42	42	42	Jan 20
32½	30¼	Bloomingdale (.10g)	300	30½	30¼	30¼	Feb 9
94½	92	Blumenthal pf	10	92	92	92	Feb 11
93	88	Bon Ami A (1g)	30	92⅜	91¾	92	+ ⅛
45¾	42¾	Bon Ami B (⅜g)	10	44	44	44	
115½	110	Bucyrus Erie pf (7)	50	115½	115½	115½	½
45¼	24¼	Bush T Bldg pf ct	150	40½	38	40½	+3¾
91	83½	Byers AM 7% pf	10	84	84	84	
61	60⅛	Canada Southern (3	30	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	Feb 3
52¼	50	Cap Ad A pf (3)	40	50	50	50	Feb 6
102	101	Car Cl&O (4)	90	101	101	101	Feb 8
106	104	Car Cl&O st (5)	20	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Feb 15
129¾	124½	Case J I Co pf (7)	10	125	125	125	
82½	78⅜	Celotex Cp pf (5)	20	80	79	79	Feb 13
107¼	106	Cen Ill Lt pf (4½)	20	106	106	106	Feb 10
115	108½	Century Rib pf (7)	10	111	111	111	Feb 9
82	67⅞	Cer-Teed pf (6)	280	80	79	79¼	— ¼
111	109	Champ P&F pf (6)	10	111	111	111	Feb 13
11⅜	8¼	Chi Ind&L pf	40	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
51	46½	Chile Cop (1)	20	49¾	49¾	49¾	Feb 15
91½	85	City I&F pf (6½)	20	90	90	90	—1⅛
86¾	45	City Invest (2)	4	90½	89½	89½	—2
90	90	Clev & Pt reg (3½)	10	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1
		Clev & Pt spl (2)	50	50½	50½	50½	Dec 11
113	107	Clev El pf (4½)	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	Feb 13
113	113	CCC&St L pf (5)	150	113	113	113	Jan 12
130	126	Cluett Peabdy pf (7)	30	130	130	130	Feb 13
113½	110½	Collins & A pf (7)	30	112¾	112¾	112¾	Feb 15
29¾	26	Colo Beacon Oil	20	29	29	29	Feb 11
24¾	21	Col & Southern	150	23¾	23¼	23½	
30	24	Col & Southern 1pf	20	26¾	26⅝	26¾	
29	25	Col & Southern 2pf	30	26	26	26	Feb 15
101	92	Col G&E pf B (5)	130	92⅛	92	92	— ¼
22	18⅜	Conn R & L pf	1	20½	20½	20½	+1⅛
85	84	Con Cigar pf (7)	20	85	84	85	
92	91	Con Cigar p pf (6½)	10	91	91	91	
92	88⅜	Con Cig p pf xw(6½)	50	91½	91½	91½	Feb 15
40¾	34	Con Coal pf vtc	80	37½	36¾	36¾	—1⅜
77	63⅞	Corn Ex Bk Ts (3)	40	77	75¾	75¾	— ¾
122	109	Crown Wil 1pf (7)	10	120	120	120	— ½
17⅜	12⅝	Cuba R R pf	30	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
127	110	Cub-Am Sugar pf	60	120	120	120	Feb 13
86	80	Cushman 7% (3½)	100	85	85	85	Feb 4
55½	49	Cushman 8%	20	55	54½	55	Feb 15
109	106½	Day'n P&L pf (4½)	10	106½	106½	106½	Feb 8
12	10⅜	Det & Mack	30	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	Feb 5
26	23	Det & Mack pf	10	23	23	23	Jan 20
44	37¼	Dixie-Vor A (2½)	10	41	41	41	
122	121½	Duplan Silk pf (8)	30	121¾	121¾	121¾	Jan 26
115½	112½	Duq Lt 1pf (5)	20	114	114	114	
163	159	Eastman K pf (6)	10	161	161	161	Feb 10
114	111	El Auto Lite pf (7)	10	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
115½	111	Endicott J pf (5)	70	113	113	113	Feb 11
80	80	Erie & Pitts (3½)	100	80	80	80	Jan 14
5⅜	3½	Fairbanks Co	200	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
28	21½	Fairbanks Co pf	30	26½	26½	26½	
103	37	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6	20	100	100	100	Feb 9
34	34	Filene's (1.70e)	10	34	34	34	Jan 19
122	116½	Food Ma pf (4½)	70	118	118	118	—1
135	124	Foster Wheel pf	60	127½	127½	127½	—2½
83	76	P Simon pf	20	76	76	76	—4
115½	109½	Freeport Sul pf (6)	20	115½	115	115	Feb 13
73	65	Fuller Co pr pf	30	65	65	65	Feb 15
48½	41½	Fuller Co 2d pf	40	42	41½	41½	— ½

(Continued on Next Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Easier, Except for Utility Issues—Mines Up on Curb

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 4¼s '47-52	120	119.27	119.27
4 3¼s '43-45	107.18	107.18	107.18
49 3⅜s '40-43 June	107.3	107.3	107.3
149 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	108.3	108.3	108.3
1 3¼s '41	107.28	107.28	107.28
8 3¼s '44-46	108.19	108.15	108.15
36 3⅛s '46-49	108	108	108
25 3⅛s '49-52	108	108	108
11 3s '46-48	107.9	107.7	107.7
17 3s '51-55	106.20	106.15	106.15
46 2⅞s '55-60	104.15	104.12	104.12
30 2¾s '45-47	105.17	105.14	105.14
26 2¾s '48-51	104	103.29	103.29
357 2¾s '51-54	103.8	103.2	103.4
13 2¾s '56-59	103.5	103.3	103.4
42 2½s '49-53	101.15	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
25 3¼s '42-47	103.27	103.27	103.27
1 3s '47	105.3	105.3	105.3
1 3s '47 reg	105.1	105.1	105.1
55 3s '49	105.3	105.2	105.2

Home Owners' Loan

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
81 3s A '52	104.25	104.22	104.22
57 2¾s '49	102.20	102.17	102.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	105	105	105
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Alleghany 5s '49	95½	95	95½
1 Alleghany 5s '50	91½	91½	91½
77 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	68	67⅞	68
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100½	100½	100½
40 Am & For P 5s 2030	84¾	84	84⅜
7 Am Ice 5s '53	93	93	93
10 Am I G Chm 5½s '49	108¾	108½	108¾
2 Am Int 5½s '49	106	106	106
28 Am T & T 5½s '43	111¾	111½	111½
166 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	109½	109½	109½
74 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100⅛	99⅞	100
1 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	92½	92½	92½
1 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
43 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅞	99½	99¾
6 Armstrong C 4s '50	106	105¾	105¾
10 A T & SF cvt 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
7 A T & SF 4s '95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 A T & SF adj 4s '95	106½	106½	106½
16 A T & SF adj 4s '95 st	106½	106	106
1 A T & SF 4s 1905-55	108	108	108
1 A T & SSF 4s 1909-55	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 A T & SF 4s '60	105	105	105
2 A T & SF 4½s C-A '62	111½	111½	111½
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	114½	114½	114½
7 AC Line 1st 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
15 ACL clt 4s '52	96¼	96	96¼
13 AC Line 4½s '64	96	95⅞	95⅞
5 AC Line 5s '45	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Atl &2Dan 1st 4s '48	59	59	59
4 AtRe5s'37	101 17-32	101 17-32	101 17-32
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	102⅝	102	102⅝
15 B&O rfg 5s '95	93⅝	93⅝	93¼
1 B&O 5s '96 F	92	92	92
8 B&O 5s 2000D	92½	92	92
27 B&O cvt 4½s'60	78⅞	78	78⅛
18 B&O 5s '48	107¼	107	107
1 B&O 5sPLE&WV '41	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 B&O 5s SW '50	105⅝	105½	105½
21 B&O 4s TC '59	97	97	97
11 BellTPa 5s '48B	116	116¼	116¼
68 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96½	95¾	96⅜
5 Bos&Me 5s '67	89	88½	88¾
4 Bos&Me 4¾s JJ'61	84¼	84¼	84¼
13 Bos&Me 5s '55	90¾	90¼	90½
48 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	34¼	32⅛	32⅛
5 BosCon Mills 6½s '34	38	38	37½
2 Bkly Cit RR 5s '41	100	100	100
33 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅝	101¼	101½
26 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103	102¾	102¾
5 BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	127½	127½	127½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	119	119	119
20 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104¼	104	104
5 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91⅛	91	91
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	111⅝	111⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111	111	111
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	113½	113½	113½
12 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅞	115¾	115⅞
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¾	116½	116½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	125	125	125
1 CanPac 5s '44	113	113	113
15 Can Pac 5s '64	108¾	108	108¾
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	104⅝	104⅜	104½
31 Can Pac 4s perp	97½	96⅝	96¾
9 Caro C&O 6s '52	109	108⅞	108⅞
1 Car&Gen 5s '50	106	106	106
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	21	21	21
7 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	19¾	19½	19⅝
13 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	32½	32⅜	32½
2 CenGa 1st 5s '45	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5 CenIll E&G 5s '51	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	106	106	106
3 CenNew Eng 4s '61	73½	73	73
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
8 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85½	85	85
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
9 Certain-td 5½s '48	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	107½	107½	107½
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
5 C&O con 5s'39	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 C&O gen 4½s '92	120	120	120
9 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98	97½	97½
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	116½	116½	116½
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	111¾	111¾
49 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	42	40⅞	42
26 Chic Gt West 4s '59	48	47½	48
8 Chi I & L 5s '66	22¾	22½	22½
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89	69½	69½	69½
356 CMSP&P a 5s 2000	11½	10⅝	11¼
292 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	33½	32¼	32¾
7 CM&SP 4s '89	63½	63⅜	63½
42 Chi & N W 6½s '36	59⅝	59	59
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	35½	34¾	35½
23 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	52⅝	52¼	52¼
261 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	22	21¼	21⅞
13 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	33	33	33
22 Ch & NW4½s2037C	33	33	33

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Chi & NW 4s 87	50	50	50
5 Chi Ry 5s 27	76	76	76
9 CRI&P 4½s 52	22⅞	22¼	22½
23 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	21¼	21	21
77 CRI&P cvt 4½s 60	11¾	10¾	11⅛
10 CRI&P 4s 88	41	41	41
47 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23	22⅛	23
79 CRI&P rfg 4s34 ctf	20¼	19⅞	20
6 CTHte & SE rf 5s60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
4 CtH&SE inc 5s60	91	91	91
2 Chi Un Sta 4s 63D	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
16 Chi U S 3¾s 63	106¾	106¼	106½
14 Chi&W Ind 4¼s 62	103⅜	103	103
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104¾	104⅛	104⅛
18 Cinn Gas & E 3¼s'66	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞
11 CCC&St 4½s '77	97	96½	97
1 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '37	105½	105½	105½
15 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	107½	107⅝
1 Clev Un Term 5½ '72	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	106½	106½	106½
18 Clev U Ter 4½s '77C	104½	104½	104½
3 Col F&I 's '43	107½	107½	107½
1 Col F&I 5s '70	95	95	95
3 Col & So 4½s '80	73½	73½	73½
2 Colum G 5s '52 Ap	103¾	103½	103½
15 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
12 Coml Credit 3¼s '51	98¼	97⅞	97¾
2 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	104½	104½	104½
25 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	105	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
2 Cop Gas NY 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
68 Con Oil 3½s '51	104¾	104⅜	104½
22 Cons Pow 3½s '70	102	101¾	101⅞
6 Cons Pow 3¾s '65	105⅝	105½	105½
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Crane Co 3½s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101
5 Crown Cork 4s2'50	106½	106½	106½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	60	60	60
12 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104⅝	104½	104½
1 D&H5½'37	100 22-32	100 22-32	100 22-32
24 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	93½	93¼	93¼
16 D & R G 4s '36	33⅝	32¾	33½
6 D & R G West 5s '55	21½	21⅝	21½
26 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	20⅝	20½	20⅝
6 D & R G West 5s '78	30	30	30
6 Det T Tun 4½s '61	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜
6 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	69	68½	69
24 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105⅜	105½
10 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	115½	115½	115½
5 El Paso NatGas4¾s'46	162	162	162
17 Erie rf 5s '67	86½	86	86
6 Erie rf 5s '75	86	85¾	86
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	90	89¾	89¾
7 EriePitts 3½s '40B	106	105⅞	105⅞
8 Fair Morse 4s '56	104	104	104
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Fed L & T 5s '42 sta	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
35 Fla E Cst 5s '74	16⅝	16¼	16¼
4 Francis Sug 6s '56	80⅝	80¼	80⅝
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	102⅛	102	102
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	95½	95¼	95½
44 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 Goodrich 6s '45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104¼	104½
6 Gt Nor 5s '73	114½	114½	114½
11 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	107¾	107½	107¾
30 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105½	105	105
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
40 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	124	122⅜	122½
7 Gt Nor 4s .46 H	110	109¾	109¾
7 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 Gulf tS StL 4½s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Hockg V 4½s '99	120	120	120
6 Hir Walker 4¼s '45	107⅛	107	107
7 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Hou Oil Tex 5½s '40,	103	102⅞	103
2 Housatonic 5s '37	84¾	84½	84¾
12 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	52	51⅜	51½
5 Hud Gas Co 5s '49	120½	120½	120½
25 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	82¾	82½	82½
14 Hud & M inc 5s '57	34½	34⅛	34¼
5 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106	106	106
4 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101½	101½	101½
20 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	77	76⅜	76¾
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92½	92½	92½
4 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
1 Ill Cen Om 3s '51	86	86	86
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ill Cen StL 3s '51	92	92	92
1 Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	97	97	97
5 Ill Cen 3½s '52	88¼	88⅛	88¼
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	84½	84¼	84¼
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	108	108	108
10 Ind & Lou 4s '56	41	41	41
13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103	102½	102½
35 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	95¾	95½	95½
9 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	11¾	11¼	11¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	34½	34½	34½
26 Int Hydro El 6s '44	86	85½	85½
13 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80	79⅞	80
15 Int Paper 6s '55	99⅝	99¼	99¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
2 Int Rys C Am 6s '41	102	102	102
75 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89½	89	89
16 Int T&T 4½s '52	75	74⅜	74¾
49 Int T&T deb 5s '55	80½	80	80
10 James F & Cl 4s '59	99¼	99	99
15 Jones & L St 4¼s '61	104	103¼	103¼
6 KC FtS & Mem 4s '36	64½	64½	64½
4 KC South 5s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
28 KC South 3s '50	91	90¾	90¾
7 KC Term 4s '60	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Kings Co El&P 6s '97	156	156	156
4 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	108	108	108
2 Lac Gas 6s '42B	67	67	67
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 LE & West 2d 5s '41	106	106	106
4 L S & M S 3½s '97	104	104	104
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	70	70	70
1 Lehigh Val 5s2003	85	85	85
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	75¾	75¼	75¼
13 Leh Val 4s2003	70¼	69⅝	70
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Liggett & M 7s '44	131¼	131	131¼
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
17 Loews 3½s '46	100	99½	99½
2 Long Isl gen 4s '38	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	105	104½	105

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
19 Lorillard Co 7s '44	130½	130	130½
13 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	98½	98⅜	98⅜
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	106½	106½	106½
2 Louis & N 4s '40	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	100⅜	100¼	100¼
18 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	94⅝	94¼	94¼
3 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	111	111	111
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	100	100	100
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	84	84	84
5 Manat Sug 7½s '42	80½	79¾	79¾
8 Manat Sug 7½s '42 ct	80	79½	80
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	52⅝	52	52
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	49½	48⅞	48⅞
3 Marion St Shov 6s '47	98¾	98	98¾
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106⅛	105¾	105¾
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 Mich Cen 4s '40	105	105	105
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 M&SL con 5s'34 ct	14¼	14	14¼
1 M&StL rfg 5s'62	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 M & StL 4s '49	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	28	27¼	28
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	26¾	25⅝	25⅝
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	94½	94½	94½
2 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	32¼	32¼	32¼
39 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	87¼	87	87
26 M-K-T adj 5s '67	75¼	74¾	75¼
11 M-K-T 4½s '78	78	77½	77¾
2 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	93¾	93½	93½
66 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15	14½	14⅝
21 Mo Pac 5s '65A	45	45	45
39 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	45½	45	45½
37 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	45½	44¾	45½
97 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19½	18½	19¼
30 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	45½	44¾	45½
11 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	45½	45	45
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	37¼	37¼	37¼
4 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	52½	51⅞	52½
2 Mob & O 5s '38	37½	37½	37½
8 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	95⅛	95	95
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
5 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	109¼	108⅝	108⅝
56 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95¼	95	95¼
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
8 Mor&Es 3½s 2000	94¼	94⅛	94¼
7 Nassau El 4s '51	61	61	61
45 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	105¾	105¼	105¾
5 NtRyMex 4½s '57 asd	4½	4½	4½
17 NtRRMex 4½s'26 asd	5¼	5¼	5¼
25 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¼	105	105
5 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
3 NO Gt Nor 5s '83	96¾	96⅝	96¾
8 NO Pu Sv 5s '52A	101	100⅝	100⅝
5 NO Pub Sv 5s '55B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
46 N Orl Term 4s '53	98⅛	98	98
3 N Orl&NE 4½s '52	84½	84½	84½
6 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	53	53	53
7 NoTex&M 5½s '54	57	57	57
10 NOTex&Mex 5s '56C	54½	54⅜	54½
29 NY&Q El&P 3½s'65	105	105	105
134 NYC cvt 6s '44	110½	109¼	110
10 NYC rf 5s 2013	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
14 NYC 4½s 2013A	94⅜	94½	94½
22 NYC con 4s '98	101	100½	100½
33 NYC 3¾s '46	103¼	102⅞	102⅞
4 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94⅝	94¼	94¼
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	101	100½	100½
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	95½	95½	95½
4 NYChi&StL 6s '38	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	104½	104½	104½
17 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	95	94½	94½
5 NYCh&StL 4s '37	102	102	102
8 NYChi&StL 4s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 NY Dock Co 4s '51	68	67⅞	68
16 NY Edis 3¼s '65	102	101⅝	102
29 NYEdis 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅛	101½
3 NYCEl H&P 4s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
12 NY Lack&W4s73A	103	102⅞	102⅞
28 NYNH&Hcvt 6s'48	60	58	59
6 NYNH&H col 6s'40	69½	69	69½
50 NYNH&H 4½s'67	51⅝	50¾	51
13 NYNH&H 4s '55	45	44½	44½
38 NYNH&H 4s '56	45½	44	44½
78 NYNH&H 4s '57	35⅛	33	34¼
18 NYNH&H 3½s'47	44½	42	44½
4 NYNH&H 3½s'54	44½	44½	44½
1 NYNH&H 3½s'56	44½	44½	44½
15 NYNH&H Con 4s'54	41⅛	40	40⅝
8 NYNH&Con4sJul'55	40½	40	40½
21 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	41¼	41	31¼
2 NY O & W gen4s'55	38	38	38
7 NY Ry Inc 6s'55	63¾	63	63
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	60	60	60
15 NY Tel 4½s '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
225 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	19⅝	18⅝	19
6 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107½	107	107½
3 Nia Falls P 3½s '66	103½	103½	103½
10 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	82	82	82
9 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	28⅝	28½	28½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	118¼	118¼	118¼
18 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105⅛	105	105⅛
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¼	104	104
17 Nor Pac 6s '2047	111⅛	111	111
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	107⅛	107	107
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	78¾	78½	78½
2 Nor States Pw 6s '41	103	103	103
10 Nor States Pw 5s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Nor States Pw 5s '41	107⅞	102⅞	102⅞
18 Nor States P 4½s '61	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	28½	28⅛	28¼
104 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	103⅞	104
3 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	112	111⅞	112
13 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	111¾	111⅝	111¾
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅜	106¼	106¼
33 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103½	102½	103½
13 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105¾	105½	105⅝
7 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102	101⅞	100⅞
2 Pac T&T 3¼s C '66	102	102	102
79 Para Pict 6s '55	104	102½	103½
4 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100½	100	110½
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	106	105⅝	106
13 Pen Co 4s '63	104	103¾	104
7 Pen RR con 4½s '60	120	119½	120
26 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111¼	111⅛	111¼
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106⅜	106	106⅛
11 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106	105¾	106
9 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	104	103½	103½
56 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99¾	99⅛	99⅛
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114	114	114
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10 PhilBal&W 4½s77C	117	117	117
1 Phila Co 5s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Phil Elec 4s 71	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
57 Phil Read C&I6s49	24½	23¼	23¼
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	46	44½	45
6 Philippine Ry 4s 37	24½	24⅜	24¼
15 PCC&SL 5s 70A	118	118	118
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	94	94	94
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71½	71	71¼
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	86	86	86
83 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	42	41¼	41½
11 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
9 Prov Sec 4s '57	26	23¼	26
233 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	123¼	122	123¼
83 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	104⅝	104⅜	104½
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	121	121	121
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	107	107	107
1 Readg Jer Cen 4s '51	107	107	107
20 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	115	114	114¼
3 Repub Stl 5½s '54	112¾	112½	112½
17 Repub Stl 4½s '61 S	99	98⅛	98⅝
54 Repub Stl 4½s '50	159	155	156½
43 Repub Stl 4½s '56	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Revere C&B 4¼s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Richfield Oil 6s '44	62¼	62¼	62¼
13 Richfld Oil 6s '44 A ct	62½	61¼	61¼
4 Rio Gr W 7st 4s '39	80	79½	80
2 Rio Gr W col 4s '49	49¼	49¼	49¼
6 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 R I Ark & La4½s'34	23	22½	22½
3 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	31¾	31¼	31¼
5 SaguenayP&L4¼s'66	103½	103¼	103¼
31 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	88⅞	88½	88½
12 StLPeo&Pac 5s '55	47	46	46
21 St L S F 4½s '78	30	30	30
70 StLSF 41s78ctf sta	28	27⅝	27⅞
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	34	33½	33¾
8 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 St L SW 5s '52	60½	60⅛	60½
10 St L SW rfg 5s '90	50½	50	50
3 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	73	72½	72½
18 SA&A Pass 4s '43	102	102	102
9 Schulco 6½s '46 sta	42½	42	42
84 Seab A L con 6s '45	19½	18¾	19
11 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	18½	18	18
1 Sea A L adj 5s '49	10½	10½	10½
1 Sea A L 5s '50 sta	30	30	30
13 Sea-AllFla 6s '52 ct	12	11⅞	12
7 Shar Steel 4½s '51	112½	112⅜	112½
59 Shell Un 3½s '51	98¼	98	98
5 Silesian Am 7s '41	75	75	75
10 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101¼	101	101
3 Socony Va Oil 3½s '50	104⅝	104½	104½
13 So Bell T & T 5s '54	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
1 Sou & Nor Ala 5s '63	123	123	123
4 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100⅜	100	100
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	95¼	95	95
13 Sou Pac 4½s '81	95	94½	94½
8 So Pac 4½s '69	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 So Pac rfg 4s '55	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 So Pac col tr 4s '49	97½	97½	97½
110 So Pac 3¾s '46	101⅛	100¼	100¼
26 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	100	99⅝	99⅝
9 South Ry 6½s '56	109½	109½	109½
12 South Ry gen 6s '56	104	103¾	104
57 South Ry gen 4s '56	84¾	84¼	84½
22 S W Bell Tel 3½s '65	105¾	105½	105¾
10 S W Gas & El 4s '60	103	103	103
16 Spokane Int 5s '55	35	35	35
40 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
94 Studebaker 6s cvt '45	146	143¾	146
9 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	99¼	98½	99¼
5 T RR A St L 4s '53	109	109	109
3 Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103	102⅝	102⅝
4 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	121½	121½	121½
21 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	106½	105¾	105⅞
3 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 ThirdAve adj 5s '60	42⅞	42½	42½
15 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s '60	105	105	105
1 Un El Lt&P 5s 557	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Un El Chic 5s '45	22	22	22
6 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
2 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
22 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	97½	97¾
8 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	107½	107⅞
16 Unit Drug 5s '53	102⅝	102¼	102½
6 U S Rub 5s '47	106¾	106⅝	106¾
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	104	103⅞	104
8 Utah P & L 5s '44	105	105	105
10 Util P & L 5½s '47	63½	63¼	63½
49 Util P & L 5s '59	61	60½	60½
3 Vanadium 5s '41	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 VertientSug 7s'42 ct	34½	33¼	33¼
2 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	105½	105½	105½
42 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103⅜	102¾	102¾
1 Va & SW con 5s '58	101½	101½	101½
23 Wabash rf 5½s '75	41¼	40½	40½
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	39½	39½	39½
12 Wabash 4½s '78 C	39	38½	38½
4 Walwrth 4s 55	88¼	87½	88¼
17 Warner Bros 6s 39	98½	98	98
10 Warner Quin 6s 39	52½	52	52½
10 Warren Bros 6s 41	70⅞	70¼	70⅞
2 West Pen P 5s 63E	119	119	119
2 West Pen P 4s 61H	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 West Pen P 3½s 66	105⅜	105⅛	105¼
8 West Md 5½s 77A	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 West Md 4s 52	104¾	104	104
6 West Pac 1st 5s 46	39	38¼	39
22 West Pac 5s '46 asd	39	38	39¼
6 Western Un 4½s '50	107	106¾	106¾
7 Western Un 5s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 West Shore 4s 2361	98¾	98	98
1 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	102	102	102
2 Wick-Sp 1st 7s 35ct	40½	40⅛	40½
48 Wick-Sp cvt 7s35ct	40⅝	40	40½
2 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	53½	53¼	53
5 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102½	102½	102½
3 Wis Cen 4s '49	30¾	30½	30½
13 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103½	103¼	103½
54 Youngst S&F 3½s '51	135	132½	133

Foreign Bonds

59 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	95½	94½	94½
5 Antioquia 7s '45A	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Antioquia 7s '45B	18	18	18
10 Antioquia 7s '45C	18½	18⅜	18⅜
19 Antioquia 7s '45D	18½	18⅛	18⅛
4 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	16	16	16
22 Argentine 6s '57A	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Argentine 6s '58B	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Arg 6s sf '59 Jun	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Arg sf 6s '59 Oct	102	102	102
6 Arg sf 1960 May	102	102	102
23 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Arg 6s 1961 May	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Argentine 5½s '62	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14 Australia 4½s '56	101½	101½	101½
3 Austria 7s '57	102	102	102
9 Belgium 6s '55	107	107	107
14 Brazil 8s '41	52¾	52⅛	52⅛
21 Brazil 6½s '26-57	47⅞	47½	47½
38 Brazil 6½s '27-57	46½	46	46¼
6 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	46¾	46¼	46¾
4 Brisbane 5s '57	101	101	101
2 Brisbane 5s '58	101½	101½	101½
10 Buenos A 2d 6s '60 Apr	101½	101½	101½
15 Buenos A 3d 6s '60 Oct	101½	101½	101½
1 Buen A 3s '84	62½	62½	62½
11 Buen A 4¾s '77	79⅜	79	79⅛
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Buenos A 6s '61	102½	102½	102½
3 Bulgaria 7s '67	23⅝	23½	23½
18 Canada 4s '60	107¼	106¾	106¾
9 Canada 3¼s '61	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
4 Canada 2½s '45	100⅛	99⅞	99⅞
5 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17¼	17	17¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3 Chile 7s '42	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
13 Chile 6s '60	21⅛	21	21⅛
35 Chile 6s '61 Jan	21¼	21	21
6 Chile 6s '61 Sept	20⅞	20¾	20¾
3 Chile 6s '62	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
13 Chile 6s '63	21	20⅞	20⅞
5 Cologne 6½s '50	21½	21⅜	21⅜
16 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	37¼	37	37
23 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	37⅜	36⅜	37⅜
2 Copenhag Tel 5s '54	100	100	100
120 Cuba 5½s '45	58⅜	57	57¾
12 Cuba 5s (1914) '49A	102	102	102
1 Czecho 8s '52	104½	104½	104½
2 Denmark 6s '42	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Denmark 5½s '55	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4 Denmark 4½s '62	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
2 Dom Rep sf 5½s '42	78	78	78
23 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	76½	76½	76½
7 Finland 6s '45	106½	106½	106½
5 Frankfort 6½s '53	21	21	21
1 French 7½s '41	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
4 French 7s '49	128½	128½	128½
11 Ger C Ag L 6½s '58	28½	28	28½
2 Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	25¼	25	25
2 Gt Con ElPJap6½s '50	85	85	85
5 Hung Mun 7½s '45	22½	22½	22½
4 Hung Mun 7s '46	22½	22½	22½
13 Ital Put Ut 7s '52	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
2 Italy 7s 1951	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Japan 6½s '54	95½	95¼	95½
7 Japan 5½s '65	81½	81½	81½
7 Kars 6s '43 ct st pr	25	25	25
6 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	44¾	44¼	44¾
15 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	16	15⅞	16
5 Mex 10 4s ast sm 45	6½	6½	6½
4 Milan City 6½s '52	79¾	79⅜	79⅜
4 Minas Ger 6½s '59	32½	32	32½
3 Montevideo 6s '59	63	63	63
1 N So Wales 5s '58	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Nord Ry 6½s '50	108½	108½	108½
15 Norway 4¼s '65	101	100⅝	100⅞
6 Norway 6s '43	107¼	106¾	106¾
2 Norway 5s '63	100½	100½	100½
2 Orient Dev 6s '53	78½	78½	78½
1 Oslo City 4½s'55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Panama 5s'63A sta asd	74½	74½	74½
5 Par-Orl RR 5½s'68	101⅞	101½	101½
1 Pernambuco 7s'47	28¼	28¼	28¼
8 Peru 7s '59	27½	26¾	26½
57 Peru 1st 6s'60	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
53 Peru 2d 6s '1961	25½	25	25¼
10 Poland 8s'50	63½	63	63½
2 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	30	29	30
1 Prussia 6½s '51	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Queensld 7s '41	113¼	113	113¼
10 Queensld 6s '47	112½	112½	112½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	30	30	30
1 Rio Gr doSul 7s '67	31	31	31
36 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	31½	31	31½
16 Rome 6½s '52	81¾	80⅝	80⅝
5 Sao Paul Cty 8s '52	32	32	32
12 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	40	40	40
23 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	96¾	96¼	96½
10 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	32	32	32
3 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	83½	83½	83½
3 Silesia Ld Assn 6s '47	36	36	36
3 Sydney 5½s '55	105½	105⅜	105⅜
5 Tokyo City 5½s '61	75	75	75
88 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	79	78	78½
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s '51 A	25	25	25
13 Uruguay 6s '60	67¼	67¼	67¼
34 Uruguay 6s '64	67⅜	67¼	67⅜
5 Vienna City 6s '52	96⅛	95	95⅛
11 Warsaw City 7s '58	53¾	53¾	53¾
5 Yokohama 6s '61	81½	81⅜	81½

Total today, Feb. 16, 10,535,000. Previous day, 13,403,000. Week ago, 10,808,000. Year ago, 16,724,000. Two years ago, 16,122,000. Jan. 1 to date, 500,127,000. Year ago, 708,103,000. Two years ago, 470,689,000.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Feb. 13: Receipts, $5,403,717; expenditures, $10,211,984; balance, $1,625,261,408; customs receipts for the month, $18,561,746. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), 2,584,727,316; expenditures, $4,509,098,838, including $1,812,038,299 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,924,371,522; gross debts, $34,553,844,898, a decrease of $544,066 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,396,429,653, including $165,282,842 of inactive gold.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	26	Gamewell Co	60	30½	30½	30½	Feb 13
106¼	105	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	106	106	106	Feb 11
153	145	Gen Bak pf (8)	20	153	153	153	Feb 13
152	147	Gen Cigar pf (7)	50	147	147	147	Feb 2
64½	58	Gen G&El$6 (pf A)	10	64	64	64	
77	72	Gen G&El $8 pf A	30	77	77	77	Jan 27
70	69½	Gen G&El $7 pf A	10	70	70	70	Feb 1
123¼	118¾	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	123	123	123	
110	107½	Gen Pr I pf ww (6)	10	108	108	108	Feb 13
117½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	117½	117½	117½	Jan 22
88	80	Gen Stl Cast pf	270	85	82	82	—3
112¼	111	Gold &Stock (6)	30	112	112	112	Feb 4
96	92½	Gotham Hos pf (7)	10	93½	93½	93½	Feb 13
144	139	Gt W Sug pf (7)	5	143½	143½	143½	Feb 11
62½	60	Green Bay&W(7½e)	20	60	60	60	Jan 26
81	73	Greene Can (3)	10	74	74	74	Feb 13
59	45	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	45	45	45	—1¼
36	32⅝	Hack W pf A (1¾)	50	35	35	35	Feb 15
107¼	105¼	Hamil W pf (6)	10	107	107	107	Feb 10
105	101½	Hanna M A pf (5)	20	104	104	104	Feb 15
134½	129	Har-Walker pf (6)	10	134½	134½	134½	Jan 21
106½	103¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	106½	104¼	106½	Feb 10
166	160	Helme G W pf (7)	10	160	160	160	Feb 8
135½	129¾	Hercules Pdr pf (6)	40	131½	131½	131½	—1½
120½	112	Holland Fur pf (5)	60	115⅛	115	115	
		Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	Dec 8
415	366	Homestake (12a)	650	409½	404½	407	+2½
72	65	Ill Cen LL (4)	30	69	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅜
37	135	Inger-Rand pf (6)	300	135	135	135	Feb 9
111¼	109⅞	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	40	110½	110½	110½	
9⅞	8	Int Ry Cen Am	60	10	9	9	— ½
8¾	6½	Int Ry Cen Am ct	60	8½	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 13
57¼	48	Int Ry Cen Am pf	240	57½	56½	57½	+ ¼
103	90	Int Silver pf	20	98	98	98	—1
106	103¼	Inter D St pf (7)	20	104½	104½	104½	
125	121	Isl Cr Coal pf (6)	60	125	125	125	Feb 15
126	123½	Johns-Manv pf (7)	20	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	Feb 11
136	123	Jones & L pf (1¾k)	480	135¼	135¼	135¼	— ¾
120	117	KC Pr&Lt pf B (6)	50	120	120	120	Feb 3
110	120	Keith A O pf	20	110	110	110	Jan 25
109½	103	Kendall pf (6a)	10	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 10
70	47¼	Kinney G R pf	70	64	62½	62½	— ½
147	127	Kresge D S pf (20k)	10	136	136	136	Feb 13
27⅞	23	Laclede Gas	10	23½	23½	23½	—1¾
41½	36	Laclede Gas pf	10	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
203	160	Lehigh Port C pf (4)	60	201	196	201	Feb 9
109½	107½	Loose-Wiles pf (5)	30	107½	107½	107½	Feb 5
47¾	142	Lorillard pf (7)	30	146	146	146	
35¾	28	Louisiana Oil pf	110	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
132½	131½	MacAn & F pf (6)	10	132½	132½	132½	Feb 9
30	21	Manati Sug pf	70	23½	23	23	—1
16½	13¾	Mannat El gtd	20	35	35	35	Feb 9
2⅞		Market St Ry	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
20	16⅛	Market St Ry pf	20	16	16	16	— ⅛
6	5	Market St Ry p pf	10	35	35	35	—1¼
7⅛	2¼	Market St Ry 2d pf	50	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Feb 15
168	159	Math Al pf (7)	20	160	159	160	Feb 8
111	106½	Maytag 1st pf (6)	30	110½	109½	109½	—1
45	43½	Maytag pf xw (3)	10	45	45	45	Feb 9
112½	108½	McLellan St pf (6)	50	108½	108½	108½	Feb 9
100	95	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	101	101	101	+1
147	106¼	Mengel Co pf	10	140	140	140	
147	117¼	Mengel pf cts	60	138	138	138	—8¾
41	38	Merch&M (1 60a)	10	37	38	38	Feb 11
122	117⅛	Mid Stl 1st pf (8)	10	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
108	103¾	Mil El R & Lt pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Jan 26
		Minn-H R pf A (6)	10	108	108	108	Dec 11
122	114¾	Minn-H R pf B(4)	50	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	— ⅛
6¼	5	Minn StL & SSM LL	60	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
66½	65	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	70	66½	66½	66½	Feb 15
98	93¼	Mullins Mfg pf (7)	10	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
108½	107	Murphy Co pf (5)	30	107⅝	107⅝	107½	Feb 15
43½	40	Nash Chat & St L	30	41	41	41	
112	110	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	40	110	110	110	Feb 13
109¼	107½	Nat Dairy pf B (7)	50	108½	108½	108½	
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Dept Str	50	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
90	144	Nat Lead pf B (6)	100	146½	146	146	Feb 9
109	107	Newberry pf (5)	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
29	19	New Or Tex & M	20	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 11
12⅞	10¾	NY Dock	30	11	11	11	Feb 15
25⅝	21½	NY Dock pf	80	22½	22	22	—1¾
105	101	NY & Harlem (5)	10	135	135	135	+4½
		NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	131¼	131¼	131¼	Sep 14
97	97	NY Lack&Westn (5)	10	97	97	97	
76½	70	NY Shpbldg pf	10	72	72	72	Feb 13
110	106½	NY Steam pf (7)	10	109	109	109	
101	98	NY Steam pf (6)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1¼
114	109	Nor & W pf (4)	30	111½	111½	111½	Feb 15
105	103½	Northern Central (4)	10	105	105	105	Feb 6
53½	51½	Northwestern Tel (3)	20	53	53	53	Feb 13
40	29	Norwalk T&R pf	30	37¼	37	37	Feb 9
140	135	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	140	140	140	
75	70	Outlet Co (3a)	10	75	75	75	Feb 11
		Outlet Co pf (7)	10	114	114	114	Jul 22
15⅝	11½	Pac Coast	40	14	13¾	13¾	Feb 15
36½	25½	Pac Coast 1pf	40	32¼	32	32	—1½
27¼	21⅛	Pac Coast 2d pf	50	23⅛	23	23	— ½
152	147	Pac Tel & Tel (5a)	10	149	149	149	+2
149	147	Pac Tel&Tel pf(7e)	10	147	147	147	Feb 10
88¼	60	Panhandle P&R pf	40	66⅞	65½	65½	— ¾
		Penn G Sand pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Aug 19
116¾	113½	Peoples D pf (6½)	10	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¾
7½	5¾	Phila Rap Tran	140	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14	12	Phila Rap Tr pf	10	12½	12½	12½	
87¼	82	Phil Jones pf (7)	20	82	82	82	Feb 13
74½	60	Phoenix H pf (3⅛)	*50	60	58½	58½	— ⅝
53¼	50	Pirelli Co (3.13e)	30	53	53	53	Feb 4
38¾	31½	Pitts & W Vir	260	38¼	37	36½	—1½
190	182	Pitts Ft W&G (7)	30	166	166	166	—9
190	185	Pitts FtW&C pf (7)	30	182	182	182	Feb 15
112	103	Pitts Steel pf	10	110	110	110	
28	29½	Pitts Ter Coal pf	30	22	22	22	Feb 15
137½	107½	Pitts United pf	10	131	131	131	Feb 11
18½	117	Procter & Gam pf (5	20	117⅞	117½	117⅞	+ ⅞
111½	108	Pure Oil pf (8)	240	111	111	110¾	
19¼	14¾	RR Sec Ill Cent	60	19	19	19	+ ½
83	78	Real S H pf	40	78	78	78	
108	108	Renssel & S (8)	10	108	108	108	+8
135	128½	Rev C&B pf	40	132½	131½	131½	— ½
95¾	93½	Rev C&B pf (5¼)	20	94	94	94	Feb 10
113	111¼	Safeway St pf (7)	80	113	112¼	112½	+ ¼
113	109¾	Safeway St pf (6)	20	110½	110⅛	110½	Feb 10
100¾	97½	Safe Stores pf (5)	150	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ½
17	11	StL Southwestern	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
31½	28½	StL Southwestern pf	20	30	30	30	Jan 23
45¼	38	Scott Paper (1)	30	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
44	40½	Sheaffer Pen (1¼g)	10	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Feb 15
138	85¼	Sloss Sheff Steel	20	129½	127	127	Feb 15
115	111½	Sloss Sh pf (7)	20	115	115	115	Feb 15
155	154	S Por Ric pf (8)	50	154	154	154	Feb 5
74	68½	Spalding AG pf	70	73	73	73	Feb 15
104½	101	Spang C pf	40	103	102½	102½	Feb 15
		Spear & Co pf (5½)	20	94	93	93	Feb 11
50	48¾	Spicer Mfg pf (3)	130	49	49	49	— ¼
112	106	Spieg Inc pf (6½)	60	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb 15
128½	126	Stand Brands pf (7)	50	128½	128½	128½	Feb 15
125	119	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	119⅝	119	119	Feb 10
57½	55	Talcott pt pf (2¾)	10	56	56	56	Feb 15
93½	90½	The Fair pf (7)	10	91	91	91	—1
94	85	Twin C R T pf	20	87	87	87	
117¾	114½	Un Biscuit pf (7)	50	115	115	115	Feb 11
105	96¾	Un Dyewood pf (7)	20	106	105	106	+1
20½	18	US Distrib pf	50	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅝
172	167	US Gypsumpf(7)	50	171	171	171	Feb 13
169	167	US Tobacco pf (7)	30	167	167	167	
164	161	Uni Leaf 1 pf (8)	20	161	161	161	Feb 15
108	100	Univ Pic 1st pf	10	103	103	103	—2
58½	48	Vadsco Sales pf	10	54	54	54	—1
114¾	113¾	Van Raalte pf (7)	100	114¼	114¼	114¼	Feb 15
87	87	Vick Sh & P (5)	10	87	87	87	Feb 10
		Vick Sh&P pf (5)	20	87	87	87	Feb 10
115	113	Vir El & P pf (6)	10	115	115	115	Feb 15
12¾	9½	Vir Ir C&C	100	11¼	10⅞	11	Feb 11
37	30	Vir Ir C&C pf	20	31	31	31	Feb 11
76	70⅝	Vulcan Det (8e)	20	71⅝	71	71	Feb 13
122½	117¾	Vulcan Det pf (7)	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	Feb 15
12	7¾	Wabash pf B	130	11	10½	11	— ½
118	114	Walgreen pf (6½)	30	114⅛	114	114	— ¼
		Webster Eisen pf	10	82½	82½	82½	Jul 27
2¼	1⅛	Wells Fargo	80	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
102	98	W Penn El A (7)	40	100½	100½	100½	Feb 11
109	104½	W Penn El pf (7)	50	108	106	106	—2
100½	95	W Penn El pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Feb 15
122½	120	W Penn Pr pf (7)	80	120	119	119	—2
115½	113¾	W Penn Pr pf (6)	420	114	114	114	— ⅛
170	151	Wes El M pf [illegible]	100	168	166	166	Feb 15
37⅞	36½	Westn El In A (2)	30	37½	37½	37½	Feb 15
110	90	Wheeling & L E	20	110	110	110	Feb 13
116	114	Wheel & L E pf (5½)	10	116	116	116	Feb 5
99¾	81	Worth P pf A	260	97¾	94¼	96½	—1½
126¼	116	Wright Aero (1e)	190	121¾	121¾	121¾	Feb 15
142	128	Yel Tr&C pf	90	137⅞	136½	137⅞	— ¼

(‡) Odd lot carries actual sales; (*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
425	Acme Wire vtc (2)	54½	53½	53½
10	Adams Mil 1pf (7)	110¾	110¾	110¾
400	Aero Sup Mfg B	5⅛	5	5
600	Ainsworth (1e)	20¼	19⅞	20
800	Air Inv war	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Air Inv cv pf (.60e)	32	32	32
50	Ala Pow $7 p (7)	84½	84½	84½
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	74¼	74¼	74¼
300	Allen Indus (1)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
300	Allied Prod A (1¾)	25¼	25	25¼
250	Alum Co Am	162	161	161
100	Alum Goods (1.05e)	17½	17½	17½
100	Alum Ind (.440)	11½	11½	11½
500	Am Airlines	28¼	28	28¼
400	Am Box Bd Co (¼g)	19	18⅞	18
100	Am Beverage	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Am Capital 9	10	10	10
300	Am CitP&LB (.20e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1500	Am Cyan B (.60a)	33½	32⅞	33¼
1000	Am & For P war	4	3¾	4
2600	Am Gas&El (1.40)	43½	42½	43
75	Am G&E pf (6)	112¾	112¾	112¾
800	Am Gen (½e)	11½	11⅜	11⅛
50	Am Hard Rub (1e)	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Am Inv Ill (2a)	36	36	36
100	AmMfg (3e)	44¾	43	43
500	Am Laun M xd (.80)	33	32½	33
700	Am Light & T (1.20)	23	22⅝	22¾
2700	Am Maracaibo	2	1⅞	2
200	Am Meter (2¼e)	52¼	52¼	42¼
9000	Am Sup Power	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
200	Am Sup P pf	51	50½	51
100	Anch Post F	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Ang Wupp (.20a)	7½	7¼	7½
100	Apex Elec (1e)	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
5600	Arctur Rad Tube	3	2⅝	3
2400	Ark Nat Gas	11⅜	11	11⅜
7600	Ark Nat Gas A	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
300	Ark Nat Gas pf	10⅛	10	10
50	Ark Pow & L pf (7)	95	94¾	94¾
300	Art Met Wks (.80)	14⅛	14	14
1500	Ashland O&R (.40a)	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
200	As G & El	2¼	2¼	2¼
2800	As G & El A	4	3⅞	4
400	As G&El war	5-32	5-32	5-32
100	As Laund	¾	¾	¾
50	As Invest (2a)	55½	55½	55½
300	Atl Cst Fish	12½	12⅜	12½
2500	Atlas Corp war	4	3¾	3⅞
400	Atlas Ply	26⅜	25¾	26
500	Austin Silver M	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Automat Prod	7¼	7	7¼
100	Auto V Mach (½)	8	8	8
10	Axton Fis A (3.20)	40	40	40
150	Babck & Wil (1g)	145	143	143
2600	Baldwin Bond rts	3¾	3½	3¾
10600	Barium Sta Stl	8	7⅜	7⅝
50	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
300	Bellanca Airc	6⅛	6	6
30	Bell Tel Can (6)	165¼	165	165¼
2500	Berkey & Gay Furn	3⅝	3½	3½
7200	Berk&G F war	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Bliss E W	23	23	23
600	Blue Ridge (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Blumenthal (S)	39½	39½	39½
150	Borne Scrym (1¼e)	17	16¾	17
200	Botany Cons M	9-16	9-16	9-16
300	Bower R Bear (½g)	34	33¾	34
300	Bowm Bilt H	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
50	Bowm Bilt H 1 pf	29	29	29
2100	Braz T & L (.40g)	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
200	Bridgpt Mach (1e)	19	18¾	19
1000	Brill A	14	13¼	14
300	Brill B	6	5⅝	6
100	Brill pf	70	70	70
400	Brit Celan	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Brown Co pf	58	58	58
600	Brown F&W	15	14½	14½
400	Brown F Dist	10⅛	10	10⅛
50	Buckeye P L	50	50	50
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	25¼	25¼	25¼
125	Bunk Hill & S	116	116	116
100	Cab & Wire B	½	½	½
600	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅝	1½	1½
200	Can Ind Alc A	6½	6¼	6½
400	Can Marc Wire	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1000	Cap City Prod	22½	22	22½
2500	Carib Syn	2½	2⅜	2⅜
200	Carman B	7	7	7
5300	Carnegie Metals	3	2¾	3
100	Carnation (1a)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
8700	Carnegie Metals rts	⅜	5-16	⅜
1000	Carrier Corp	40	39½	39⅝
200	Carter, J W (.20g)	12¾	12½	12¾
150	Castle (AM) (3)	72	71½	72
400	Catalin Am (.40e)	9⅛	9	9
75	Celanese 1st pf (7)	110¾	110	110¼
25	Celluloid pf	42	42	42
4000	Cen & Sw Ut	5½	5¼	5½
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Cen Me P 7 pf (3½)	96	96	96
1100	Cen Ohio St (¼g)	21¼	20½	20¾
50	Cen P & L pf (1.31k)	88¼	88¼	88¼
1500	Cen St El	2	1⅞	2
50	Cen StEl 6 pf	22½	22½	22½
25	Cen St E 7 pf	45	45	45
50	CenSt E cv pf n	22½	22½	22½
600	Centrif Pi (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Chi Flex Shaft (2a)	66	65½	65½
100	Chi Riv & M (½g)	37½	37½	37½
2500	Chief Cons	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Childs pf	88	88	88
12700	Cities Service	4½	4¼	4½
700	Cit Serv pf	51½	50¾	51½
30	Cit Serv B B pf	47	46½	46½
50	Cit Svc P 6s pf	73	73	73
500	City Auto Sg (1.10e)	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝
1800	Claude Neon Lts	3	2⅞	3
500	Cleve Tract	12	11⅛	12
4500	Colon Develop	8¼	8¾	8
100	Colon Develop A	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Colon Devel cv pf	4⅝	4½	4½
800	Colo Fuel & L war	22¾	22¼	22¼
200	Colts Pat F (1⅜a)	59⅜	59	59⅜
100	Colum G&E pf (5)	87¼	85	87¼
3200	Colum O & G (.20e)	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
100	ComwlthEdis (5)	130	130	130
2000	Comwlth & So war	⅜	5-16	5-16
25	Comm Pw & Lt 1 pf	57¼	57¼	57¼
100	Comm Pub Svc (1a)	32	32	32
200	Comm Wat Svc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15	Cons Airc	25½	25¼	25¼
200	Cons Biscuit (.60)	9	9	9
19100	Cons Cop iMn	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	85	85	85
275	Cons Mng & S (2e)	75	79¾	78
300	Cons Ret Strs	9	9	9
40	Cons Ret Strs pf (8)	119½	119	119½
5900	Cons Steel Corp	11¾	11⅛	11⅝
600	Cont Oil Mex	2¼	2⅛	2¼
600	Cont Roll & Stl	25	24½	25
100	Cooper-Bess	32	32	32
700	Copper Range	15¾	15⅛	15⅛
700	Cord Corp	5¼	5	5¼
100	Cor & Rey pf A	90¾	90¾	90¾
1400	Cosden Oil Me	3⅜	3¼	3¼
800	Cosden Oil Me pf	35	31	35
100	Courtaulds	13½	13½	13½
1600	Creole Pet (½e)	35¾	35⅛	35¼
500	Crocker Wh (.10e)	18⅛	18	18
2900	Cromn C Pet (.06e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
900	Crown C Intl (1)	15	14⅛	15
300	Crown Drug (.10g)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
100	Cuban Tob	13	13	13
6400	Darby Pet (½)	18⅝	17½	18½
600	Dayton Rub	25¼	25	25¼
100	Dejay Strs (.80a)	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	Derby Oil	6¾	6½	6½
100	Detroit Gasket	17½	17½	17½
1000	Detroit Gr Ir (.80e)	16¾	16	16½
100	Detroit Mich Stove	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Det Paper Prod (¼)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Detroit Stl Pr (1½e)	63	61⅞	63
100	Domin St & Coal	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Dow Chem (2.40)	147	147	147
100	Driver-Harris (⅜g)	37	37	37
900	Dubilier Con	5½	5¼	5¼
1.25	Duke Power (3)	75	74¾	75
4300	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	25⅜	24½	25⅛
200	East Gas & F	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
100	East G&F 6pf (6)	64	64	64
2.25	East G&F pr pf (4½)	76¼	75	76¼
600	East Sta CVorp	5¼	4⅞	5
100	East Sta A pf	77	77	77
1000	Easy Wash MB (½a)	12⅜	12	12¼
100	Edis Br Stars (3g)	64	64	64
300	Eisler Elec 3 p c	3⅞	3¾	3¾
22900	El Bond & Sh	25¾	24½	25¼
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
200	El Pow As A (¼e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
10	El P&L 2nd pf A	69	69	69
300	Elect Share	6⅛	5¾	6⅛
25	Elgin NatWtch(2½e)	38½	38½	38½
50	Emp G&F 6pf	71½	71	71
100	Emp Power	31½	31½	31½
200	Emsco D&Eqp (¼g)	17½	17½	17½
2200	Equity Corp (¼e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Europ El deb rts	⅞	⅞	⅞
2900	Evans Wallo	2¼	2¼	2⅛
150	Evans Wallo pf	31½	31½	31½

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.36¼	1.36¼	1.35⅛	1.35¼	—.01⅞
July	1.18¾	1.19	1.17⅝	1.18	—.01¼
Sept.	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.13½	1.14⅛	— ¾
Corn					
May	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	1.08¾	1.09⅛	— ⅞
July	1.04	1.04½	1.03½	1.04	— ⅞
Sept.	.97½	.97½	.96½	.97⅛	— ⅝
Oats					
May	.50¾	.50⅞	.50⅜	.50⅜	—.01
July	.45	.45	.44⅜	.44½	— ⅞
Sept.	.41⅞	.41⅛	.41⅜	.41⅜	— ½
Rye					
May	1.13½	1.13¾	1.12⅛	1.12⅜	—.01⅞
July	1.04	1.04¼	1.02⅞	1.03⅜	—.01⅜
Sept.	.92⅝	.92⅝	.91⅜	.92	—.01⅜

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.28¼	1.26½	1.27	—.02⅛
July	1.23⅜	1.21⅞	1.22⅜	—.01¾
Oct.	1.12⅝	1.11¼	1.11¾	—.01½

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	12.63	12.66	12.56	12.57	—.09
May	12.50	12.51	12.38	12.38	—.12
July	12.36	12.36	12.26	12.26	—.08
Oct.	11.90	11.92	11.81	11.82	—.09
Dec.	11.84	11.87	11.78	11.78	—.07
Jan.	11.85	11.85	11.80	11.80	—.06

Spots 13.06, down 9 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Mar.	6.99	6.99	6.98	6.98	+.01
May	6.99	6.99	6.97	6.97	+.01
July	6.94	6.95	6.93	6.93	+.01
Oct.	6.61	6.62	6.61	6.61	+.01

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Ex-cello A&T (¾e)	26	25¾	26
600	Fairchild Av (.15e)	8	7⅝	8
700	Falstaff Brew (1½e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Fanny Farmer (½a)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
200	Fansteel	16	16	16
300	Fedders Mfg (3⅞e)	32½	32	32½
100	Ferro Enam (3e)	44¼	44¼	44¼
6000	Fidelio Brew	1	1	1
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	79	79	79
2600	Fisk Rub	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
175	Fisk Rub pf (6)	88	87⅞	88
150	Fla P&L 7 pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
800	Ford M Can A (1)	28	27⅞	27⅞
25	Ford M Can B (1)	29¼	29¼	29¼
200	Ford M Fran	4½	4½	4½
1200	Ford Mot Ltd (.181e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2100	Frankl Rav (.60e)	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
100	Froedtert G	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
100	Frod't G cv pf (1.20)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
900	Gen Alloys	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
600	Gen Firepfg (.40a)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1500	Gen Invest	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2200	Gen Rayon A	3⅜	3	3¼
500	Gen Tel (1.35e)	21⅞	21½	21⅞
3000	Gen T & Rub	30	29⅜	29⅝
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1000	Glen Alden (1½e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
600	Godchaux Sug B	36⅜	35⅞	36¼
1000	Goldfield Con	¼	¼	¼
300	Gorh Mfg vtc (1a)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1600	Grand Nat Films	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Grand Rap V (1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
1000	Gray Tel P S (1)	20¼	19⅞	20¼
40	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	110½	110¼	110¼
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	42½	42½	42½
500	Greenf T & D	13⅛	13	13
100	Groc Str Prod	5¼	5¼	5¼
1300	Gulf Oil (¼g)	60¼	59½	60
300	Hall Lamp (.40e)	7	7	7
100	Haloid (1a)	23	23	23
900	Hat Corp Am B	15	14¾	14¾
200	Hazletine	18	17¾	18
3100	Hecla Min	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛
100	Hires A (2)	37	37	37
500	Holling Gold (.65a)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Holt H A	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Horn & Hard (2)	40½	40½	40½
1000	Hud Bay M&S (1)	33⅞	33	33½
1200	Humble Oil (⅜g)	86½	85¾	86½
50	Huyl Del pf stpd	24	24	24
1200	Hygrade Fd	5½	5⅝	5½
50	Hygrade Sylv (2a)	49	49	49
1600	Ill P&L $6 pf	71½	70¼	71½
4500	Imp Oil Can (½a)	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
100	Ind Ter Ill B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Ind Pipe L (.80e)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
400	Ins Co N Am (2a)	70½	70⅛	70¼
100	Int Holding	3½	3½	3½
100	Int Hyd-El war	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Int Hyd-El pf	39¾	39½	39½
2300	Internat Pet (1½a)	35⅛	34⅝	35
100	Inter Pet reg (1½a)	35	35	35
2600	Inter Util B	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300	Inter Ut war new	½	½	½
400	Inter Vitamin (½)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Inters Hos (2½)	37¾	37¾	37¾
60	Inters Pw Del pf	19½	19	19½
300	Invest Roy (.06)	11-16	⅝	11-16
2600	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	26	25⅞	26
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	15⅛	15½	15½
11500	Jacobs Co (1)	18	17⅜	17⅞
100	Jeannette Glas (.60e)	11¼	11¼	11
100	Jonas & Naum (.15g)	8	8	8
100	Jones & Lau Stl	117	117	117
300	Kan City P S vtc	½	½	½
1200	Ken Rad T (¾e)	26	25½	25⅞
100	Kingsb Brew	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3000	Kings Co Lt Bpf (7)	83½	83	83
1700	Kingston Prod (.40)	7⅜	7	7¼
10	Kings C Lt D pf (5)	65	65	65
200	Kirby Pet (.20e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Kirkl Lak G M (.06e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Knott Corp (.40e)	15	15	15
100	Koppers Co pf (6)	110½	110	110
600	Krueger Brew (1a)	18	17¾	17¾
700	Lake Shore M (4a)	58⅛	57⅝	57⅝
5600	Lakey Fdy & M	8⅜	8	8
1500	Lehigh C&N (.30a)	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
14700	Leonard Oil	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1100	Lion Oil (1)	18½	18¼	18½
100	Lit Bros	5½	5½	5½
2200	Lockheed Airc	13⅝	13¼	13½
200	Locke StChain(.80A)	17	17	17
3500	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	13	12¾	13
2200	Long Is Lt	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
50	Long Is L pf B (6)	76½	76½	76½
20	Long Is L pf (7)	92	91½	92
1100	Loudon Pack (½)	6	5¾	5¾
900	Louis L & E (.40a)	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
1000	Lucky Tiger	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	McCord Rad B	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1500	McWill Dredg	42⅞	42	42¾
800	Majestic Radio & Tel	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Mangel Strs	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10	Mangel pf	73½	73½	73½
400	Margay Oil (¼g)	28	28	28
200	Marion St Shov	16½	16¼	16¼
600	Massey Harris	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
400	Master Elec (1)	22	21	22
25	Memph N G (½e)	1134½	113½	113½
400	Merritt-C & S	9½	9⅜	9⅜
25	Merritt-C & S pf A	76	76	76
4500	Mesabi Iron	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	MetTextile pt pf3¾a	37	36½	36½
100	Metal Textile (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
2400	Mich Bumper	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1700	Michigan G & O	9	8¾	8¾
900	Mock J Voeh (.15e)	14⅝	14	14⅝
2200	Molybdenum	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜
100	Monroe Loan A (.32)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1100	Mount Prod (.60)	7½	7⅜	7⅜
500	Mueller Brass (1a)	48	47½	48
1300	Nat Auto Fi vtc	44¼	42½	44⅛
2900	Nat Bellas Hess	3⅛	3	3
200	Nat Contain (½e)	13	12¾	13
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	18	18	18
400	Nat Gyps A (2½e)	78⅝	78	78⅛
300	Nat Invest	3½	3½	3½
1200	Nat Inves war	13-16	13-16	13-16
100	Nat Leather	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1200	Nat Mfg & Strs	12	12	12
200	Nat P&L pf (6)	87½	86	86
1000	Nat Rub Mch (.20e)	15	14⅝	14¾
800	Nat Service	⅜	5-16	⅜
100	Nat Trans (¾e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5400	Nat Un Rad	3⅞	3½	3½
25	Neisner Bros pf (7)	115	115	115
100	Nelson (H) (.45e)	18¼	18¼	18¼
400	Neptune M A (.60E)	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
100	N H Clock (1½)	28¼	28¼	28¼
400	N J Zinc (2)	79¾	78	78¾
500	Newmont Min (¾g)	129¾	128	129
100	NY Auction (¼e)	5	5	5
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	113½	113½	113½
10	NY P&L 6 pf (6)	104	104	104
100	NY Shipbd Fd	12	12	12
100	NY Steam	18¼	18¼	18¼
25	NY Tel pf (6½)	118¾	118¾	118¾
200	NY Transit (.30a)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
2100	Niag Hud Pow	16	15¾	16
500	Niag Hud A war	½	½	½
500	Niag Sh Md B (.60e)	15½	15¼	15½
100	Nipissing Mns	3	3	3
300	Noma Elec (.40g)	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Nor AmRayonA (3e)	48⅛	47½	48⅛
100	Nor Am Ray B (3e)	46¾	46&	46&
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	4	4	4
6700	Nor Europ Oil	9-16	½	9-16
1500	Nor St P A	38	37⅜	38
800	No'west Eng(¼g)	36⅛	35¼	35½
300	Novadel-Ag (2)	33⅛	32	32
100	Ohio Brass B (1¾e)	50½	50⅛	50½
300	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111	111	111
30	Ohio Pow pf (6)	110½	110⅛	110½
300	Okla Nat Gas	13⅛	13	13
25	Okla N Gas cv pf (6)	106	106	106
500	Oldetyme Dist	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
300	Overseas Sec (.30g)	10½	10¼	10¼
100	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
25	Pac Light pf (6)	106¼	106¼	106¼
700	Pac Tin spec (2a)	41½	40½	41
100	Pan-Am Air	70½	70½	70½
10400	Pantepec Oil	8⅛	7¾	8⅛
100	Paramount Mot	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
40	Patchogue PlyM (7e)	47	46	46
100	Pender Gr B (½e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Penin Tel (¼g)	29½	29½	29½
5600	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
10	Pa P&L 7 pf (7)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
50	Pepperell (6)	136	136	136
400	Phillips Pkg (½e)	14⅝	14	14
1100	Phoenix Sec	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1300	Pierce Govern (½e)	28¾	28	28¾
3000	Pioneer Gold (.80)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
700	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8½	8½	8½
1200	Pitts Forg	25⅛	24⅜	25
20	Pitts Lake E (2¼g)	102	102	102
100	Ptts Pl Gli (6e)	142½	142½	142½
300	Pleas Val Wine (.50g)	2	2	2
800	Potrero Sugar	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
400	Powell & Alex(.60a)	11⅞	11½	11½
225	Pow Corp Can (¼e)	32¼	31½	31½
100	Pratt & Lam (2e)	40	40	40
300	Premier Gld (.12a)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Prod Cor	7-16	7-16	7-16
500	Propper McCall	¾	¾	¾
800	Prosperity B (1¼e)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
100	Pruden Inv (½e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
30	P S Ind $7 r pf	63¾	63¾	63¾
40	P S Ind $6 pf	33½	33½	33½
175	Pug Sd P 5spf (1¼k)	83½	82	82⅝
470	Pug Sd P pf	50	49⅝	50
1500	Pyrene (.80e)	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
10	Quaker Oats (4a)	120	120	120
50	Quebec Pow (1)	23¼	23	23
100	Ry & Lt Sec (1.55e)	24¾	24¾	24¾
400	Rainbow Lum B	½	½	½
425	Raym Conc (¼g)	30¾	29	29
200	Raytheon Mfg vtc	7	6⅝	6⅝
100	Red Bank Oil	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	40½	40½	40½
4600	Reiter-Fost	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Reybarn Inc (¼e)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
800	Reynolds Inv	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
400	Richmond Rad	7	6⅞	7
1800	Root Pet (1)	12	11⅝	11⅝
100	Royal Type	104	104	104
1800	Rustless I&S	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
700	Ryan Cons	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2400	Ryer & Haynes	7⅜	7¼	7½
500	St An Gld	5 5-16	5 5-16	5 5-16
2300	St Regis Pap	9¼	9⅛	9¼
100	St Regis Pap pf	116	115	116
100	Savoy Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Scoville Mfg (2¼e)	52	52	52
200	Sec Corp Gen	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1200	Segal Lock	3¾	3½	3½
400	Seiberling Rub	7	6¾	6¾
200	Sent S Con	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
200	Sev Airc	5¾	5¾	5¾
21	Shattuck Denn	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
100	Sherwin-Wms (4)	148	148	147½
100	Shrevept El-DPL sta	½	½	½
22500	Simmons Hard&Pt	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	344	344	344
500	Sonotone (.10e)	2	2	2
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	46	46	46
100	So Col Pow A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Soss Mfg (½)	8	8	8
700	Sou Union Gas	3	3	3
300	Southland Roy (.40e)	10⅛	10	10⅛
250	Squ D Co A pf (2.20)	40	40	40
200	Stahl Meyer	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1800	Stand Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Stand Dredg	5	5	5
400	St Oil Ky (1a)	19¾	19¾	19¾
200	St Oil Ohio (1a)	38½	38⅜	38½
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	104¼	104¼	104¼
16800	St Pow & Lt	6	5¾	5⅞
500	St Pow & L B	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
250	St Pow & L pf	61	59½	61
400	Stand Prod (¼g)	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1400	Stand Sil-Ld (.04e)	9-16	9-16	½
800	Stand Stl Sprg (2½e)	34⅝	33½	34⅝
500	Starrett Corp vtc	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
900	Sterchi BrStrs (.30e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
400	Sterling Inc (.20)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Sterling Brew (¼e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
175	Stetson (JB) (⅛g)	25½	25¼	25½
1150	Stroock & Co (2½e)	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝
1700	Stutz Mot Am	2⅛	2	2
200	Sullivan Mach	25⅛	25	25
3700	Sunray Oil (.10e)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
100	Sunray O cv pf (2¾)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2600	Sunshine Mng (3)	20¼	20	20
2300	Taggart	15⅛	15	15¼
100	Tampa El (2.24)	38½	38¼	38½
200	Tastyeast A	2⅛	2	2⅛
1500	Taylor Dist (.30)	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
2700	Technicolor (½e)	19⅛	18⅞	19
100	Tech Hugh G (.40a)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
700	Texon Oil (.60)	7⅛	7	7⅛
600	Thew Shovel (½e)	63	61	61
1100	Tilo Roof (½a)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
200	Tishman Real	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Tob Prod Exp (.15e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Tonopah Belm	5-16	5-16	5-16
100	Tonopah Min (.06e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Trans-Lux (.20)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Tri-Cont war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2000	Tubize Chat	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝
300	Tubize Chat A	75	74	75
500	Tung-Sol Lamp	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
200	Tung-Sol L pf (.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
7000	Twin Coach (1.40e)	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞
100	Ulen & Co 7½% pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Unexcelled Mfg	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Un Gas Can (½)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
200	United Airc war	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2900	Unit Chem	12¾	12½	12¾
11000	United Gas	12½	12⅛	12⅜
1000	United Gas war	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	119	119	119
5100	Un Lt & Pow A	[illegible]	9⅛	9⅞
200	Un Lt & Pow B	[illegible]	[illegible]	9⅛
500	Un Lt & P cv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	66⅛
50	Un Milk Pro pf (3a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	73
100	Un Prof Sh (.10e)	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅛
1700	Un Shipyds B	3½	[illegible]	3½
125	Unit Shoe M	[illegible]	[illegible]	92
20	Unit Shoe M pf (1½	[illegible]	42	43
100	U S & Int Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	U S Rub Recl	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Unit Stores vtc	1¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
19000	Unit Verde Ext (1e)	4¼	[illegible]	4⅛
2800	Unit Wall Paper	5¾	5½	5½
1550	Univ Prod (2½e)	35	31	34⅞
9700	Utah Apex M	6⅛	5⅞	6
50	Utah P&L pf	78⅛	78	78⅛
300	Utility Equities	5¼	5	5
25	Util Equit pf(4½k)	86	86	86
1200	Util Power&Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Ut P&L pf	23	22½	23
100	Utility & Ind	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
800	Util & Ind pf	5¾	5½	5¾
1400	Valspar Corp vtc	9⅞	9½	9½
500	Venez Mex Oil	9¼	8¾	8¾
50	Valspar Corpvtc pf	73	73	73
300	Venezuel Pet	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Wag Bkg vtc (2.35e)	20½	20½	20½
50	Wagner Bak pf (7)	93¼	93¼	93¼
2400	Walker Min	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
200	Wayne Knitting Mills	8⅝	8½	8½
600	Wayne Pump (1g)	37¼	37	37¼
100	Wellington Oil	11	11	11
200	WntwrthMfg (1.20a)	27¾	27¾	27¾
200	West Va C & C	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	West Auto Sup A (4)	88¼	86½	87
100	West Tab & Sta (2)	31	31	31
100	Wms O-O-M (½e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Wms (RC) (.45e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Wil-Low Caf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Wilson Jones (2½e)	51¾	51¾	51¾
400	Wolverine Port Cem	6⅝	6½	6½
700	Wolverine T (.40a)	17½	17⅜	17½
200	Wolwth Ltd (41g)	20¾	20½	20½
1400	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	7⅞	7⅞
400	Yo Stl Door (½g)	72	71¼	72
400	Youkon Gold (.13e)	3	2⅞	2⅞

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Criticism in the Third Reich

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

The suppression of all art criticism in the German press has been the object of wide discussion. Where are the boundary lines? Where do questions of art begin? Is all criticism to stop? What consequences will this suppression have on German art? One thing is certain; for the last few years German musical criticism, with few exceptions, has not come up to the standard of its cultural tasks. There was a lack of courage, often of artistic responsibility, and also of outstanding figures. The step taken by the Ministry for Propaganda has in some respects therefore been a progressive one. As the State is now responsible for all cultural events the critic and art expert are relieved of a burden that was all the more onerous because of the protection accorded by the State to certain cultural institutions.

The bounds of a purely objective consideration of art are hard to settle. They depend entirely on the experience of the critic and his ability to give expression to his convictions within the framework of a technical analysis. Judging by the observations made on matters of art in the Berlin press during recent weeks there seems to be no limitation to favorable criticism. Refusal to hear a work, or a performer, is precluded. One may therefore hope that the negative criticisms with which certain representatives of a vital modern art, such as Stravinsky, Alban Berg, Emil Nolde and Ernst Barlach, have for some years been pitilessly assailed will make way for a more sympathetic consideration.

* * *

As it happened, the day after the publication of the decree forbidding criticism a concert was held which made one regret the impossibility of writing a severely critical exposition. A German-American pianist, Edward Weiss, formerly an outstanding pupil of Ferruccio Busoni, affected such an extreme style of rubato playing that the works were hardly recognizable. Weiss's talent and technique are, beyond doubt, considerable. When, however, in Weber's A flat major Sonata the tempo is changed in every bar and in Schumann's "Carnival" unimportant notes are hammered out fortissimo, then one longs for a magic hand which, as a warning, would write the notes as conceived by Weber and Schumann on the walls of the Beethoven-Saal.

After this performance the controlled force of a talent like that of Alexander Roediger had an almost concilliatory effect. This young pianist gave a convincing display of his powers in an extremely difficult program. It is a long time since one has heard the Bach-Busoni C major Toccato and Beethoven's "Appassionata" played with such power and inner vision. José Cubilés, the Spaniard, also made a strong impression on his audience. His interpretation of Chopin's G minor Ballade and "Berceuse" were technically and musically attractive.

Three prominent singers from the Staatsoper appeared on the concert platform. Helge Roswänge, tenor, and Willy Domgraf Fassbänder, baritone, co-operated in a program of duets, arias and Lieder. Roswänge is typical of the singer who, though naturally gifted with a beautiful and resonant voice, has succeeded in becoming a "star" only through hard work. This is shown in every note he sings, in the easy fortissimos in high registers, in the coloratura passages and in the attack with which he launches a brilliant high C. Domgraf-Fassänder is also an intelligent singer, a skillful interpreter, a brilliant actor and a bel-cantist. His voice is powerful and smooth, though not very flexible. His greatest achievement in dramatic expression and control of tone was in Gérard's lovely monologue in "André Chénier." In duets by Mozart, Verdi and Puccini the two beautiful voices blended with great effect. As a singer of songs either of these artists, however, could compete with the baritone Rudolf Bockelmann who, shortly after, gave a recital of songs and ballads to a small but critical audience. His voice has a quality few singers possess and is particularly suited to the ballad.

* * *

Victor de Sabata appeared for the second time at the head of the Philharmonic in a program without a soloist. In Ottorino Respighi's "Feste Romane" his conducting brought out a perfect orgy of tone color, which in the Prelude and Liebestod from Wagner's "Tristan" developed into molten flame. He was less convincing in his rendering of Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture and in Mozart's short C major Symphony, which he invested with superfluous romantic effects. A "Notturno" by Giuseppe Martucci showed how little remains of his feeling for Italian music.

The vitality of Swiss music was demonstrated here in four modern orchestral works. Three of these were performed at a concert given officially by the Academy of Arts under the direction of Robert F. Denzler of the Zurich Stadt-Theatre. Fritz Bruns's B major Symphony is a well-constructed and well-intentioned academic work along Brahmsian lines. But Frank Martin's Piano Concerto, extremely well played by Walter Frey, belongs with all its wealth of dissonance to those serious attempts to discover the uncharted lands of sound that lie beyond all major and minor tonalities. A strong sense of color—color laid on in broad splashes—is discernible throughout the score, particularly in the slow movement.

Othmar Schoeck's dramatic ballad, "Vom Fischer un syner Fru," based on Philipp Otto Runge's original low-German fairy tale, is one of the most charming works of the great Swiss lyricist. Since the German romanticists (including Hugo Wolf and Brahms) Schoeck has been the first to show an effective and genuine feeling for landscape that conforms with vocal requirements. The ballad, a work of considerable importance, also shows the composer to be a master of strict form—particularly in the Variations—and extremely skilled in the use of dramatic gradation. A Swiss trio, Felix Löffel (bass), Maria Bernhard-Ulbrich (soprano) and Ernst Bauer (tenor) gave evidence of great assurance and vocal efficiency.

In the same week Eugen Jochum gave two first performances, consecutively, in Hamburg and Berlin, of Conrad Beck's "Ostinato" for orchestra. This young composer from Basle belongs, like Martin, to Switzerland's advance guard. Midway between Stravinsky and Hindemith, Beck has found his own idiom. His plastic, melodic line, his unusual sense of color, his obvious skill in detail work as in his dramatic effects were equally convincing in his new "Ostinato," which makes use of a highly differentiated form of orchestral variation. Jochum conducted with care and technical efficiency. Dusolina Giannini was the soloist.

Miniaturiste and Figuriste

By Margaret Lloyd

Two dancers of Japan have recently visited Boston — the one bravely heralded as a unique product of Eastern and Western culture, the other diffidently announced as a Noh dancer, which he proved not to be.

The first, Yeichi Nimura, came fresh from a successful five years of European touring, en route across the United States and thence to South America, with an attractive American girl, Lisan Kay, as his partner.

The second (in fanfare, though actually first in public appearance here), Kenji Hinoki, was presented by the Japan Society of Boston, with little to-do. His American appearances had been confined to the Pacific coast. An enchanting little soprano, Madame Sugimachi, said to be from the Tokyo Opera, contributed several ballads to his program.

A retrospective view of their two performances emphasizes contrast rather than comparison. In both the exotic element had become touched with Western ideas. In Nimura, strongly but unblended. In Hinoki, so faintly as not to obscure the flavor of old Japan. Of the new Japan, the troubled, present-day country, neither breathed an inkling.

There is a piquancy about Hinoki, the delicate charm of a Japanese print, a flower arrangement or a poem, in his dances. It is in fact little poems that make a springboard, fragile as bamboo, for them.

Hinoki is a small young man, lithe, agile, with a surprisingly mobile face. He works in small planes. The modeling is finely wrought.

* * *

His English comes haltingly. When he danced for us at a reception held in his honor at Edouard du Buron's studio the night before his performance, he said: "The dancer writes thoughts and feelings with his body and the movements of his body—as the painter writes them with his brush, the poet with his pen." That seemed to be the keynote of universality in approach and in appeal. He wore a traditional black costume of kimono and hakima, with white ornaments of some family significance which I did not discover. Before he danced, he removed a short outer kimono or jacket, incidentally revealing the decorative silk lining—a series of exquisitely patterned prints. That, his Mexican manager pointed out, was the keynote of the Japanese mentality—the reserve which keeps the treasured, secret things turned in.

Without special research, there must be many secret things for us in the Japanese dance. We can feel it only gropingly and I fear without full appreciation. We know that men take female roles in the Noh drama, so we are not surprised at a trace of femininity in some of the miming. We know that delicacy is an attribute of Japanese art, so we expect the small, dainty movements, the scarcely perceptible shiver of the spine, the subdued facial play, and hands used eloquently without arrogance. Powerful rhythmic propulsion is lacking, as are spectacular feats of prowess.

All the titles on Hinoki's program are Japanese. The dances are his own creations. At least two of them are in the Noh tradition. The opening "Ogi No Mai (Dance of the Fan) was said to contain the fundamental movements of the Noh dance. The "Matsu No Nidori" was noted as "A Naguta, one of the Japanese classical dances." In this Hinoki wore the traditional black costume of the evening before.

The rest are the poems or miniatures—wisps of Japanese fancy, lightly playful or idyllic story pictures. Only here and there is a hint of modernism felt, although Hinoki has studied modern dance with a pupil of Mary Wigman's and teaches it in the five schools he maintains in his homeland. The costumes are unostentatious, softly hued, variegated, but not complex. Phonograph records of native music are used for accompaniment to enhance the atmosphere.

* * *

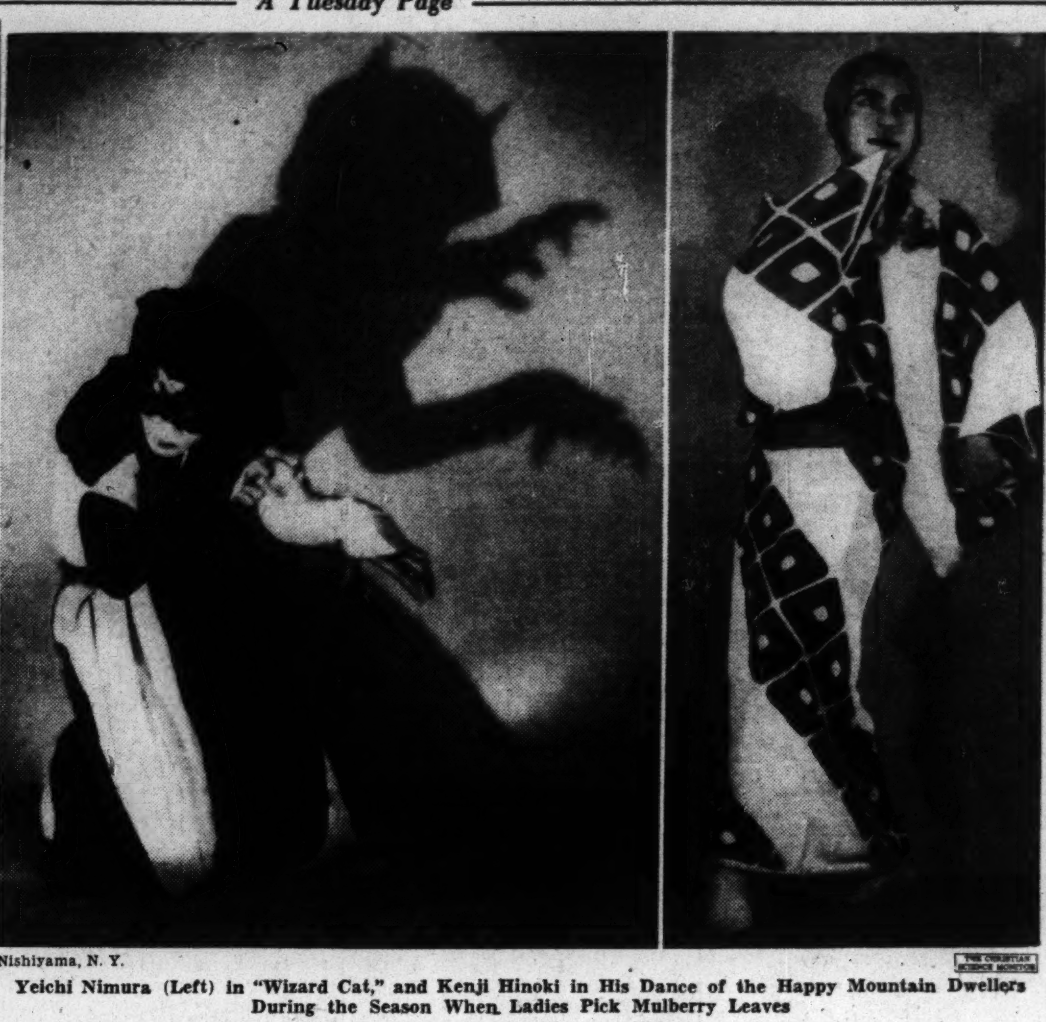
In bolder outline, Nimura makes his presence felt. The broader sweep of movement, the high, sustained leap, lightly landing. Space something to be tackled vigorously, in the air, across the floor. The Oriental costumes have the gorgeousness of rich brocades and tall ornate headdress that I believe is in keeping with certain Japanese traditions; the modern are of a sumptuous simplicity. Even the manipulation of properties is more spectacular. Where Hinoki holds tenderly a branch of cherry blossoms or gently employs a boatman's staff, Nimura wields spear or sword ferociously, a dagger or a fan as if he meant it, his face contorted with expressions of meaning it. Here is more robust dancing out of Japan—if it is indeed out of Japan and not the result of high-powered Western influence in art as well as showmanship.

His technique combines the classical ballet, the Japanese tradition and modern work, and it might be added, fencing and athletics. He left Japan when he was 14 to study in New York, where he was greatly impressed by a Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn recital. That recital was a decisive moment in his life, for thereafter he abandoned other interests to study dancing, presumably with these leading dancers of the time. For the Denishawn stamp is on his work. In each of his oldest (and best) dances—the "Sword Ritual," the "Spear Episode," the "Javanesque"—one is not quite sure whether it is of authentic derivation or a lingering "Oriental Impression."

Nimura's program is titled in English—the dances also his own creations. Piano and percussion supply the accompaniment. Here, too, the story-picture prevails, but less poetically. Some of the pictures are chromos.

In "Figures of Earth," a modern composition, a duo-dance without accompaniment, great portent is indicated in a program note about man and the earth struggle, which is not caught up in the movement.

Nimura's conception of modern movement seems, at one viewing, superficial and outmoded. In it he has discovered only the angle, the stiff perpendicular, diagonal or horizontal line. It is wholly representational. Bravura dancing, the dashing solo in exotic attire, is his métier. Perhaps a ballet that would focus his theatrical personality would suit his need.



Nishiyama, N. Y.

Yeichi Nimura (Left) in "Wizard Cat," and Kenji Hinoki in His Dance of the Happy Mountain Dwellers During the Season When Ladies Pick Mulberry Leaves

Toscanini and "Missa Solemnis"

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

At a Philharmonic concert Toscanini presented a wonderful rendering of Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis." Of all the performances he has given us in Vienna and Salzburg during the last few years, this was certainly the finest. In "Missa Solemnis," the conductor is faced with many difficult problems, both intellectual and technical. One of the major intellectual difficulties is due to the structural variety of a work which offers the greatest possible contrast in tempos, dynamics and tone, in, apparently, close juxtapositions. The constant change of musical idiom demands a very elastic interpretation. This peculiarity of Beethoven may be seen in some of his later works, such as the string quartets and the sonatas. It is difficult enough in chamber music to combine these articulations and contrasting musical forms, to give them, as it were, a common denominator of a homogeneous form without standardizing their meaning; but in the case of a choral work of the magnitude of "Missa Solemnis" the problem becomes even more formidable.

* * *

In his composition Beethoven follows, down to the minutest detail, the character of the words, which become charged with intense emotion. At the head of the "Kyrie" he inscribes the words: "Von herzen—möge es zu herzen gehen" ("From the heart—may it go to the heart"). The liturgical text, on the other hand, might easily induce the interpreter to adopt too rigid a tempo and form. This would be in complete contradiction to the contents of Beethoven's music. The music is like a vast cathedral, with its lovely, symmetrical lines giving the impression of a complete whole. Yet it contains, with its external and internal beauties, its façades and altars, a mass of smaller treasures that belong to it structurally.

Toscanini's rendering showed highly differentiated expressions in every detail and a unity of form that rose in wide comprehensive sweeps to magnificent heights. The "Kyrie" was taken at a quicker tempo than usual, attaining, in the fugal middle part of the "Christe eleison," a tender, pleading quality. Like the spire of the cathedral, the "Gloria" soared up into the heights. The "Credo"—if one may be permitted to continue the illustration—formed with its spacious and central position the cupola of the building. In spite of the moderate tempo, such a jubilant "Gloria" had never been heard by me, nor a "Credo" of such fervent faith. Also the meaning of the great fugues with which the two movements end became clear to me for the first time. Here were no academic contrapuntal exercises, which usually call forth such strenuous efforts on the part of the singers, but deeply felt songs of praise. They were sung with tremendous fervor.

* * *

Toscanini's art of uniting the seemingly heterogeneous was particularly apparent in the "Sanctus." The movement begins with four short sections of contrasting character and tempo, following one another without transition: the actual "Sanctus" (Adagio); "Pleni sunt coeli et terra" (Allegro); and "Osanna" (Presto), and the "Preludium" (sostenuto), which leads into the famous "Benedictus," the main part of the movement. The tempos and interpretation were so finely balanced that, in spite of the contrasts, the four sections gave the effect of being one whole, or rather, a fourfold introduction to the glorious "Benedictus," which was rendered with a nobility free of sentimentality. Arnold Rosé played the violin solo.

After the foregoing movements, the "Agnus Dei" easily develops into an anticlimax. Under Toscanini, however, it became one of the apexes of the work. The lamentations and cries in the "Miserere," the pastoral melodies of the "Dona nobis pacem" and the approaching clamor of war audible in the orchestra again formed sharply opposing contrasts. However, the dramatic accents only serve as a foil to the "Supplication for inner and outer peace" as indicated by Beethoven. Thus, the form of the "Missa" is rounded off. It ends as it begins—with a prayer. The significance of this was superbly brought out by Toscanini. "Dona nobis pacem" acquired an amazing tenderness.

The performance was as finished technically as it was in conception of form and expression. The severe tasks presented particularly to the singers—soloists and chorus alike—were bravely solved and an excellent ensemble was at Toscanini's disposal. The solo quartet consisted of Jo Vincent, Kerstin Thorborg, who sang the opening bars of the "Benedictus" beautifully, Koloman von Pataky and Alexander Kipnis. The balance of tone noticeable in the ensembles showed the care with which Toscanini had conducted the rehearsals. The "Missa" offers no difficulties to the Philharmonic Orchestra, which distinguished itself by a brilliant performance. Even in the accompaniments to the voice parts the sonorities were wholly effective. Excellent results were also achieved by the Staats-Oper chorus. Of all the participants they had the greatest difficulties to contend with; for Beethoven makes enormous demands both musically and technically on the chorus. Under Toscanini's leadership, however, the vocal parts were carried out with great musical understanding, the voices retaining a pure and lovely quality even under the most exacting conditions. The superb modeling brought out the polyphony of the choral fugues in a most effective way.

Archipenko Retrospective Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A many-sided artist is Alexander Archipenko, but in whatever vein he may work his painting and sculpture always have an elegance which is his personal hallmark. He has just had a retrospective exhibition at the Standahl Galleries, with the accent upon later productions or recent re-creations of earlier works in local terra cotta.

The visitor, upon entering, saw a large, typically simplified gilded torso which despite its unconcealed sturdy underpinning of wood, seems to float in mid-air. Behind this, also in a central place, was a tall, slender figure in rosy terra cotta, a figure abstracted to the point where it becomes the essence of a lovely feminine walk contained in a single unbroken form which dispenses with such externals as arms and legs and in which facial features are reduced to a drawn line or two.

* * *

Again and again Archipenko's recent sculpture returns to this problem of expressing feeling and movement in figures which, despite the elimination of any factual representation, are still human. Historically, this may be called his third period, though, as with most creative artists, his periods are blurred. He was foreshadowing such creations in 1908, the exhibit shows, yet much later than that he had not worked his way completely out of naturalism into symbolism. The many figures in which concavities replaced nature's convex forms were stimulating but also disturbing to see. The observer's thought, and doubtless the artist's too, balks at jumping from naturalistic to abstract form in a single work.

In the last few years, however, this problem has been definitely solved, and the artist has produced works which are singularly pure in style and serene in mood. To the forms he has added color—a field in which his paintings have long shown him a master. A favorite form for him is now an exterior envelope of textured terra cotta, a band of strong color within this, and, in the center, the interior form of the sculpture in highly polished, rosy terra cotta.

* * *

Lyonel Feininger's paintings are at the Los Angeles Museum during February. In his many paintings of streets and buildings, in which the solid forms have visual "echoes" in the surrounding atmosphere, he seems to have fused successfully the formal, architectural elements of cubism with the atmospheric light and color of impressionism. His pictures satisfy our feeling that objects and the space in which they exist are subtly interrelated. There is no feeling of trickery about his pictures. One is convinced that this American-born German painter really feels nature as he paints it.

The Biltmore Salon is presenting through February a memorial exhibit of paintings by the late George Brandriff. It contains some of the best pieces from all periods of his 10 years of work.

Brandriff was one of the ablest of the southern California landscape group. Whether painting trees, skyscapes of clouds, harbor, desert or mountain subjects, or the broad and strong marines which were his last and finest achievements, he composed in terms of color moving continuously through the picture.

At the Jake Zaitlin Gallery are water colors, prints and drawings by "Pop" Hart and oils by Stuart Davis. The Chouinard Art Institute has recent illustrations by Pruett Carter. Los Angeles Oriental artists are exhibitors at the Foundation of Western Art. At the Los Angeles Museum the Academy of Western Painters has opened its third annual exhibit. A superb exhibit of William C. Heintzelman's etchings, from the artist's private collection, is at The Print Rooms.

At the Public Library, the Los Angeles Art Association is showing 100 lithographs by artists on the Federal Art Project in California. The Los Angeles chapter of Hadassah, at the Wilshire Boulevard Temple, has paintings by Elias Newman, an American who lives in Palestine. In Pasadena the Grace Nicholson Galleries houses the 1937 annual exhibit of the Pasadena Society of Artists and the 1936 exhibit of the California Art Club.

A. M.

At the Abbey and the Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The Abbey Theater found in Denis Johnston's "Blindman's Buff," adapted from Ernst Toller's "Blind Justice," a play which compelled the directorate to depart from its policy of not retaining any production for more than two weeks. It had 24 performances, which, while not quite equaling the record set up for the Gate Theater by "Victoria Regina," constituted a record for the National Playhouse. The success of these two plays suggests that Dublin is not so cinema-minded as had been supposed. It indicates that a good play may be counted upon to attract capacity audiences and that long runs are a possibility.

Whether such runs would be eventually in the interest of either the Abbey or the Gate or, more important still, of Irish drama, is a matter for consideration. As the homes of repertory, these two theaters fulfill a mission which is undoubtedly bearing fruit and it might be unwise for either to yield to the temptation which protracted runs offer from the financial point of view.

The Gate Theate Productions, presented by Hilton Edwards and Miceal MacLiammoir, brought their six-months season to a close on Jan. 16, and the company is off for Cairo where, on the invitation of the Egyptian Government, they open at the Royal Opera House toward the end of February. The Dublin season was beyond all doubt an artistic success and I am informed that it was also a financial one.

Lord Longford has now taken over the theater until the end of June and if his season also proves successful in evey way, the Gate Theater's permanency will be secured.

For their closing three weeks, Messrs. Edwards and MacLiammoir staged "The School for Scandal," "The Importance of Being Earnest" and "Death Takes a Holiday." There were some weak spots in the casting of the two last named, but all three productions were otherwise up to the Gate's usual high standard. For the Sheridan and Wilde plays, Anew MacMaster, the Shakespearean actor who scored in "Coriolanus" at Stratford in 1933, was specially engaged. Mr. MacMaster is a favorite with Dublin and, indeed, with Irish audiences generally, but I do not find him very impressive in comedy. He has personality and stage presence but his playing lacks the sincerity and depth which makes his Othello, Romeo and other tragic roles so convincing.

Hugh Hunt, the Abbey Theater producer, has accepted the invitation of the Oxford University Dramatic Society to produce "Hamlet," and an Abbey company is to appear at the Cambridge Festival Theater for a brief engagement in February.

Maurice Evans as Richard II

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The English actor Maurice Evans is playing Shakespeare's "King Richard II" at the St. James Theater. Some 60 years ago Edwin Booth played Richard in New York and it had not been seen here since. To sit before it now is a rich experience, an opportunity to listen to Shakespeare with fresh ears, as if the play were something new of his.

And, though Maurice Evans has played three roles here in New York before this, he seems a discovery, too. He was Romeo to Katharine Cornell's Juliet not long ago, played the Dauphin in her revival of Shaw's play about Joan of Arc and just a few months past was seen as Napoleon in "St. Helena." His Romeo had youth and grace, his Dauphin—not a difficult role for an actor who knows the tricks of the theater—looked nevertheless like the work of an actor exteremely versatile and his Napoleon was mature and contemplative. He might, however, for all we knew of his work, be only versatile. His Richard discloses him as an artist much more important than that, a player with depths as well as variety.

In the early moments of the play he is a rather foppish fellow, proud of his appearance and his graces. When, after he has exiled John of Gaunt and Henry and reaped the fruits of his distrust in the realization that Henry, his rival, has come back to overpower him, he is that same fluent young man struck with a bitter awareness of the cost of his errors and his easy weaknesses, a man facing the fact that he must at last pay for his character by renouncing all his ambitions.

He has waited too long to grow into a man and a king. All that he might have been he has lost even the hope of being now. He can only act for the rest of his short life like the king he dreamed he was, go down before the quiet, more manly Henry with eloquent and royal regrets, noble but futile gestures, deep and revelatory expressions of sorrow for himself as the great king he might have been. It is the performance of an actor blessed by nature with abundance in the matter of expressiveness.

Margaret Webster has staged the play with a seasoned skill, giving it lush color, lighting it dexterously but without affectation.

* * *

To the Shubert Theater, presented by the Theater Guild, has now at last come Maxwell Anderson's "The Masque of Kings," a play in some ways kin to "King Richard II," since it reveals the young Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria searching his soul for the wisdom to understand the king business.

Quite different is the new play by Mark Reed, lightest of comedies, carelessly caled "Yes, My Darling Daughter," at the Playhouse.

Here the author has no intention save to give amusement in graceful, intelligent fashion, to present a merry situation and extract from it by the charm of unforced wit all that it may offer. Lucile Watson plays a sage mother who writes novels of love occasionally, lives happily married to a good-humored banker and has almost forgotten the days in Greenwich Village before the war when she campaigned enthusiastically for the emancipation of women.

Now she has a daughter just out of college who admires her mother's easy broad-mindedness. But it happens that the daughter, having discovered a few moments before that a young man loves her very much and that she in turn loves him, has suggested to the boy that they go away together for a week end in a cottage on the shore of a lake. The boy, poor, must leave in a few days for a job in Belgium. He will be gone two years.

* * *

The mother discovers the plan. She does what any mother would, refuses to let the girl go. But she meets the young man and he is a fine young man. And furthermore, she meets her past. Her daughter sees to that, reminds her of a similar situation in her own life. Everything, of course, comes out happily in the end.

The result is a great deal of kindly merriment neatly set down in words by the indulgent author, who is writing about a number of characters for whom he has affection. He has written one of the pleasantest, most verdant comedies of the season. Miss Watson, Peggy Conklin, Charles Bryant, Violet Heming, Nicholas Joy and Boyd Crawford play it with gay skill.

George M. Conan has reached the Morosco in "Fulton of Oak Falls," that quiet little play made to order for him, and, less happily, the flood of new plays has washed up on the stage of the Fulton Theater a maladroit historical drama called "A Point of Honor," purporting to tell the inside story of Benedict Arnold's treason.

Another New Metropolitan Diva

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A new soprano from Italy, one Gina Cigna, has been pretty much the talk of the town since her successful emergence in North America on the afternoon of Feb. 6 in the title role of "Aïda" at the Metropolitan Opera House. My reactions to the lady's voice and art must be limited at present to that occasion, for I did not hear her Leonora in "Il Trovatore" on Feb. 11. Further appearances for her in "La Gioconda" and "Norma" are promised for the near future.

The impression made by Mme. Cigna at her début was distinctly favorable. Though her singing had some inequalities, at its best it could boast beauty and warmth of tone, musicianship, style and expressive diction. The voice itself, while not of heroic caliber, easily dominated the big ensembles through its purity and resonance in the upper part of the scale. A woman of good presence, Mme. Cigna bore herself with dignity and disclosed no little skill as an actress.

The entire performance on this occasion reminded one of older days when the Metropolitan almost as a matter of course turned out a distinguished "Aïda." Giovanni Martinelli sang Radames with the discretion and fine taste that now adorn his performances. There was also a quite superb Amneris in Bruna Castagna. And both these artists have learned how to make up and dress their roles, which is an achievement still too rare on the lyric stage. Naturally the presentation owed much to the masterly conducting of Ettore Panizza.

On the evening of Feb. 8 I witnessed for the first time the Metropolitan's current revival of "Les Contes d'Hoffmann." For stage direction that failed completely to reveal an understanding of this fantastic and in some phases tragic work, that burdened the Antonia-Dr. Miracle episode with incredibly childish melodrama, that reduced an artist of Lawrence Tibbett's stature to the rank of a puppet in a raree show, this performance deserved any prize or medal you like!

Fortunately no ineptitude of the sort could prevent Mr. Tibbett from singing well the aria of Dappertutto (the gifted baritone impersonated also Lindorf, Coppelius and Dr. Miracle), or nullify, the commendable contributions of Stella Andreva as Olympia, Helen Jepson as Giulietta and Eide Norena as Antonia. Mme. Jepson, though she had learned her part at short notice, seemed entirely at her ease, singing well and, garbed in white, providing an arresting high light in a scene kept ridiculously dark.

* * *

On the following day the season's first "Rheingold" started off the Metropolitan's annual matinée Wagner series. The problem of staging this incomparable wonder tale was solved as well as it ever is in New York, but the cast itself failed to measure up to our better standards. Its more valuable elements were supplied by Eduard Habich as Alberich, René Maison as Loge, Ludwig Hofmann and Emanuel List as the giants, and Karl Laufkoetter as Mime. Friedrich Schorr had the manner for Wotan, but only a fraction of the voice, and Karin Branzell's delivery of Erda's warning, while tonally smooth, lacked expression. Artur Bodanzky conducted in apathetic fashion up to the Nibelheim scene, when, to judge by results, his interest awoke.

In the winter's panorama of Philharmonic-Symphony conductors the Roumanian composer, Georges Enesco, finished his guesting at the Carnegie Hall matinée of Feb. 7 and the Mexican composer, Carlos Chavez, took his place in the line and led his first concert on the evening of Feb. 11.

An exceedingly generous program began with Beethoven's "Coriolanus" Overture and offered Haydn's C minor Symphony No. 9 or No. 95 (according to the old or the new classification), Ravel's second "Daphnis and Chloë" suite and Debussy's "Clouds" and "Festivals," before reaching Mr. Chavez's own pieces—the "Sinfonia de Antigona" and four dances from the ballet-symphony, "H. P." Through the Ravel suite Mr. Chavez conducted without desk, score or baton. For the rest of the concert, where his own works figured, he used desk and score.

* * *

Though this was his first appearance with the Philharmonic-Symphony, he evidently had the ororchestra well in hand and could express through them his various wishes. They took the form of a surprising preciosity in Beethoven's overture, which stood forth as a sort of dolled-up Laocoon. A bit finicking, too, was the treatment of Haydn, though that went on the whole decidedly better. In the case of the French pieces, "Daphnis and Chloë" produced its unfailing effect, despite some inequalities of execution, and Debussy's nocturnes were altogether tolerable. The readings of the conductor's own pieces we may assume to have been authoritative.

Cleveland Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra, shows friendly interest in the young musicians of the day both in the discovery of new creative talent and in the presentation of many compositions not new, but hitherto unheard. Youthful vigor and fun-making were given the right of way in a recent holiday concert. Erno Valasek, Cleveland violinist still in his teens, was the soloist. He won an ovation for his brilliant playing of the Dvořák Violin Concerto. There was also a first American performance of Samuel Barber's Symphony in one movement, the latest work of the talented young Pennsylvanian composer now in the American Academy at Rome. Youthful in spirit, and modern in technique, the composition had an assured maturity of style that promises much for the future.

From young England came William Walton's Suite, "Façade;" a delicious burlesque made up of excerpts from a work originally designed as a setting for poems by Edith Sitwell. Mahler's Fourth Symphony received its first Cleveland performance at these concerts, with Mme. Clare Dux as the soprano soloist in the last movement.

Other programs were given under the skilled direction of Rudolf Ringwall, the associate conductor. Mme. Dux carried all before her in a group of German Lieder.

Among the high lights of later programs was the performance by Myra Hess of the Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2. This artist, who came for her fourth engagement with the Cleveland orchestra, received a warm welcome.

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XII—Introducing Three Non-Technical Rules for Literary Pioneers

By Bertha White Smith
Former Editor of The Writer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"He who possesses talent should also possess courage." Thus declares Georg Brandes in "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century," and he continues with this illustration:

"When Armand Carrel, a young journalist at the time, was censured by the editor of the paper for which he wrote, who pointing to a passage in the young man's article, remarked, 'That is not the way people write,' he replied, 'I do not write as people write, but as I myself write.'"

"And this is the universal formula of a gifted nature, concludes Mr. Brandes. "It countenances neither fugitive rubbish, nor arbitrary invention, but with entire self-consciousness it expresses the right of talent when neither traditional form nor existing material suffices to meet the peculiar requirements of its nature, to choose new material, to create new forms, until it finds a soil of a quality to give nurture to all its forces and gently and freely develop them."

Awakened Sympathy From the Public

The noted Danish critic would certainly not advise any young writer to disregard the principles of good writing. And it is well to remember his words in these days when much writing tends to be stereotyped in accordance with the belief that successful fiction, at least, may be achieved by following technical rules. Armand Carrel merely voiced the eternal demand of every true artist for the right to search for his own perfect medium of expression. Fortunately it is a plea to which the reading public listens with growing appreciation. And this awakened sympathy is undoubtedly doing much to encourage modern writers, particularly the poets and novelists, to attempt new forms of expression.

Zona Gale, in "The Novel of Tomorrow," voices a similar thought: "The function of the novel is to reflect the familiar as permeated by the unfamiliar; to reflect the unknown in its daily office of permeating the known. Thus the novelist is to go not only 'joying in his visible universe,' but in that universe by which his own is interpenetrated."

Of the English novel, Hugh Walpole, in his chapter in "Tendencies of the Modern Novel," writes: "In the work now of all the more interesting younger writers there is a new spirit, very far indeed from the defeatism of ten years ago. We have broken away, it seems, from pessimism and artificiality, and, in this new world of adventure, new genius should be born."

Poets Who Are Pioneering

The freedom that characterizes other fields of intellectual activity must characterize the attitude of the poets as well. In "Ten Modern Poets," which provides an illuminating survey of the work of Robert Frost, Amy Lowell, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Carl Sandburg, Walter De La Mare, Rudyard Kipling, John Masefield, and Alfred Noyes, we are reminded by Rica Brenner that the poet "finds poetry not only where others before him have found it—and almost exhausted the vein; he is free to discover it where he, and he alone, wills. He feels himself equally free to present it in the manner which he deems most suitable. But in stepping beyond the bounds laid down by the old conventions of poetic diction and of prosody, he does not throw away all rules. He writes most definitely according to a code of regulations. These rules he has evolved out of his poetry; he has not permitted them to dictate his poetry to him. At the same time he does not blindly and stubbornly reject what the past has to offer. He adapts to his own use both the measured beat of the older verse and the less distinct, but none the less certain, rhythmic pulse of the newer. Purpose and appropriateness, alone, decide his choice.

"The modern poet, free to experiment, is characterized by his imaginativeness toward life and art, by his desire to find truth for himself, by his consciousness of freedom and of individuality of expression. Differing one from the other in temperament, in interests, in methods, they are yet alike in their independence of individuality."

What Are Some of the Qualities?

What are some of the characteristics of this power to create new forms? We find a most helpful review of them in "Four Elements in Literature," in which H. N. Hurst writes of this power:

"The future is its natural channel of expression. It faces life with courage and the assurance of power. Faith and hope, confidence and a spirit of optimism are its typical virtues. To this element belong tales of travel and adventure, discovery and exploration. This element attempts all topics, but some favorite themes are poems and tales of heroism, physical or mental courage, magnificence and noble achievements. . . .

"It has an immense vocabulary and often coins new words. It makes frequent use of emphasis. Often there is impression of intensity and tremendous vigor, often marked in the way a writer begins a work. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs seldom appear quietly and singly, but work in series, in teams, even battalions. Such writers adopt three styles: the ornate (richness and splendor), grand (panoramic and magnificent), and oratorical style with its repetition, emphasis, intensity, onward rush of sentence structure, force, and immense vocabulary. In general this style is frank and direct, sincere, ardent and inspiring, essentially alive. Such writers as William Morris, Swinburne, Burke, Shelley, Tennyson, Rupert Brooke, Blake, Hazlitt, Coleridge, Milton (striking in all his work—prose, poetry and drama), Wordsworth, Carlyle."

Motive of Every Would-Be Writer

Admirable hints, all of them, to keep before us in our reading not only of the writers of the ages, but of those modern writers whose work appears to be for all time. And in the front rank of the interpreters of the new day will undoubtedly be found the book of one who would probably never think of herself primarily as an author. Yet every page of Anne Lindbergh's "North to the Orient" offers inspiration for professional writers. Among human documents, it is in many ways incomparable, not only in subject but in treatment. But the motive of every would-be writer is voiced in the preface:

"What, then, is this collection of chapters? How explain it? Why did I write it? There is, of course, always the personal satisfaction of writing down one's own experiences so they may be saved, caught and pinned under glass, hoarded against the winter of forgetfulness. Time has been cheated a little, at least in one's own life, and a personal, trivial immortality of an old self assured. And there is another personal satisfaction: that of the people who like to recount their adventures, the diary-keepers, the story-tellers, the letter-writers, a strange race of people who feel half cheated of an experience unless it is retold. It does not really exist until it is put into words. It is as inexplicable as looking all afternoon at a gray stone on a beach, and not realizing until one tries to put it on canvas, that it is in reality bright blue."

Indefinable Qualities

This book reveals gems of description, of characterization, and of indefinable qualities, such as appear in this conclusion of the account of the quaint Tea Ceremony in Japan:

"If only I could stay here long enough, I thought, going home in the rain, I would learn to see too. And after minutely watching the surface of things I would learn to see below the surface. I would see the essence of a thing, what it has in common with other things; that is, I would learn *simile*. I would see that a certain wet stone (as my Japanese friend said) was wet as a new-peeled pear. Then I would learn *metaphor* and see in my little boy 'My hunter of the dragon fly.' And finally I would learn *symbolism*. 'The bamboo for prosperity,' a Japanese friend explained to me, 'the pine for long life, the plum for courage—'

"'Why the plum for courage?' I asked, picturing courage as a great oak.

"'Yes, yes,' answered my Japanese friend. 'The plum for courage, because the plum puts forth blossoms while the snow is still on the ground.'"

Humor, and courage, and wisdom—qualities not to be found, perhaps, in lists of technical rules, yet they will always be the essence of the writing of the literary pioneer in any age. Let us seek them in all our reading. And enter in our writing notebook these words of William McFee, nautical engineer who also writes splendidly of the sea, "Literature comes out of our lives. It is not embedded in textbooks. The impulse to write springs from within, the sense of form can be derived only from the acquired memories of endless reading."

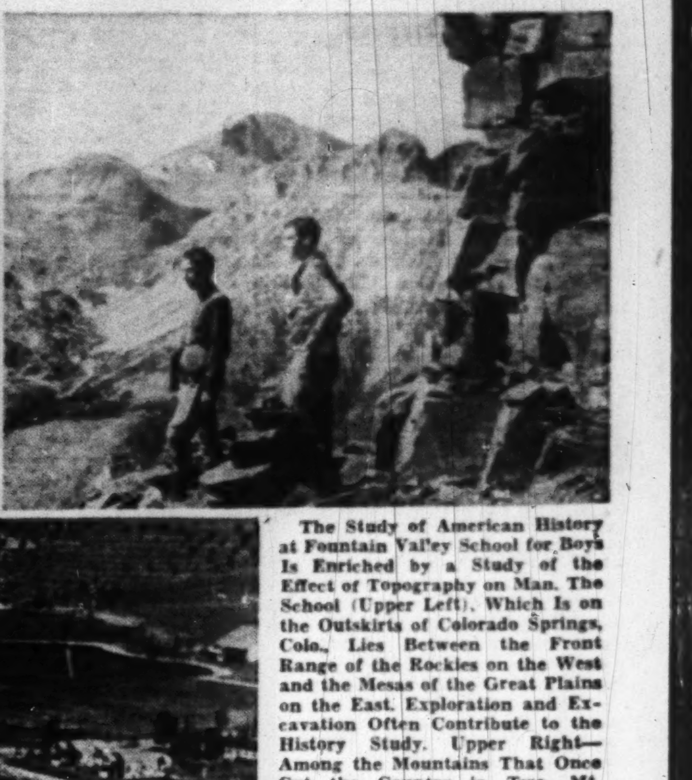
This is the last of a series of 12 articles on improving one's writing through reading. These articles have been published on consecutive Tuesdays since Dec. 1, 1936.

Prize-Winning Textbook

The Atlantic Monthly Press in association with Little, Brown & Co., Boston publishers, announce the award of the second Atlantic Textbook Prize of $4000 to Dr. Eugene Hilton of Oakdale, California, whose textbook, "Problems and Values of Today," was adjudged "the best basal textbook submitted in the field of Social Studies for the Senior High School."

Dr. Hilton, principal of the Allendale School in Oakdale, California, has had 15 years experience in classroom teaching of the social sciences in both elementary and high school. His prize-winning textbook has been designed as a guide for students in the study of contemporary problems and contains a series of units chosen from the fields of economics, civics, and sociology.

The competition was inaugurated in 1934 with the intention of encouraging "the writing of fresh and original textbook material." Elizabeth Crowe Hannum won the first contest with her English textbook: "Speak! Read! Write!" in 1935. For this second contest the judges were: Dean J. B. Edmonson, University of Michigan; Mr. W. W. Theisen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Milwaukee, Wis.; and Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly. Their selection was made from a total of 72 manuscripts, received from educators all over the country.



The Study of American History at Fountain Valley School for Boys Is Enriched by a Study of the Effect of Topography on Man. The School (Upper Left), Which Is on the Outskirts of Colorado Springs, Colo., Lies Between the Front Range of the Rockies on the West and the Mesas of the Great Plains on the East. Exploration and Excavation Often Contribute to the History Study. Upper Right—Among the Mountains That Once Cut the Country in Two. Mt. Pyramid Trip. Lower Left—Climbing Mt. Yale. Lower Right—Studying History From Documents Made Before Books. An Archaeology Trip Into the Southwest.

History Taught as Interlinked Events

The Nation's Story in Its World Setting Is This School's Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Colorado Springs, Colo.

A snow-ridged range of mountains, its ragged white line etched against an incredibly blue sky, cut off the view to the west. It might be the precipitous end of the world.

Across the high mesa to the east nothing stopped the eye but a far vague horizon.

"In 1776," the history master of Fountain Valley School of Colorado was telling the boys of his class while his eyes followed theirs out to the beautiful Front Range of the Rockies and dominant Pikes Peak shining silver in the sunlight—"In 1776 Francisco Escalante and his band of conquistadores rode north on what was the first expedition of white men into the country that is now western Colorado.

"In that same year men of the 13 original colonies, who still believed that the extreme frontier was the Mississippi River and that most of the land lying beyond the summit of the Alleghanies was dark and bloody Indian ground, gathered in Philadelphia to draw up and sign the Declaration of Independence. They were laying the foundation of the United States of America.

The Boys Drawn By a Common Interest

The boys from New Mexico and California and those from the Atlantic seaboard looked up with common interest. Somewhere in the 160 years between, the Continental Divide that from their windows and campus looked like a solid impregnable wall—the great western wall of the world—had been conquered not only by horses and covered wagons but by the minds of men. The vast mesas and prairies that had stretched barren and hostile to the east, had become a friendly land of cities, farms, and villages. The span of a continent with its formidable cloud-cutting range had become one nation.

History of the United States' East and West, of the Spaniards on the Pacific side of the Rockies and the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, was correlated for Fountain Valley's history class. But the history master went farther afield to include world events influencing or influenced by happenings on the American continent between Canada and Mexico.

Seen in a Setting Of World Events

The year 1776 was an important stirring one all over the Occidental world, while the Orient drowsed, indifferent to change and turmoil. The independent gesture of Britain's American colonies gave a fillip to the fermenting revolution of France that came to its explosion 13 years later when the young republic of the United States had become so stable a government that it could give heart and encouragement to a weary kingdom. Frederick of Prussia and Catherine of Russia were making history of import even beyond the boundaries of their own lands.

This—while early colonists were declaring their independence of England, and the Spaniards were marching on their pioneering expedition up along the west slope of the Rocky Mountains. It was a year that appeals to the imagination of any boy, especially any American boy, most especially a boy who can look west to the conquered barrier of the Continental Divide and east across the plains over which slow-dragging emigrant trains blazed a rough hard trail from the settled country of the Atlantic seaboard to the gold mines of the Rockies and the Pacific coast.

A century later was the year chosen by Joseph P. Pollard, history master at the Fountain Valley School, to point the inevitable interrelations of world events because once again bright spotlights were thrown at the same time on the old capital and on the Rocky Mountain region.

A great exposition held in Philadelphia to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of the nation, emphasized the growth, politically, geographically, economically, and socially, throughout the hundred years, not only in the country, but in all the countries of the world that brought exhibits to the Centennial Exposition.

Colorado, after 17 years of gold mining, was admitted to the Union as the Centennial State.

The last old-time gold rush stampeded into Deadwood Gulch and marked the beginning of the end for the romantic, hard, adventurous old West. But no one realized this for more than a dozen years—not until the railroads had reached out to the remote mines, crowding the stagecoaches and the ox-drawn wagon trains off the pioneer trails, and Buffalo Bill, looking out from under the brim of his wide white hat, noted silently that the time had come when the Wild West was no longer a reality.

The year 1876 was important politically in the United States because of the Hayes-Tilden campaign, when a situation arose that was unique in history. Two sets of election returns came to Washington from three southern states, both sets claiming to be official. The electoral count from the other states was so close that the result of the election depended on these disputed returns. A commission of 15 men was then set up by Congress to decide whether the Hayes or the Tilden returns should be accepted. A bare majority of this commission—eight to seven—decided to accept as valid the Hayes returns. Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President of the United States by one vote of the commission.

And in the Orient Japan Looked Westward

At that time the Orient drew a troubled sigh and Japan, flinging off her extreme orientalism, abolished feudalism, and began learning western ways. In England Disraeli was instituting internal reforms, promoting imperialism, and establishing British power in Egypt. Bismarck, at the head of the German Empire, was advancing social welfare to proportions that echoed through London slums to the tenement district around Halsted and Polk streets in Chicago. France was recovering from the Franco-Prussian war and stabilizing her young third republic, heartened by the steadfast surety of the United States.

The United States started its second century in the midst of building and rebuilding. It was a year of construction and constructive planning from the eastern boundary of German west to the shores of China.

Emphasizing in this way broad political movements in widely separated corners of the earth and their relation to each other is the key note of history teaching at Fountain Valley. It is this interrelation of world events, according to Mr. Pollard, rather than detailed study of one country, one era, one phase of civilization, or one war, that makes history.

Every student is required to include history in his curriculum during the entire six years. If his major interest is science, he takes history as a minor course. During their entire stay at the Fountain Valley School of Colorada, boys are carefully drilled in history, and in all classes particular attention is paid to the Constitution of the United States, its content and history, its significance, and the reasons for its importance today.

A Service to Build Up Public Forums

Washington

A counseling service on program planning for adult civic education in public forums is being offered by the Office of Education in connection with Federal Public Forum Projects, according to Dr. J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

As a result of the operation of 10 forum demonstration centers in 10 states during the past five months, the Office of Education has received thousands of requests for information concerning these programs of public discussion. In order to make the demonstration of these projects of maximum value to other communities in developing programs of their own, an information service from the Office of Education in Washington will augment the activities of the local projects in making available the experience of the program.

Dr. Paul H. Sheats, director of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Public Forum Project, has been added to the staff as a field supervisor and associate of the assistant administrator, Chester S. Williams.

The building of new schools with large auditoriums and municipal auditoriums in more than 2000 communities throughout the nation as a part of the program of the Public Works Administration has created thousands of new meeting places. This has stimulated the interest of educational authorities and civic leaders in these communities in providing programs of public discussion and forums for the adults.

The Office of Education is now in a position to counsel with these interested educational and civic leaders concerning practical programs of adult civic education. Careful records are being assembled on the activities of the forum demonstration projects. In addition the Office of Education has made a comprehensive survey of 431 public forums sponsored by all types of community organizations. The data and information now in the files of the Office of Education are the basis for answering numerous questions such as probable cost, problems of management, method of scheduling speakers, visual aids, publicity, use of the radio and many other problems involved in developing new programs of adult civic education.

In addition to the 10 public forum demonstration centers which have operated programs since September, 1936, nine new demonstration centers began schedules the first of February, 1937. The nine new centers are located in Dayton, Ohio; five townships in Fairfield County (Stamford) Connecticut; Lenoir, Greene, Pitt, Wake, Wilson, Johnson and Wayne Counties, North Carolina; Delaware County, Pennsylvania; McLennan and Falls Counties, Texas; Seattle, Washington; Atlanta, Georgia; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Weber County, Utah.

The ten centers, most of which will continue until April or longer, are located in Monongalia, Preston and Taylor Counties, West Virginia; Hamilton County (Chattanooga), Tennessee; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pueblo, Otera and Las Animas Counties (Colorado Springs), Colorado; Orange County (Santa Ana), California; Pulaski County (Little Rock), Arkansas; Portland, Oregon; Manchester (and vicinity,) New Hampshire; Schenectady County, New York; Sedgwick County (Wichita), Kansas.

College Is Worthwhile—But

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You perhaps read the letter we published last September to "Freda" from "Helen," the girl who gave up an excellent secretarial job in order to enter college, and who told us just why she felt it was worth the time and expense to do so. Today we are bringing "Helen" into the Round Table, for her discussion is along lines we are including in our meetings.—Chairman.

* * *

Illinois

Dear Freda:

It is time I wrote you another letter giving you my impressions of college, as I said I would do in my letter published in the Monitor last Sept. 22.

Almost without exception, I am very favorably impressed. The college I now call my own maintains high standards, morally, socially and scholastically. It is a joy to live in a wholesome college community and to mingle with students and faculty who are striving to bring out the best in their lives.

I think the beauty of any college campus means much to its students. Our campus commands an inspiring view of the Missouri farmlands, which, in their placidity, look for all the world like a painted canvas reaching to the distant hills that line the horizon. Being the meeting place of four great rivers, this region was frequented by the Indians and the early explorers in the days of canoe travel, and by them was made famous historically. In the quiet of a still moonlight night I like to stand on the high bluffs and imagine that I see Indians in their canoes paddling swiftly and silently down the river past our campus.

The beautifully landscaped college green is bordered by cozy dormitories, long, low and rambling, with sloping roofs, by a tall-steepled chapel which might have been transplanted from New England; by classrooms, offices, laboratories, dining hall; and by a field house for athletic and social functions. Back of the buildings are deep ravines where many birds find sanctuary in the tall timber and underbrush.

In the midst of these congenial surroundings, I have had my first taste of college life and it has been very broadening. College, in fact, has in this short time already begun to prove its worth to me by enriching my experience and making everything I come in contact with more interesting.

The first week in college was the hardest. The daily routine was more exacting than I had anticipated, and the distractions from study far more numerous. It was only after I had organized my time, and made certain other adjustments, that I had the situation in hand.

My own position here is unique, because, of course, I am older than the other students. For a number of weeks I was taken for a member of the faculty. I am sure many of the students think me very old, not knowing how young I feel and how much fun I get out of life, especially out of this college adventure. Evidently the word spread around that I had occupied a secretarial position before coming here, for I was elected secretary of the Freshman class. My classmates will never know how happy that made me, for it indicated that in spite of the difference in our ages, they looked upon me as one of them.

Only in one serious respect does college seem far different from what I expected. I had assumed that while there would naturally be a fair amount of extra-curricular activity in an American college, the primary interest of all the students, or at least most of them, would be the pursuit of learning! I thought a studious mental attitude would pervade the atmosphere of a campus, and that conditions would be such as to encourage deep and conscientious study. I was disillusioned during that first week, which I said previously was the hardest, and ever since then I have been taxing my ingenuity to find quiet corners in which to study.

When I gave up a good position to seek a higher education, and dipped into my hard-earned savings to pay my first year's tuition, I said to myself, "Now you may count yourself among the few privileged ones who not only want knowledge, but are willing to pay the price for it."

In the last few months I have been learning that knowledge is not so easily bought; and that even after sacrifices have been made to come to college there is a further price demanded with each day's pursuit of learning. It is the price of assiduous labor and singleness of purpose, which, I have already realized, not all men and women enrolled in our American colleges are willing to pay. I shall go more deeply into this subject in my next letter, when I shall tell you about the non-academic side of college, which, I feel sure, offers far too many distractions to the young college student. (Miss) H. T.

* * *

In the meantime we think the Round Table would like to hear from some of you who have experience and opinions along these lines. From your own experience, what do you think of the general attitude of college students toward solid work? How is it in England, Germany, France, South Africa? You who are in American colleges, do you agree with Helen; or by any chance do you think that students hide a very real earnestness under a nonchalant manner? And what is your suggested remedy?

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

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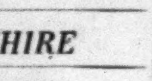

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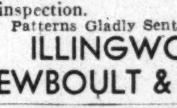

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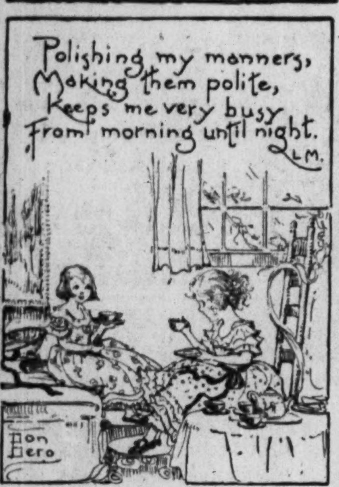
In Olden Days, Floating Masses of Water Plants Were Anchored to Poplar Stakes, Which Took Root and Added to the Islands' Other-Worldly Aspects

—of Xochimilcho

Betty Kirk, Mexico City

Gay Flowers and Vegetables Are Raised Here for Sale in Mexico City, Ten Miles Away

Sunbonnet Sue



Studies In the Psalms

No. 77 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 93

Jehovah Reigneth

(Wisdom Literature)

That period preceding the birth of Jesus by a couple of hundred years and known as the Wisdom period of Hebrew literature, was one especially rich in the growing developing understanding of Deity. It is characterized by what would be called philosophical writing among the Greeks and is the nearest approach to philosophy found among the Hebrew writers.

During this period much of our Old Testament literature was compiled and shaped for permanent use. The gathering together of the ancient proverbs of the common people gave rise to a study of righteousness as right thinking and its practical application to human affairs. The activity of the schools influenced by Greek thought gave rise to such books as Ecclesiastes. Later, the doctrine of immortality began to find its place among the thinkers. And, finally, the great and persistent problem of the prosperity of the wicked in the face of what was called God's justice, called forth the marvelous drama of Job with its scientific answer of man's question.

Last but not least, the outstanding development of the understanding of God's law stamped this period as the most advanced in the history of the nation up to this time.

The psalms of this period naturally reflect these troubled waters of groping thought through which man was passing, and add immeasurably to our understanding of the thought development of these hidden years for which there is no historical parallel except in the books of the Maccabees, found in the Old Testament Apocrypha.

The understanding of right thinking inevitably brought to light the full qualities of Deity. This is reflected most majestically in Psalm 93, in which both omniscience ("he is clothed with majesty") and omnipotence ("he is clothed with strength"), are firmly and confidently declared. Suddenly, in a quickened meter (v. 3), the picture of the wrath of "the floods" at this statement, and their attempt to over-ride it and disprove it, is vividly presented:

> The floods have lifted up, O Lord,
> The floods lift up their waves.

But the calm strength and majesty of the Lord is not to be moved.

> The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters.

The final assurance of the supremacy of God's law ("thy testimonies are very sure") is coupled with the return to confidence:

> Holiness (wholeness) becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever.

Brevities

London Advertiser: A new gun has been invented which, when fired, takes a snapshot of the object fired at. What we need now is a fishing rod which will automatically photograph each fish it hauls to the surface.

New Yorker: Congressmen are far from enthusiastic about the President's plan for reorganizing the departments and extending the civil service. It sounds to them like a plan to promote the artificial scarcity of statesmen's pork.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: We hear checks in riotous profusion will feature the new spring styles. It is, we suppose, the natural influence of the New Deal motif.

Children's Corner

The Twins and the Muffin Man

Lou and Sue were twins. They were exactly the same size and looked so much alike that their own mother could not always tell them apart.

They dressed just alike, too, in checkered pinafores and wide straw hats. Little wonder then that the Muffin Man who came to Penny Pins one day had an amazing experience.

The Muffin Man was a jolly fellow and all the children in all the towns where he journeyed loved him. "Here comes the Muffin Man," they would shout as soon as they saw his round, roly-poly figure.

The Muffin Man dressed in starchy white and atop his head sat the tallest hat in all hatdom. It went up like a stove pipe (only it was white) and then became all squashy like a tam o' shanter. The Muffin Man pushed a cart that had red wheels and in the tray of the cart, all golden brown and sugary, were the muffins.

It was quite by chance really that the Muffin Man came to Penny Pins. He didn't know there was such a town and he was so happy when he found it that he began to sing:

"Penny Pins, Penny Pins
Please do tell me why
In all my journeyings
I have passed you by?"

Small Lou, coming from school, heard him and ran as fast as she could to catch up with the red cart. The Muffin Man laughed when he saw her. "Good day, sir," said Lou. "and how much are your muffins?"

"A penny apiece," answered the Muffin Man.

"Please, I'll have one," said Lou, and held out a bright penny.

"Help yourself," said the Muffin Man, and Lou took a sugary muffin and bit into it.

"Yum, yum," she said, "it's good." She ate it all standing beside the red cart. "It's quite the nicest muffin I ever ate." And down came a second bright penny. "Please, sir, I'll have another."

The Muffin Man chuckled.

"Yum, yum," she said, "this one is every bit as good as the first. Please, sir, and I'll have another." A third bright penny appeared and with a bun in each hand small Lou bit first into one, then the other.

The Muffin Man stared round-eyed. Now while he was looking at Lou and Lou was looking at the muffins along came Sue but neither one of them saw her. She hid behind the Muffin Man and kept very still until Lou had eaten up the two muffins, and curtsying good-day to the Muffin Man, ran down the street and out of sight.

Then up popped Sue right under the Muffin Man's nose. "Please, sir. I'll have a muffin," said Sue, and put down a bright penny!

The Muffin Man blinked and winked. His mouth opened round as a ball. Hadn't he just seen this same little girl run down the street after eating three sugary muffins?

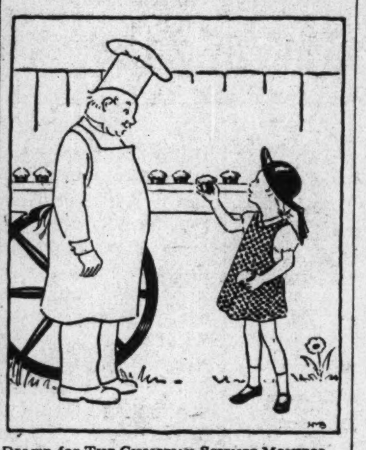
"A muffin," cried he.

"A muffin," said she.

"But you just ate three!" he cried.

"Not I, sir," said she.

"Look here," said the Muffin Man. "I saw you with my own eyes." He took out his handkerchief and mopped his brow which was very red.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Muffin Man Stared

Sue put down a second bright penny and helped herself to another muffin. This was too much for the Muffin Man. He threw up his hands and cried:

"Are you a fairy
Or are you an elf
Or is it that I
Am bewitched myself?"

Sue began to laugh. He looked so funny with his eyebrows jumping to meet his hair and his eyes popping from his head. In a merry little voice she answered:

"Muffin Man, Muffin Man
Come to Penny Pins
Did you really never hear
Of a pair of twins?"

Puzzle Corner Answers

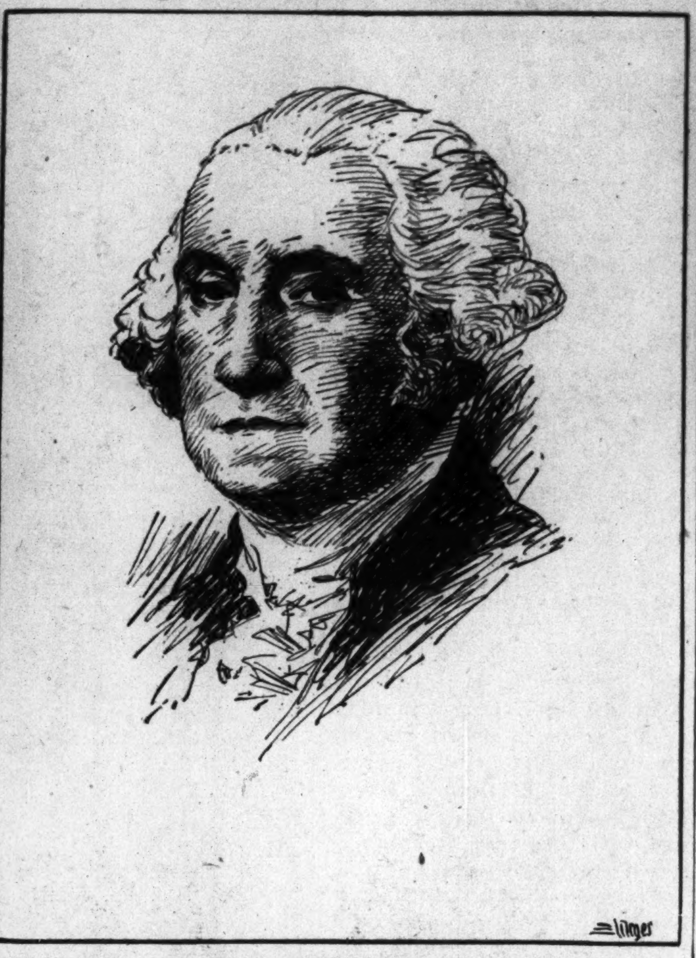
Cryptogram: To join our P-C-C-C-C I am most glad to write: Because I run to home sweet home they call me Home Run Bob.

Factual Figuring: 5 plus 17, minus 7, times 3, divided by 5, equals 9.

Letter Changing: Skip, slip, slit, slat, seat, heat, heap, hemp, hump, jump.

Fun With Antonyms: Cheery—dreary; severe—lenient; laborious—facile; enthusiastic — indifferent; amicable — belligerent; loquacious—reticent; trustworthy—unscrupulous, fractious—passive; adept—awkward; lucid—indistinct.

Lines About Leaders–57



George Washington

(1732-1799)

WASHINGTON was the leader of American independence.
He was the first President of the United States of America.
His family owned much land in Virginia, where he was born.
The boy had a tutor for several years, then he went to school.
At 20 he found himself the owner of beautiful Mount Vernon.
Full of zeal, he took the management of the huge estate.
Then difficulty arose over the boundary line of Pennsylvania.
Answering the Colonies' call, he enlisted among the defenders.
When he left the army at 26, he was the best American officer.
He married and settled to the duties of a Virginia planter.

* * *

THEN suddenly occurred the quarrel with the mother country.
Britain claimed the right to tax; the colonies objected.
Passing months gave little hope of a peaceful settlement.
Now Massachusetts needed an experienced military leader.
Washington was elected Commander-in-Chief of the army.
He drilled volunteers from fields, from shops, from streets.
Then he advanced and drove the Britishers out of Boston.
Members of the Congress clung to the hope of a compromise.
Instead, news arrived of reinforcements from the adversaries.
With this, the colonies made a Declaration of Independence.

* * *

ONCE independence proclaimed, it had to be fought for.
After a month, Washington had recruited new support.
Young and old, rich and poor, colored and white, joined.
There were not enough uniforms for all, no blankets, no tents.
But huddled around campfires they had Hamilton to listen to.
The slim young captain explained freedom in burning words.
The men knew very little, but they could fight and they would.
Help arrived from France with Lafayette and Rochambeau.
The day came when the English surrendered at Yorktown.
George III was willing to recognize the freedom of the States.

* * *

WITH time, Congress ordered the dissolution of the army.
And Washington gave a last command to his beloved soldiers.
They must go on fighting as citizens and create a great nation.
They were "the people" and could win the respect of the world.
Then after nine years' service, he returned to Mount Vernon.
But the inexperienced Congress grew weaker and weaker.
And an income had to be established, $54,000,000 to be paid.
And disputes arose over state lines, over commerce limitations.
From home Washington urged an indissoluble union.
There would be no freedom if the States did not act together.
At the end, the leading men met to elaborate a Constitution.
George Washington was chosen President by unanimous vote.
And the chief bent his head under the storm of shouts.

* * *

THE office of President of the Republic was a new one.
There were no precedents to consider, no models to follow.
But Washington gave the best he had in behalf of his country.
And his success led the States to elect him for a second term.
The news of his passing plunged America into desolation.
The world endorsed these famous words, that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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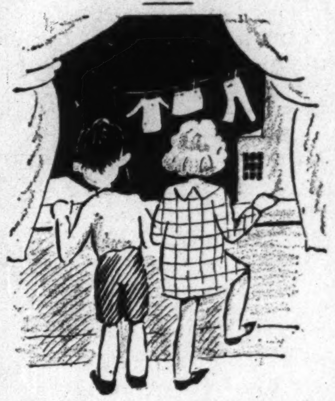
In Lighter Vein

Mistaken Identity

A lady, apprehensive lest she pass her destination, poked the streetcar conductor with her umbrella. "Is that the First National Bank?" she asked.

"No, mum," replied the conductor, "them's my ribs."—Capper's Weekly.



"Pop says you can always find the Big Dipper over Mrs. Mahoney's washing."

Provided For

Mrs. Murphy: "What! You're going to marry that hard-up lodger of yours? What on earth are you going to live on?"

Mrs. O'Flynn: "We'll be all right. The poor fellow owes me enough to keep us in comfort for years."—Pearson's.

Now It Can Be Told

Traveler: "Why are the trains always late here?"

Guard: "Otherwise, what would be the use of the waiting rooms?"—Moustique, Charleroi.

The Oldest Inhabitant

"Thrift's a great thing, Sandy."

"Ay, it is, sor. Ah'm still wearin' the boots they tied to ma wedding carriage."—Answers.

Out of Order

Little Marjorie, who had been allowed to attend the party, left her chair and walked over and attempted to whisper to her mother.

"Now, dear," said the mother, "if you have anything to say, please talk so that everyone can hear."

"Oh, all right, Mummy, but I was going to say that Bishop Jones helped himself to more crackers and jam when you weren't looking."

Similar Views

"It's four years since I was in this town," remarked the stranger to the waiter in a hotel, as he was walking out after finishing his dinner. "It looks just the same."

"I don't find much change either," said the waiter, as he picked up the nickel the visitor had left on the table.

Clean Sweep

The barber had used his electric clippers in cutting small Betty's hair.

"I guess my neck wasn't clean," she told her mother on coming home, "'cause that man used his vacuum cleaner on it."—Montreal Daily Herald.

Daily Anecdote

From the Wrong Direction

Washington was not a jovial man, but history relates that he had a ready wit and was more than able to hold his own in the art of repartee.

One day, as he sat at table after dinner, he complained that the fire burning on the hearth behind him was much too large and too hot; whereupon one of the guests chided him by saying, "It behooves a general to stand fire."

"But it does not become a general to receive it from the rear," Washington replied.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Table Decorations

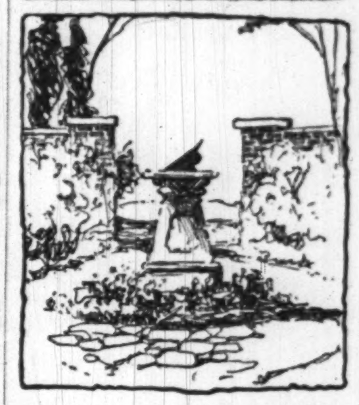
An owner of a gift shop increased her earnings by renting seasonal decorations. During spare time she made a variety of centerpieces, such as Jack-Horner pies for birthday dinners, horns of plenty for fall centerpieces, cellophane trees in blue and silver for the Christmas table, and patriotic pieces in shapes of decorative ships, flags, and unconventional designs.

She found that many families were glad to rent these decorations, and that those who came to her shop to rent material frequently purchased placecards, favors, and prizes.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Quotation for Today

I WOULD not change my joy for the empire of the world.—Sir Philip Sidney *(last words).*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Patience Has Her Perfect Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

SOUTHERN hospitality has long been acknowledged by those who have experienced it and who like to reflect on those things which indicate a gentility of manner that makes living such a pleasant experience. One traveler likes to remember an outstanding experience in Shreveport, La.

For four days the writer was a guest of a family, each member of which expressed every kindness and consideration. But it was a little lady of six years who made the magic touch, engraving the memory of her unselfish consideration in the heart of her guest.

One day while the visitor was busily engaged in writing, the quiet laughing of the child was heard immediately outside the window. It was apparent that the little one was really trying to attract attention, but in no vain way. For a moment the typewriter was deserted and a few words were exchanged with the little friend.

"When you are through writing, will you come out and see something in my garden?" plaintively queried the six-year-old.

"All right," was the reply. "Just as soon as I have finished this letter I'll come!"

"Oh, no," said Betty-Jeanne, "you don't have to hurry. When you have finished all your letters, then come. I'll wait for you."

All this took place in such a gracious way that it is needless to say that the wish was soon granted. In the meantime there were no further impatient questions. Shortly the two found themselves in the garden, and of all the things the little hostess showed, none was more important or more impressive than her kind and loving attitude of pure unselfishness, even while she was gaining her own wishes.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Chicago reader shares today's cryptic message:

YU WUZD ULO *I*X*X*X*X Z QC CUBY FRQM YU EOZYK: TKXQLBK Z OLD YU GUCK BEKKY GUCK YLKA XQRR CK *GUCK *OLD *TUT.

Factual Figuring

To the number of states that border on the Gulf of Mexico——add the number of the day in June on which Bunker Hill Day is celebrated——; subtract the number of letters in the family name of the President who was known as the Great Emancipator——; multiply by the number of nautical miles to a league——; divide by the number of leaves on a cinquefoil——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Here's one that will take a bit of hopping about. Change SKIP to JUMP in the usual manner in nine moves.

Fun With Antonyms

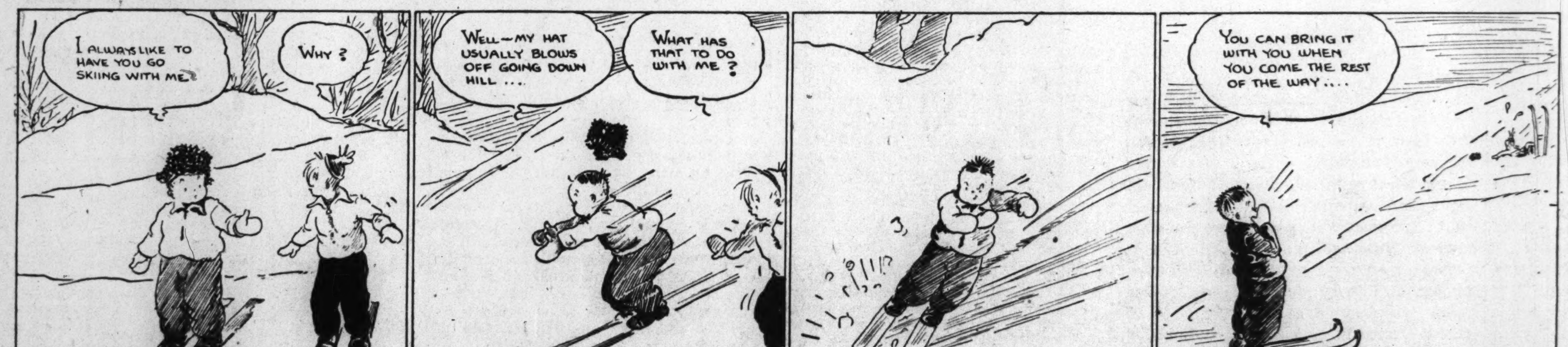
Ten more words with their antonyms. The first has been checked as usual:

1	cheery	unscrupulous	
2	severe	reticent	
3	laborious	dreary	1
4	enthusiastic	awkward	
5	amicable	passive	
6	loquacious	indistinct	
7	trustworthy	lenient	
8	fractious	belligerent	
9	adept	indifferent	
10	lucid	facile	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

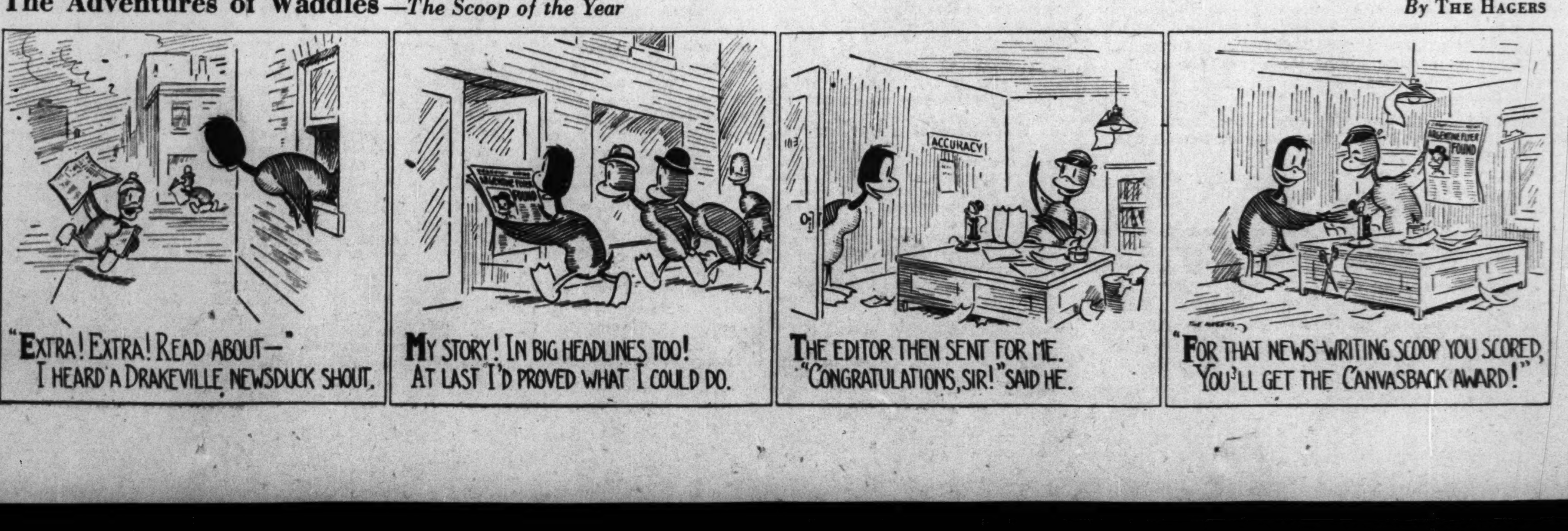
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy Makes It With One Stop*

By Le Pelley


I always like to have you go skiing with me?
Why?
Well—my hat usually blows off going down hill . . .
What has that to do with me?
You can bring it with you when you come the rest of the way . . . .
624
LeP

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Scoop of the Year*

By The Hagers


"Extra! Extra! Read about—" I heard a Drakeville newsduck shout.
My story! In big headlines too! At last I'd proved what I could do.
Accuracy
The editor then sent for me. "Congratulations, sir!" said he.
Argentine Flyer Found
"For that news-writing scoop you scored, You'll get the Canvasback Award!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1937 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Foreword to Folly

PHILOSOPHER: One of the paradoxes of mechanical progress is that it reduces the cost of living in peace, but increases the cost of killing in war.

Statistician: Quite true, unless—

Philosopher: Unless what?

Statistician: Well, it's not possible to say what the bill for another world war would be. But if preparedness figures are used as a basis of estimate, the $10,730,000,000 which the Foreign Policy Association finds was spent on armaments by the nations in 1936 indicates a new scale of expenditures in the event of another war—a scale, indeed, which would make the costs of the last major conflict seem very reasonable. Careful auditing places the price of killing World War soldiers at $25,000 per head. In another war the price will be much higher per soldier unless the campaigns are managed more economically.

Philosopher: Economically?

Statistician: Oh, I don't mean economically as applied to men. Quite the reverse, in fact.

Philosopher: You mean? . . .

Statistician: Don't look like that! I'm not wishing for this, I'm just facing it. Present rates of spending on arms are at least three times what they were in 1914. So unless many more than the 10,000,000 soldiers who were lost in those years can be done away with in another war, it will be found that the cost per man has skyrocketed to a truly shocking figure.

Philosopher: You might like to add that the preparations for this other war will prove out of all proportions to the achievement.

Statistician: You're being sarcastic, professor. But don't you see, nobody has yet devised a way of calculating the value of human life in figures? The dollar cost is plain, however. All we statisticians can do is report it and analyze it. It's up to you philosophers to interpret the more abstract meaning.

Philosopher: By which you mean, I suppose, to elaborate upon the simple fact that it's cheaper to live in peace than to die in war. And, I might add, quite as useful.

An Editorial by Lord Bryce

(From His "American Commonwealth")

"THE Supreme Court is the living voice of the Constitution—that is, of the will of the people expressed in the fundamental law they have enacted. It is, therefore, as someone has said, the conscience of the people, who have resolved to restrain themselves from hasty or unjust action by placing their representatives under the restriction of a permanent law. It is the guaranty of the minority, who, when threatened by the impatient vehemence of a majority, can appeal to this permanent law. . . .

"The Fathers of the Constitution studied nothing more than to secure the complete independence of the judiciary. The President was not permitted to remove the judges nor Congress to diminish their salaries. One thing only was either forgotten or deemed undesirable, because highly inconvenient to determine—the number of judges in the Supreme Court. Here was a weak point, a joint in the court's armor through which a weapon might some day penetrate. . . . As the Constitution does not prescribe the number of justices, a statute may increase or diminish the number as Congress thinks fit. . . . This method is plainly susceptible of further and possibly dangerous application.

"Suppose a Congress and President bent on doing something which the Supreme Court deems contrary to the Constitution. They pass a statute. A case arises under it. The court on the hearing of the case unanimously declares the statute to be null, as being beyond the powers of Congress. Congress forthwith passes and the President signs another statute more than doubling the number of the justices. The President appoints to the new justiceships men who are pledged to hold the former statute constitutional. The Senate confirms his appointments. Another case raising the validity of the disputed statute is brought up to the court. The new justices outvote the old ones: the statute is held valid: the security provided for the protection of the Constitution is gone like a morning mist.

"What prevents such assaults on the fundamental law—assaults which, however immoral in substance, would be perfectly legal in form? Not the mechanism of government, for all its checks have been evaded. Not the conscience of the legislature and the President, for heated combatants seldom shrink from justifying the means by the end. Nothing but the fear of the people, whose broad good sense and attachment to the great principles of the Constitution may generally be relied on to condemn such a perversion of its forms.

"Yet if excitement has risen high over the country, a majority of the people may acquiesce; and then it matters little whether what is really a revolution be accomplished by openly violating or by merely distorting the forms of law. To the people we come sooner or later: it is upon their wisdom and self-restraint that the stability of the most cunningly devised scheme of government will in the last resort depend."

Farm Tenancy

FOR a quick picture of the American farm tenancy problem, on which President Roosevelt is expected soon to send recommendations to Congress, there is this random passage in a recently issued monograph by the WPA social research division entitled "Landlord and Tenant on the Cotton Plantation":

> The clothing of tenant families is usually purchased annually except for odd items. This purchase is made at "settling time." If the tenant has made no profit or is unable to obtain further credit, his last year's wardrobe must suffice. Clothing purchased is of the coarsest, crudest character—denim overalls and cheap cotton goods. Brogan shoes, no socks, and homemade underwear, if any, are the rule. Sometimes the annual purchases for a large and prosperous family run as high as $100, or slightly more, but more often the amount is far less. Often a lack of sufficient warm clothing prevents children from going to school and adults from attending church or other public gatherings.

As for food, it is found that the average tenant lives on an advance of about $13 a month during two thirds of the year and on his own corn, pork, sweet potatoes and cow peas for the remainder. As for housing, "rural slums" is the phrase now coming into use to describe the ramshackle, unpainted, unscreened, unsanitary semi-shacks many tenant farmers occupy.

This situation is not explainable simply by blaming it entirely on the landlord. He as often as not is a victim of a combination of factors, including impoverishment of the South by the Civil War, dependence afterward on a single soil-depleting cash crop and a rate of interest on land mortgages little less grinding than the credit system which operates on the tenant. Thus the tenancy situation is a result as well as a cause.

But the effects on the land and in farming practice are incidental to the deterioration in human and social values which are society's chief reasons for being concerned with the situation. With it go a growth of transiency, bad housing and sanitary conditions, low educational standards, lack of responsibility, often lack of interest and sometimes hopelessness.

The tenancy problem is different in the North from that in the South, but the nation cannot well avoid some of its implications in both phases, for the extent of non-owner cultivation of the land in both sections has been steadily growing for several decades. In many instances it represents a commercialization of farming and a division of function between owner and operator which is probably inevitable. Occasionally it is simply better management for a farmer to put his capital into working stock and tools and hire his land.

Where that is the case the need is for a type of contract that will compensate the tenant for improvements made on the farm and for preservation of soil fertility and likewise make him responsible for preventable deterioration. Such arrangements have been developed in older systems of agriculture. In parts of the South even a written lease and accounting between landlord and tenant would be an advance.

But the major need in a solution of the tenancy problem is a provision whereby large numbers of the more reliable tenants can get a foothold on the path to ownership of the land they till. In this it is evident that the use of Government credit will be necessary. The Bankhead and Jones bills in Congress are directed to that purpose, and the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy is preparing some refinements in the method. Strong measures are called for if American rural civilization is to be a fit subject for national pride.

"All's Not Gold"

THE venerable gold piano at the White House which came to live there in the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt is soon to retire to the National Museum. For thirty years it has served in a musical capacity and as a "sight" for sight-seers. Now it can be told, however, that it was not wholly a success in either respect. Talented musicians invited to play at the Executive Mansion have been known to hint that there were other pianos they would as willingly play. Its rococo magnificence escaped neither notice nor comment. And thereby hangs a tale:

Once upon a time an attractive young schoolteacher from Massachusetts shepherded a group of students to Washington to see the capital at vacation time. Of course, the East Room and the gold piano were among the sights. The young teacher stepped up to the piano and put her hand on it.

"Please do not touch the furniture," admonished a guard, tapping her on the shoulder.

This teacher told the story years later.

"The piano was so ugly I felt like kicking it," she said.

That teacher was Grace Goodhue. She became Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and found the piano still there when she became mistress of the White House. Evidently, she never changed her opinion about it, for she is said to have confessed that she did give it a couple of kicks when she could do so with no one to say her nay.

Australian Novelist

Book News of the Day

IN A previous novel, "Landtakers," Mr. Brian Penton traced the career of Derek Cabell from his arrival in Australia in 1842, as a pleasant young Englishman, to the point where, warped and hardened by twenty years of combat with a savage wilderness and equally savage men, he had established himself as a wealthy sheep farmer.

Another twenty years have passed when GIANT'S STRIDE (London: Cassell. 8s. 6d.) opens. He is "Old Man Cabell" now, cunning and incredibly fierce, terrorizing his family, dominating his fellows and piling up wealth with the fury of a fanatic; and yet always with that tragic suggestion about him of a nature cruelly thwarted by circumstance, of a ruthlessness that might have been heroism.

* * *

The story deals largely with his children, and the struggle each makes against the tyranny of Cabell: one by one the three sons are broken, or brought to heel, and only the daughter, Harriet, on whom he dotes with useless and terrifying fervor, succeeds in freeing herself—thereby striking a blow that overwhelms him. Their intrigues and rebellions, their defeats and the succeeding evolution of their characters, make up a tale that Mr. Penton handles with spectacular skill.

In particular, he displays an extraordinary ability to analyze subtle and conflicting emotions, and to bring them to a convincing issue in action. His people are not only alive, they are kicking against the pricks with a realism that removes them from the plane of static characters, and makes them, by so much the more, human.

It is this quality that adds such power to the figure of Old Man Cabell. He is a giant; yet whether he is battling against heat and hate in the bush, browbeating society in Brisbane, gambling to the limit of his fortune, or quelling a mob of strikers single-handed, he is never larger than life. And when, at length, he is conquered, and the rest is silence, or rather, a dreadful senile chatter, we experience the terror and pity evoked only by genuine tragedy.

* * *

Woven into the story of the Cabell family is the record, almost as fascinating, of the growth of Queensland. Every facet is shown to us—the development of the land, the gold rushes, the mushroom growth of social life in the towns, where grim scandals, born in the dark days of the convict settlement, are forever bursting the thin trappings of respectability and affrighting the eyes of the younger generation.

Mr. Penton has almost every gift that a novelist can desire, and each of them is present with him in no small degree. It only remains to say that in this book he has made full use of his powers, and proved once again that he is among the foremost Australian writers of fiction.

E. F.-B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Woman to Be Honored

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This month, in which we celebrate two national holidays, honoring two great American leaders, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, a great American woman, Susan B. Anthony, was born. There is growing sentiment that her birthday should also be commemorated. Her work for the emancipation of women entitles her to this recognition.

We revere George Washington not only as our first President, but as the man who more than any other helped make us an independent nation. We think of Abraham Lincoln first of all as the liberator of the Negro. Both of these great leaders, one freeing a nation, the other a submerged class, had to resort to bloody warfare. The political freedom of women, fought for so steadfastly by Susan B. Anthony, was won by a bloodless revolution which lasted seventy-two years, from 1848 to 1920.

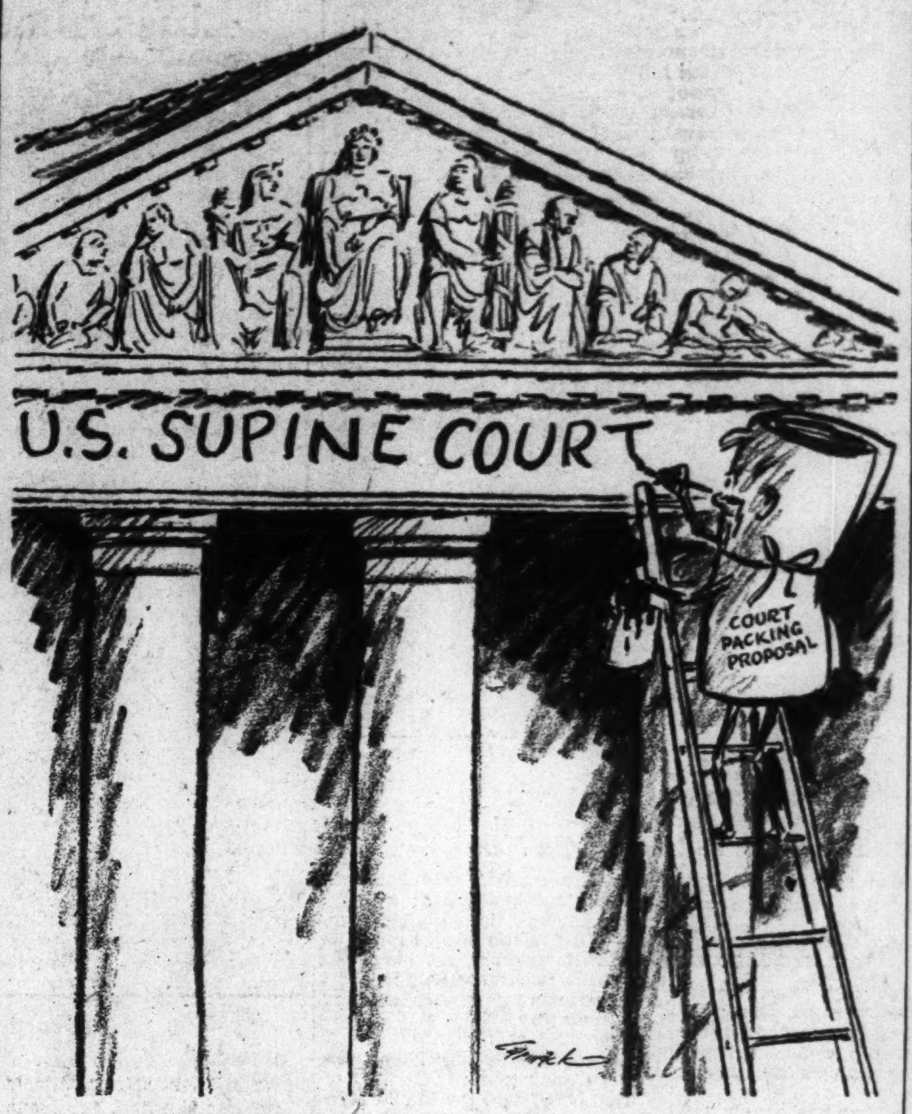
Susan B. Anthony owed her interest in woman suffrage to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who, in 1848, called the first woman's rights convention and there made the first public demand for woman suffrage. Mrs. Stanton soon convinced Miss Anthony that only through the ballot could women be freed from the many legal and traditional disabilities which bound them and so fired her with zeal for the cause that she dedicated her life to winning the right of suffrage for women. Side by side these two intelligent, capable women worked indefatigably year after year for the emancipation and advancement of women. They did that difficult groundwork so necessary for the promulgation of an idea. In the face of criticism, ridicule, and the loss of friends, they continued their fight for women. They saw a great change take place in public opinion regarding the status, sphere, education and economic independence of women, but not the fulfillment of their most cherished hope—woman suffrage, for women were not enfranchized throughout the United States until 1920.

Susan B. Anthony, who devoted her life so completely to the cause of woman suffrage, directing campaigns and refusing to let her interest stray to any other issue, captured the imagination and won the loyalty of the younger women whom she trained to finish her work. To them she was, and is, the great crusader for women's emancipation, and as such she deserves the nation's gratitude and praise.

Inspired by her noble life of service, women in succeeding generations are still carrying on the work she left unfinished, looking toward the time when law and public opinion will without question grant women equal opportunity with men and expect of them equal responsibility in carrying on the work of the world and solving its problems.

Boston, Mass. ALMA LUTZ

Is That the Idea?



Echoes of Vanished Music

MEMORIES of music of vanished days—and hope of its return—are stirred by tidings from New England that the old-fashioned melodeon is playing its way back into vogue again.

A century ago its wheezing bellows gave forth music that made the melodeon the center of many a farm family's after-supper circle. Today it is becoming something more than a parlor ornament of the jazz interim, as the result of an experiment undertaken by a Massachusetts representative for a western piano concern, who undertook the making of a melodeon in a slack period. The venture turned out to be a promising business. He was calling on a piano dealer in Boston. In the show window was an old-time melodeon discovered in a New Hampshire attic and sent to the city for exhibition. During his call, four persons dropped in to inquire about buying the melodeon.

Perhaps, he thought, there might be a good market for the melodeon among schools, nurseries, Sunday schools and similar groups. He received permission to restore the old melodeon. After that he started manufacturing instruments on a small scale.

Dealers in musical instruments scoffed at the idea of manufacturing melodeons in this day of the radio and highly developed phonograph, but after fifty new and improved instruments of the old type were manufactured, there was an immediate demand for them, especially in homes with reproductions of rooms typical of colonial days. Owners of fine homes on Cape Cod and prospective buyers in the West sent in orders.

* * *

The sweet notes of the melodeon are new to young people of today, but their sound will be both pleasant and poignant to their elders. For time was, a generation or so ago, when few farm or village homes were without an organ or melodeon. They were as much a part of the home as the furniture, crocheted tidies, plush photograph albums and wall mottoes.

Organs such as we were familiar with in our boyhood home on a New York farm were the successors of the spinets which graced the parlors of many homes in colonial America a century or so ago. Spinets usually had simple, graceful lines, while many a stiff, high, upright organ was fearfully and wonderfully carved. Before pianos came into general use, an organ was the only musical instrument in many a home, unless you counted the hired man's harmonica or jew's-harp.

In country churches an organ was considered the only "proper" instrument. A piano was, to many, a "worldly" instrument. We still recall the pros and cons which resulted when it was proposed to replace the ancient and wheezy organ in the village church with a new piano.

Our cup of pride and joy was full once when we heard a girl in the district school say that when she grew up she wanted "to be pretty and play the organ in church on Sunday" like our mother.

Sometimes on a Saturday night in the winter, when there was "singing school" or "a sing" in the schoolhouse, the church organ was borrowed for the occasion and, carefully covered with a buffalo robe, was drawn on a hand sled through the snowdrifts to the school.

But it was winter nights in the farmhouse, when snow lay deep outside, and not even the sitting-room box stove, full of blazing "chunks" of birch or maple wood generated enough heat to melt the thick frost on the window panes, that the organ was at its best. Then the whole family gathered around it to sing, while mother played. "Popular" music had not become popular in those days, but one did not miss something one had never known. Of course we sang "My Old Kentucky Home," "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," "Annie Laurie," "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean," "Sweet and Low," and other old favorites. And for lively tunes there were "Money Musk" and "Pop Goes the Weasel."

* * *

On Sunday evenings we sang mostly hymns. Everybody, young and old, knew the good old hymns in Moody and Sankey's hymnal—even sister's beau. At least he thought he did, though his singing sometimes raised doubts. Finally, however, we heard a wedding march played on the organ, when he became sister's husband.

Our organ had two small, round bracket shelves on either side. On each stood a kerosene lamp. Youngsters always were cautioned not to push against the shelves as they read the words of the hymn by the uncertain light, or to pull the crocheted mats under the lamps.

Sometimes, when the "old folks" sang longer than usual, a small boy fell asleep on the sofa near the stove. Or two or three neighbor boys might come in early in the evening just as the singing began. Then we adjourned to the kitchen stove to pop corn.

Girls always liked the organ. They needed no urging to "take lessons." They learned to play as soon as they could reach the pedals to "pump" the instrument and could tell whether to pull out the vox humana, dulce corno, or euphone echo stops. The village music "professor" said that every home should have an organ "to arouse dormant musical ability." We wondered then what "dormant" meant. Had we known, we would have preferred, when we heard sister practicing, to let her musical talent lie "dormant" indefinitely.

It now appears that the radio, pianos and orchestras of a jazz and swing era will not entirely displace the melodeons and organs of happy memory. Perhaps their renaissance will help to bring back days when recreation is found at home, not wholly outside.

Anyhow, the music of one old organ still sounds softly to us through the years.

G. A. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Nicaragua Canal

AFTER years of discussion which have moved no earth, the question of digging a canal across Nicaragua, to supplement the Panama Canal and further cut the distance between the east and west coasts of the United States, has been renewed in Congress, and army engineers announce they are ready to begin the task when and if it is ordered.

Scientific and engineering data, including information of weather, geology, equipment and manpower has been assembled by the engineers, and one of the diplomatic steps—a treaty with Nicaragua giving the United States full rights to build such a canal—has been completed.

Further diplomatic negotiations to protect interests of Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras would be required, but those interested in the project foresee no great hurdles to overcome to obtain these.

The estimated cost of the canal is placed at $722,000,000, and once authorized by Congress, it would rival that of building the Panama Canal, which ranks among the greatest engineering feats in history. The Panama Canal was begun in 1904 and was opened to traffic in 1914. It is estimated that a similar period, from ten to fifteen years, would be required to complete the Nicaraguan canal.—*Nashville Evening Tennessean.*

The Wide Horizon

Please Remit!—Uncle Sam, Cr.

By Henry A. Wallace

United States Secretary of Agriculture

THE American farmer has had an increasing interest in the postwar creditor position of the United States because it seemed to have a bearing on whether or not there would be a foreign demand at a satisfactory price for the product of some 50,000,000 acres of crop land. Previous to the World War the United States was a struggling debtor nation, growing very rapidly, it is true, but still finding it possible to hold down sufficiently on imports and expand sufficiently on exports to take care of her debtor position, enable the tourists to travel, and make it possible for immigrants to send money back home to the folks in the old country. This situation permitted concrete expression of the sentiment of the people of the United States in favor of high tariffs, a sentiment which was based on other considerations.

Taking into account the total defaults, governmental and private, of nearly $15,000,000,000, and taking into account the amount of foreign investments in the United States, it appears that the present net creditor position of the United States on current account represents a net capital investment abroad of not over $5,000,000,000. But perhaps the least controversial and most realistic way to state the situation is to say that the United States in the year 1936 has probably received over $350,000,000 more in interest and dividends, and payments on war debts from the outside world than she has paid out to the outside world.

* * *

During the time in which the United States has been a creditor nation, the outside world has adjusted to the situation in five ways:

1. By accepting less goods from the United States and shipping more goods to her. In some cases these efforts to prevent importation of goods from the United States have taken the form of rigid exchange controls and quotas.
2. By encouraging American tourists to spend more money in foreign lands.
3. By shipping gold and silver to the United States.
4. By borrowing money from the citizens of the United States.
5. By defaulting on obligations to the United States.

* * *

As we contemplate the five forces of adjustment to the postwar creditor position of the United States at the beginning of the year 1937, we find the situation briefly somewhat as follows with respect to each of them:

1. In 1936, merchandise exports and imports of the United States almost exactly balanced. Exports were down because of the drought and imports were up for the same reason and because of the beginnings of real prosperity. Nevertheless, it is probable after a year or two of ordinary weather that the value of United States exports will again exceed the value of her imports very materially. The productive capacity of the farmers and the factory workers of the United States is so great that under ordinary conditions they can supply food and goods for many more people than those who live within the boundaries of their own country. However, as long as American and other tariffs are exceedingly high, it is likely that many foreign nations will feel called on to continue rather rigid monetary exchange controls or commodity quota restrictions so as to keep out imports as much as possible.

2. In 1936, American tourists spent about two thirds as much in foreign lands as they did in the average year in the last half of the twenties. Now that the former gold bloc currencies have been depreciated in line with the dollar, it is likely that these tourist expenditures will greatly increase in case there is no war.

3. Gold and silver shipments to the United States must apparently be relied on for some little time as the leading device to enable the outside world to live with a creditor nation which in years of ordinary weather insists on exporting more goods than it imports. With increased gold and silver mining going on all over the world, it is quite possible that there will be sufficient gold and silver to make possible this type of adjustment as long as the United States is willing. If this is true, it would seem that after a time the people of the United States would find it necessary to think through to the realities of exporting indefinitely the labor and natural resources of this continent in exchange for nothing more usable than shining metal. Some day the question will be asked as to what it all means in the long run for the standard of living of the American people.

4 and 5. A definite renewal of the loaning policy by the United States appears unlikely until the question of defaults is settled. Why should sensible American investors loan money in those countries that have defaulted on their obligations to us and whose nationals are now sending money for investment in the United States?

The creditor position of the United States has lessened materially since 1930 but we continue definitely to be a creditor country. We have so far avoided facing in all their starkness the ultimate adjustments which must be made. Whatever may develop with respect to facing these ultimate adjustments, it is clear that our agricultural production policy will of necessity be guided in considerable measure by the changing factors in the creditor position of the United States.